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A NEW and COMPLEAT

SURVEY

OF

LONDON.

In TEN PARTS.

I. All the Publick Tranſactions and Memorable Events, that have happened to the Citizens, from its Foundation, to the Year 1742.

II. A particular Deſcription of the Thirteen Wards on the Eaſt of WALBROOK.

III. Of the Twelve Wards on the Weſt of WALBROOK.

IV. A Political Account of LONDON; Parallels between this and the moſt celebrated Cities of Antiquity, as well as the Modern Great Cities of EUROPE, ASIA and AFRICA.

V. An hiſtorical Account of the City Governments, Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Military.

VI. A full Account of the great and extenſive Commerce of the City; and of the ſeveral Incorporations of the Arts and Myſteries of the Citizens.

VII. Of the preſent State of Learning in this City.

VIII. Hiſtory and Antiquities of WESTMINSTER; its Government, Eccleſiaſtical and Civil.

IX. Of the ſeveral Pariſhes and Liberties in the County of MIDDLESEX, within the Bill of Mortality.

X. Of the Borough of SOUTHWARK, and Places contiguous in the County of SURRY.

In TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

By a CITIZEN, and Native of LONDON.

LONDON:

Printed for S. LYNE, at the Globe in Newgate-ſtreet; and J. ILIVE, in Alderſgate-ſtreet. MDCCXLII.


G.R.
III.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE

ROBERT WILLIMOTT, Esq;

LORD MAYOR,

And to the WORSHIPFUL

Sir John Eyles, Bart.	Sir George Champion, Knt.
Sir Robert Baylis, Knt.	Sir Joseph Hankey, Knt.
Sir William Billers, Knt.	Robert Westley, Esq;
Sir Edward Bellamy, Knt.	Sir William Rous, Knt.
Sir John Williams, Knt.	Henry Marshall, Esq;
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Sir John Strange, Kt. Recorder	Walter Bernard, Esq;
Sir Harcourt Master, Knt.	Samuel Pennant, Esq;

ALDERMEN:

William Benn, Esq;
Charles Egleton, Esq; } Sheriffs.

THIS Honourable and Worshipful Court, the Pride and Glory of the City of LONDON, are by the Nature and Dignity of their Office the Patrons of this SURVEY.

YOUR Predecessors in the Government of this City, you will, in the Course of this Work, observe, had always the Good of this City at Heart; the unwearied Steps and indefatigable Pains, worthy Your Imitation, they took to nurse up this Corporation to Maturity; to procure ample Privileges

and Immunities at their own private Charge; to ſettle the Rights and Liberties of their Conſtituents upon a ſure and laſting Foundation coſt ſome of them their Lives, and many of them the Loſs of their Freedom.

AT this Time little ſeems to remain for this Court in Reſpect thereto, beſides the Guardianſhip of thoſe Bleſſings Your Anceſtors have ſo dearly bought. Divers worthy Tranſactions for the Good, Beauty, Convenience and Emolument of this City has been done by You the preſent Court of Aldermen, as the beautiful Illumination of the Streets of this City; the uniform and regular Paving and Poſting of the ſame; the Erection of a Manſion-Houſe, *&c.* and the late Reduction of the Liberty of *Black Friars* to the Juriſdiction of the City.

NO one Thing can deſerve greater Commendations from the Citizens, nor can there be Tranſactions more worthy of this Court, than the Endeavour of ſuppreſſing all the pretended Privileged Places within the City of LONDON, and Liberties thereof.

THAT this Court may perſevere in all laudable Meaſures for the Good and Honour of this City, over which, by the Choice of the People, You preſide, is the Wiſh of

RIGHT HONOURABLE

And WORSHIPFUL

Your Humble Servant,

ALDERSGATESTREET,
Nov. 1. 1742.

J. ILIVE.


Hoxton
Tottenham Court
Hyde Park
St James's Park
Tuthill Fields
London Bridge
Broken Wharf
Knock Fergus
Bethnal Green
Chappel Street
Oxford Street
Piccadilly
Fleet Street
Strand
Cheapside
Cornhill
Whitehall
Westminster
Lincolns Inn Field
Red Lyon Square
Grosvenor Square
Cleveland House
Buckingham House
Somerset House
Temple Bar
Old Exchange
Bedlam
Workhouse
Almshouse
Bunhill Fields
Artillery Ground
Upper Moor Fields
Middle Moor Fields
Lower Moor Fields
Swan Close
Almond Hill
Pinder of Wakefield
Hyde Park Corner
Green Park
Queen Square
Bloomsbury Square
Russell Square
Red Lyon Square
Lincolns Inn Fields
Gray's Inn
Inner Temple Walk
Middle Temple
Lambeth Marsh
Horse Guards
Admiralty
Treasury
Whitehall Stairs
Privy Garden
Spring Garden
Mall
Canal
Ring
Rosamonds Pond
Queen's Walk
Tothill Street
Petty France
Great Tom & Bells Foundery
Ratcliff Highway
Wapping
Limehouse
Redriff
Shadwell
Stepney
Mile End
Old Street
Long Lane
Shoe Lane
Holborn
Drury Lane
Long Acre
Piccadilly
Haymarket
Pall Mall
Cockspur Street
Charing Cross
Whitehall
Scotland Yard
Westminster Hall
Abbey
Tothill Fields
Chelsea Road
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Road to Kensington
Road to Oxford
Road to Hyde Park Corner
Road to Paddington
Road to Islington
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Road to Westminster Hall
Road to Abbey
Road to Tothill Fields



A NEW and COMPLEAT

SURVEY

OF THE

Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, &c.

PART I.

Of the City from its first Foundation to the Year 1742.

LONDON, the Metropolis and Glory of the Kingdom, was anciently the Seat of the *British* Empire; and is commonly stiled since, *The Royal Chamber of our Kings*; *The King's Chamber, the Heart of the Commonwealth*; and, *A short draught of the whole Kingdom*. It may boast itself to be the largest in Extent, and the fairest built, the most populous, and best inhabited (and that by a civil, rich and sober People) of any in the World. And for a general Commerce throughout the Universe all others must give her the Precedence.

How considerable a Figure she makes in the Government of the Kingdom, appears by the Influence her Inclinations and Actions have had upon the Affairs of the whole Nation in past Ages, as well as they have in the present. It is easy to perceive, that this City must have gradually arisen from its first Beginning to its present Grandeur, thro'

a long Tract of ſucceſſive Times and Ages, by the Benefit of Traffick, with the Concurrence of the Favour of Princes, and likewiſe the Convenience and Advantage of its Situation; as will abundantly appear in the Progreſs of this SURVEY.

CHAP. I.

Of the Foundation, Situation, Original, and Antiquity of the CITY *of* LONDON.

TO deduce the Origin of *London*, with any Certainty, from one particular Period of Time, is ſeemingly impoſſible; wherefore it will be ſufficient, in this Caſe, for the Satisfaction of the Reader, to give the Opinions of the moſt learned and celebrated Hiſtorians and Antiquaries, both Domeſtick and Foreign, who have wrote concerning the Origin, firſt Foundation, and Riſe of this great City.

SECT. I.

Geffrey *of* Monmouth's *Account of the Riſe of this* CITY.

AS the *Roman* Writers, to aggrandize the City of *Rome*, drew the Original thereof from Gods, and Demigods; ſo *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, a *Welſh* Hiſtorian, deduceth the Foundation of this famous City of *London*, from the very ſame Original: For he ſaith, that *Brutus* lineally deſcended from the Demi-god *Æneas*, the Son of *Venus*, and Daughter of *Jupiter*, about A.M. 2855, and 1108, before Chriſt, builded this City near unto the River now called, THAMES; and named it *Troynovant*, or *Trenovant*.

The ſame *Geffrey* ſaith, "That *Brutus*, conſidering the State of his Kingdom, form'd a Deſign of building a City; and in order thereunto carefully ſurvey'd the Country, to diſcover a Place proper for its Situation, at laſt pitching upon a Spot of Ground on the Bank of the River *Thames*, very fit for his Purpoſe, he erected a City thereon, and dignified the ſame with the Appellation of *New Troy*, by which it was known for many Ages: But the ſame being at length corrupted, it was called *Trinovant*; and in Proceſs of Time, when *Lud*, the Brother of *Caſſibelaun* obtain'd the Government, he incircled the ſame with a ſtrong and ſtately Wall, adorn'd with an infinite Number of Towers of curious Workmanſhip, and changed the Name thereof to *Caer-Lud*, or *Lud's Town*; and commanded the Citizens to build Houſes, and public Structures of all Sorts, it ſoon equall'd, if not excell'd, all Cities, at home and abroad, to a very great Degree. But ſome time after, the new Appellation being corrupted, 'twas chang'd into *Caer-London*; and when the Kingdom was afterwards conquer'd and brought into Subjection by Foreigners, they chang'd the Name thereof to *Londres*."

This Tradition concerning the ancient Foundation of the City by *Brutus* was of ſuch Credit, that it is aſſerted in an ancient Tract, preſerved in the Archives of the Chamber of *London*, which is tranſcribed into the *Liber albus*, and long before that by *Horn*, in his old Book of Laws and Cuſtoms. A Copy of this Tract was taken out of the City Books, by Order of the Court of Aldermen, and ſent to King *Henry* VII, in the ſeventh Year of his Reign, which Copy yet remains among the Records of the Tower. The Tract is as followeth:

"Among the noble Cities of the World which Fame cries up, the City *London*, the only Seat of the Realm of *England*, is the principal, which widely ſpreads abroad the Rumour of its Name. It is happy for the Wholſo-

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neſs of the Air, for the Chriſtian Religion, for its moſt worthy Liberty, and its moſt ancient Foundation. For according to the Credit of Chronicles, it is conſiderably older than *Rome*; and that it was by the ſame *Trojan* Author built by *Brutus*, after the Likeneſs of great *Troy*, before that built by *Romulus* and *Remus*. Whence to this Day it uſeth and enjoyeth the ancient City *Troy*'s Liberties, Rights and Cuſtoms. For it hath a ſenatorial Dignity, and leſſer Magiſtrates. And it hath annual Sheriffs inſtead of Conſuls. For whoſoever repair thither, of whatſoever Condition they be, whether Free or Servants, they obtain there the Refuge of Defence and Freedom. Almoſt all the Biſhops, Abbots, and Nobles of *England*, are as it were Citizens and Freemen of this City, having their noble Inns here."

King *Lud* (ſays the ſame Writer) about One Thouſand and Sixty Years after repaired this City, and increaſed the Number of its Buildings, Towers, and Walls, and after his own Name called it *Caer-Lud*, or *Lud*'s Town. He likewiſe built a ſtrong Gate, in the Weſt of the City, and for his own Honour, and to prepetuate his Name to to Poſterity he named it *Ludgate*, by which Name it is known at this Time.

He tells us, That *Brutus* firſt ſettled the *Britiſh* Empire before the Birth of Chriſt Eleven Hundred and Eight Years, and that *London* is honoured with the Sepulchre of *Brutus*, *Locrine*, *Cunodagius*, and *Gurbodus*, Fathers of *Ferrex* and *Porrex*, who were the laſt of the Line of *Brutus*.

Mulmutius Dunwallo, Son of *Cloton*, Duke of *Cornwall*, ſucceeded the laſt of the Line of *Brutus* by Conqueſt, and when he had eſtabliſhed himſelf, by overcoming his Rivals for the Government, he made *London* the Seat of his Empire, and cauſed to be erected on or near where *Blackwell*-Hall now ſtands, a Temple which he dedicated to the Goddeſs of Peace; and where he was afterwards interred.

Belinus, who ſucceeded in the Empire his Father *Dunwallo*, built an Haven, in the Eaſt Part of the City, (and which is ſuppoſed to be the firſt Haven or Dock that was made in the River of *Thames*, for the greater Convenience of Shipping, and for loading and unloading of Merchandize) and which ſtill bears his Name *Billingſgate*, tho' ſomewhat corrupted. Nigh to this Haven was a Building on the Pinnacle whereof was a Brazen Veſſel, in which was put the Aſhes of *Belinus*'s Body, burnt after his Death.

This *Belinus* is ſaid to have built the Tower of *London*, and if we may credit, that he built *Belinſgate*, or the Haven ſo called, his reſiding in that Neighbourhood may induce us to imagine that he might raiſe ſome Sort of a Fortification, a little below the Place of his Reſidence as a Security againſt Invaſion. He is alſo ſaid, to have appointed for the Superintendancy of Religious Affairs throughout the *Britiſh* Empire three Chief Pontiffs, or Arch Flamens; the See of one was *London*, of the other two *York* and *Caerlon*.

Belinus died about Sixty-nine Years before the Birth of Chriſt. So that if *London* was founded in the Year of the World 2855, it is evident, that this City for upwards of One Thouſand Years was known by the Name of *Troynovant*, in Honour of its Founder *Brutus*, who is ſaid to have called it *New Troy*.

In the ſucceeding Reign, which began in the Year of the World 3878, we are told that King *Lud* was a Man of great Value, noble Deeds and Liberality, took great Pains to amend the Laws of the Country, and to form the State of the Commonweal; and particularly that he repaired this City, cauſed ſeveral Buildings to be erected, greatly encouraged the Citizens, and encompaſſed the City with a ſtrong Stone Wall. From hence, during his Reign, it obtained the Name of *Lud*'s Town, whether the Citizens ſo called it in Regard to the many Favours they continually received from him, or he himſelf gave it that Name, Hiſtory

does not inform us. He is ſaid to have built a Temple (perhaps where St. *Paul*'s now ſtands) near *Ludgate*.

King *Lud* left two Sons, *Androgeus* and *Theomantius*, who being not of Age to govern at the Death of their Father, their Uncle *Caſſivellaun* took upon him the Crown. In the eighth Year of whoſe Reign *Julius Cæſar* invaded *Britain*.

According to this Account of the Origin of *London*, the Foundation of the City was begun before *Samuel* the Prophet's Days. And conſequently *London* has been in Being about Two thouſand Eight hundred and fifty Years.

Fitz Stephens, (who I ſuppoſe, copied from *Geffrey* the Monk) ſays, that *London*, according to the Report of Chronicles is more ancient than the City of *Rome*, that it was built by *Brutus* before *Remus* and *Romulus* built that City.

And one of our Poets was of the ſame Opinion, that this City was founded by *Brutus*, as will appear by the Lines which follow:

At thy great Builder's Wit,
who is, but wonder may?
Nay, of his Wiſdom thus
enſuing Times ſhall ſay:
O more than mortal Man!
that did this Town begin,
Whoſe Knowledge found the Place
ſo fit to ſet it in.
What God, or heavenly Pow'r,
Was harbour'd in thy Breaſt, &c.
Built on a riſing Bank,
within a Vale to ſtand,
And for thy healthful Soil,
choſe Gravel mixt with Sand.
And where fair THAMES *his Courſe*
into a Creſcent caſts,
(That forced by his Tides,
as ſtill by her he haſts,
He might his ſurging Waves
into her Boſom ſend)
Becauſe too far in Length
his Town ſhould not extend.
And to the North and South
Upon an equal Reach,
Two Hills their even Banks
do ſomewhat ſeem to ſtretch:
The two extremer Winds
from hurting it to let;
And only level lies,
Upon the Riſe and Set,
Of all this goodly Iſle,
where breathes moſt chearful Air,
And every Way thereto
The Way's moſt ſmooth and fair;
As in the fitteſt Place,
by Man that could be thought,
To which by Land or Sea
Proviſion might be brought.
And ſuch a Road for Ships
ſcarce all the World commands,
As is the goodly THAMES,
near which BRUTE's *City ſtands.*

Theſe two Writers credit the Story which *Geffrey* gives us of the Origin of *London*, and deliver it as their Opinion, that *London* is older than the Time of the *Romans*.

But here it will be proper to add what ſome others have ſaid in reſpect to the firſt Foundation of this City, and ſee how far they credit the Relation of *Geffrey* the Monk.

Tacitus ſays, That *London* was no Colony of the *Romans*, yet it was moſt famous for the great Multitude of Merchants, for its Proviſions and Intercourſe, about Sixty-two Years after Chriſt: At which Time, in that notable Revolt of the *Britains* from *Nero*, in which 70,000 *Romans* and their Confederates were ſlain, this City, *Suetonius Paulinus*, the *Roman* Lieutenant having abandoned it as not then fortified, with *Verulam*, near St. *Albans*. and *Maldon*, all famous Places, where ranſacked and ſpoiled.

Mr. *Owen*, a learned *Welſhman*, in a Manuſcript called *Vindiciæ Britanniæ*, which Mr. *Strype* ſays he hath ſeen, proves, that *London* was a great City before the *Romans* came hither; and vindicates therein our *Britiſh* Hiſtory, which ſpeaks of *Caſſivellaun*'s beſieging *London*, when the *Trinobantes* invited *Cæſar*, and that his Landing obliged him to raiſe the Siege. Upon this Account he takes Notice of what

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Tacitus hath ſaid of this Place, That it was not dignified indeed with the Name of a Colony, but moſt famous for Abundance of Merchants and Proviſions. Hence, ſays our Author, it is obſervable, That *London* was at that Time, about the Fifth of *Nero*, renowned for all Manner of Proviſions and Neceſſaries for the ſupplying an Army; that it ſeemed, by *Tacitus*'s Words, to have been the great Treaſury of the Riches of the Kingdom, as it is now. And that conſidering it abounded with Merchants, it ſeems to have been then what it is now the chief trading City of the Iſland.

Cæſar ſpeaks of the *Britiſh* Merchants in *Gaul*, who traded in Tin and Lead with the *Phœnicians* and *Greeks*; they refined and tranſported it by the Iſle of *Wight* into *Gaul*, and thence on Horſeback, by Land, in thirty Days, or thereabouts, to *Marſeilles*. This Trade flouriſhed here long before the *Romans* knew the Iſland: Therefore if Cities do riſe by Merchandize, *London* muſt be much more ancient than the Time of *Cæſar*, and its Situation being advantageous for Trade, being the Centre of the *Britiſh* Merchandize, we may conclude it was the ancient Emporium of the *Britiſh* Trade with the *Gauls*, *Phœnicians*, and *Greeks*.

Stillingfleet ſays, That it grew into a City by the *Romans* trading into this Country: And why not as well by the Trade of the *Greeks* and *Phœnicians?*

From what *Tacitus* ſays, *London* muſt have been a Place of great Strength when *Suetonius Paulinus*, in his Return from *Mona*, i. e. *Angleſey*, marched with ſo much Reſolution through the Midſt of the Enemy's Country, to poſſeſs himſelf of it, to make it the Seat of the War; but not finding there ſo conſiderable a Number of *Roman* Forces as he expected, he alter'd his Purpoſe, and choſe to preſerve the reſt with the Loſs of one Town. This may ſerve for an Argument to prove the Bigneſs of *London* at that Time; for he had then about ten Thouſand Men well armed, but that Number it ſeems were not ſufficient to defend it. *Tacitus* mentions it as a very pleaſant Place, and ſays, "The Sweetneſs of the Place tempted ſome to ſtay behind, who were all cut off by *Boadicea*."

Our *Welſh* Author obſerveth the Antiquity of *London* by a Coin of the Emperor *Claudius* relating to *Britain*, which *Cambden* ſpeaks of: It had *Britannicus* on one Side, and on the Reverſe, *Metropolis Etiminii Ba. Lo.*

Cambden ſuppoſes *Etiminii* to be the ſame with *Adminii*. *Adminius* was a Son of *Cunobelin*, King of *Camelodunum*, who being baniſhed by his Father, fled to *Caligula* when he was making War upon the Ocean, as *Suetonius* affirms: And that it is not unlikely that he might ingratiate himſelf with *Britannicus*, the Son of *Claudius*, or with *Claudius* himſelf, who was alſo ſtiled *Britannicus*; and ſo have been conſtituted King of *London*, as *Ba. Lo.* i. e. *Baſileos Londini*, may import; for Cities were ſometimes beſtowed on the *Britons* by the *Romans*, as *Camalodunum* was upon *Cunobelin*; and ſome Cities upon *Cogidunus*.

Admittiug *Geffery*'s Account of the Foundation of *London* for Truth, it appears that it was founded before *Rome* about Five Hundred and Sixty Years.

From its Foundation by *Brutus* to the Death of *Lud*, it was generally known by the Names of *New Troy*, *Trinovant*, and *Lud*'s Town.

It was govern'd in thoſe Days, after the ſame Manner *Old Troy* was governed, having the ſame Rights, Liberties and Cuſtoms.

SECT. III.

Geffrey's *Hiſtory condemned by divers Writers.*

HITHERTO we have treated of the Origin and Antiquity of *London*, as related by *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*; what Credit we are to give to his Relations will appear by the Cha-

racter certain Authors of indiſputed Veracity have given of him and his Work.

William of *Newburgh*, a *Yorkſhire* Monk ſays, "That a certain Writer, ſtarted up in our Days, deviſed ſtrange and ridiculous Stories concerning the *Britons*; and with an unparalell'd Impudence has extoll'd them far above the brave *Greeks* and *Romans*; his Name is *Geffrey*, to which he has added that of *Arthur*, becauſe he has publiſh'd under the honourable Name of an Hiſtory, the Fables of King *Arthur*, collected from the ancient Fictions of the *Britons*, with ſome Additions of his, which he has colour'd over with a little *Latin*.

And the ſame Perſon, ſtill with a greater Aſſurance, has publiſh'd, as authentick Propheſies, (and pretends to ground them upon Facts) the fallacious Predictions of one *Merlin*, which, in rendring into *Latin*, he has added a good deal of his own; and in that Book of his, which he falſly calls, *The Hiſtory of* Britain, his Aſſurance and Forgeries are ſo very obvious to every Reader, in the leaſt acquainted with ancient Hiſtory, that there's no Occaſion to deſcend to Particulars. But ſuch Perſons as are unacquainted with the Truth, greedily ſwallow Fables by the Lump; not to mention the great Exploits done by the *Britons* before the Arrival of *Cæſar*, which he either deviſed himſelf, or handed down the fabulous Inventions of others as authentick."

Giraldus Cambrenſis, who wrote about the ſame Time, tho' an ancient *Briton* himſelf, calls it the fabulous Hiſtory of *Geffrey*.

Another ſays, "That according to other Hiſtories, the whole Relation of *Brutus* is rather poetical than hiſtorical, and that many look upon the Whole to be no other than a ridiculous Piece of Foppery and Vanity."

A certain Foreigner out-ſtrips all the reſt in cautioning his Reader, "To beware of a fraudulent Libel, falſly intitled, *The Commentary of* Gildas, compos'd by one of the vileſt Deceivers, to corroborate the Lies of an upſtart Fellow, (*Geffrey* of *Monmouth*) than whom, ſurely, a greater Piece of unparallel'd Impudence and Roguery never appear'd, having embelliſh'd the Impoſture with Decorations proper for ſuch a Deſign; often mentioning *Brutus*, of whom *Gildas* never dreamt."

Buchanan ſays, "That the Monk who was the Forger of the Fable of *Brutus*, ſeems to have been apprehenſive of the Abſurdity of the Invention, by his endeavouring to ſtop the Mouths of all Men, with a religious Pretence of the *Britons* having only obey'd the Command of the Goddeſs *Diana*, deliver'd to them by her Oracle. And again; But why do I inſiſt upon theſe Things any longer, ſeeing by many other Arguments it appears, that the Story of *Brutus* is not only a fictitious Invention of his own, but likewiſe that of the Oracle of *Diana* alſo?"

Camden's learned Men ſay, "That about Four hundred Years ago, *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* firſt gratified the *Britains* with *Brutus*, as the Founder of the *Britiſh* Nation, and feign'd him not only of *Trojan*, but alſo of Divine Extraction. Before which Time they urge, that there never was the leaſt Mention made of any ſuch Man as *Brutus*; and that the Criticks of our Age imagine, that this Romance had not been all of apiece, unleſs he had made *Brute* have Three Sons, *Locrinus*, *Camber*, *Albanactus*, to anſwer the Three Nations that in his Time were here, in the ſame manner as before he made his *Brute*, becauſe the Iſland was call'd *Britain*. And they no way doubt, that if there had been any more diſtinct Nations at that Time in *Britain*, he would have eaſily found more of *Brute*'s Children to have reign'd over them."

Camden in his Deſcription of *Monmouthſhire*, further ſays, "*Monmouth* alſo glories in the Birth of *Galfridus Arthurius*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, who compil'd the *Britiſh* Hiſtory; an Author well experienced in Antiquities; but as it ſeems, not of antique Credit:

So

So many ridiculous Fables of his own Invention hath he inſerted in that Work, inſomuch that he is now amongſt thoſe Writers that are cenſur'd by the Church of *Rome*."

Another calls it a Fable, forg'd at Pleaſure, by the Wit and Folly of its firſt Author, and therefore not to be regarded.

Baker in his *Engliſh* Chronicle ſays, "Such Stuff may pleaſe Children, but not riper Judgments; and were broach'd by *Geffrey* Archdeacon of *Monmoth*; for which the Writers of his Time cried Shame on him; and yet can ſcarce keep many at this Day from giving Credit to his Fictions."

Another ſays, That *Geffrey* was the firſt Man after the Conqueſt that attemped to write the *Britiſh* Hiſtory, which he did to ſome Purpoſe. He had a peculiar Fancy for Stories, ſurmounting all ordinary Faith, which inclin'd him to pitch upon King *Arthur*'s Feats of Chivalry, and *Merlin*'s Prophecies, as proper Subjects for his Pen. But his Maſter-piece is his *Chronicon ſive Hiſtoria Britonum*; wherein we have an exact Regiſter of above Seventy glorious Monarchs, that rul'd this Iſland before *Julius Cæſar* became acquainted with it. The firſt Stone of this fair Fabrick was laid by *Nennius*; but the Superſtructure is all Fire-new, and purely his own."

Schriverius, a learned Foreigner, calls it, a great, thick, heavy, long, and moſt impudent Lie.

A *Scottiſh* Writer, in his Hiſtory of *London*, ſays, "An Obſervation of my own upon the ſaid Hiſtory, will effectually deſtroy its pretended Antiquity, and expoſe the Romance; by ſhewing that the wicked Author thereof muſt either have been *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, or one of his Cotemporaries.

The Author of this Legend acquaints us, that *Lud*'s rebuilding the Walls of *Trinovantum*, and making the ſame his Reſidence, it receiv'd the Appellation of *Caer-Lud*, which by Corruption was ſoon after chang'd to *Caer-London*; and afterwards by an Abbreviation to *London*; and at laſt the Kingdom being reduced by Foreigners, they chang'd the Name to *Londres*.

That the Foreigners here ſpoken of were *Normans*, I think, is beyond Contradiction; and that they of all Nations that ſubdued *England*, only called this City by the Name of *Londres*, I am of Opinion will not be controverted; and that the ſaid *Normans*, under their Duke *William*, only poſſeſſed themſelves of *London* about *Chriſtmas*, *An.* 1066. is very manifeſt; therefore as the pretended very ancient *Britiſh* Hiſtory acquaints us, that the Name of *Londres* was given to this City by conquering Foreigners, 'tis thereby evident, that it muſt have been wrote ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt, which happen'd in the ſaid Year 1066; And as 'tis generally agreed, *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* publiſh'd the ſaid pretended very ancient Hiſtory in *Latin*, about the Year 1125. which is only Fifty-nine Years from the Entrance of the *Normans*; I think 'tis not to be doubted, that *Geffrey*, inſtead of being the Tranſlator (according to his own Declaration) muſt have been the Author of that infamous Legend.

For, according to a Remark at the End of a MS. *Britiſh* Hiſtory in *Jeſus* College ſaid to be written by *Walter* Archdeacon of *Oxford*, 'twould not only have been very inconſiſtent with the Character of *Walter*, but likewiſe very abſurd in him, after he had render'd the ſaid *Britiſh* Hiſtory into *Latin*, to have deſired *Geffrey* to tranſlate it a ſecond Time into the ſame Language.

And according to the Declaration of *Geffrey*, in his Dedication, that he had often wonder'd, that neither *Gildas* nor *Bede* had taken any Notice of the Kings, nor their glorious Actions, that reigned in *Britain* before the Incarnation: By this Inſtance of *Geffrey*'s great Concern, I am of Opinion, that he ſupplied that Defect by the ſaid Romance: wherefore I conclude, that not only the *Oxford Britiſh* MS, but likewiſe all others of the ſame Kind,

are the Offspring of *Geffrey*, which have been added to and taken from, as the ſeveral Tranſlators and Tranſcribers judg'd for the Honour of their Country.

Leſt my handling *Geffrey*, continues our Author, after this Manner, ſhould by any Gentleman of the ancient *Britiſh* Nation, be done with a View to depreciate the Antiquity, or otherwiſe to diſhonour the ſaid Nation; I therefore think it neceſſary in this Place with the utmoſt Sincerity to declare, that what I have ſaid on that Head, ariſes from the great Regard I have to Truth, which, beyond all other Conſiderations, has prevail'd upon me to detect the Impoſture, and expoſe the Fraud, in order to come as near as poſſible to the true Origin of this great and incomparable City: And as I have not only given the Sentiments of divers great and learned Men of ſundry Nations; but alſo the Opinions of ſeveral of the moſt eminent *Britiſh* or *Welſh* Hiſtorians, and judicious Antiquaries, in reſpect to the Hiſtory in Diſpute; I therefore flatter myſelf, that no Gentleman of the ancient *Britiſh* Nation will be piqued at what I have ſaid to invalidate the Authority of the ſame; eſpecially conſidering, that it does not in the leaſt detract from the Honour of his Country; for which no Perſon has a greater Regard, nor a higher Veneration for the Memory of their brave Predeceſſors, who ſo long and laudably ſtruggled againſt the mighty *Romans*, in the juſt Defence of their Country and Liberties, than myſelf."

For a Remark on what has been ſaid in this Section to prove, that *London* was not founded before *Julius Cæſar*'s Time, the Reader is referred to the laſt Section of this Chapter.

SECT. VII.

Of the City from the Death of Lud, *to the Year of Chriſt* 209.

CASSIVELLAUN ſucceeded in the Government, King *Lud*, in the Eighth Year of whoſe Reign, that is, in the Year of *London*, 1053, in the Year of *Rome*, 692, and in the Year of the World 3892, *Julius Cæſar* invaded *Britain*.

Julius Cæſar having conquer'd the *Gauls*, formed the Project of adding to the *Roman* Empire, the Iſland of *Britain*. His natural Thirſt after Conqueſt and Glory led him on, and this Iſland had Charms ſufficient to raiſe the Ambition of that renowned Warrior. His Pretence for the Invaſion of the *Britons* was their aſſiſting the Enemies of the Commonwealth, a Pretence frequently us'd by the *Romans* to carry their Conqueſts into the moſt remote Nations.

Cæſar this Year (before Chriſt 55.) was in *Germany*, and the Seaſon being too far advanced for Action, occaſioned through the Obſtructions he met with, he conſidered it would be no ſmall Advantage if he could take a View of *Britain*, which at that Time was almoſt unknown to all but the Merchants that traded on the Coaſts. And theſe Merchants themſelves were ſo little acquainted with what *Cæſar* wanted to know, that ſending for ſome of them, he could learn neither the Extent of the Iſland, nor whether it was well-peopled or not. Much leſs could they give him any Information concerning the Ports and Havens, and whether they were fit to receive Ships of Burthen. This Uncertainty made him reſolve to ſend *Voluſenus* to view the Coaſts as far as was poſſible without Danger, whilſt his Troops were marching to the Place of Imbarkation.

The *Britons*, receiving Intelligence by the Merchants of *Cæſar*'s Deſign endeavour to divert him from his Purpoſe, by ſending Ambaſſadors with Offers of Obedience to the *Romans*, and the Delivery of Hoſtages. *Cæſar* gives the Ambaſſadors a very civil Reception, but exhorting them to perſiſt in their Reſolution, diſmiſſes them without Anſwer, or at leaſt without telling them poſitively what he intended to do. With them however he ſends *Comius*

nius, whom he had a few Days before made King of the *Atrebates*, with Inſtructions to perſuade the *Britons* to make an Alliance with the *Romans*, and to acquaint them with his Deſign of coming into their Iſland. They were not all pleaſed with the News, for they expected what they had done would have altered his Reſolution. So, whether *Comius* ſpoke to them too haughtily, or they had a Mind to let the *Romans* ſee they did not fear them they committed the Ambaſſador to Priſon, loading him with Irons.

Mean while *Voluſenus* having coaſted along the Southern Parts of the Iſle without landing, returns and gives an Account of the Diſcoveries he had made. Whereupon, every Thing being ready to begin the Expedition, *Cæſar* imbark'd two Legions on board eighty Tranſports, leaving Orders for the Horſe to follow with all Speed in eighteen more that could not yet join the Fleet, and were expected every Moment. At his Arival on the Coaſt of *Britain*, he ſees the Hills and Cliffs that ran out into the Sea, cover'd with Troops that could hinder their landing with their Darts. (This agrees ſo exactly with *Dover* Cliffs towards the South Foreland, that all Men of Judgment believe it to be the Place,) Upon which he determines to look out for ſome other Place, where he may land his Army with leſs Danger. However, he lays by till Three in the Afternoon, expecting ſome Ships that were not yet come up. Upon their joining the Fleet, he makes a Signal for the principal Officers, and giving them his laſt Inſtructions concerning their Landing, makes Sail and comes to an Anchor about two Leagues farther, near a plain and open Shore, to the Mouth of the River that goes up to *Richborough*, called by *Antoninus*, *Portus Rutupenſis*. The *Britons*, perceiving his Intent, ſend their Chariots and Horſe that Way, whilſt the reſt of their Army advance to ſupport them. The main Difficulty in landing proceeded from the Largeneſs of the Veſſels which hinder'd them from coming near enough to the Shore; ſo that the *Roman* Soldiers ſaw themſelves under a Neceſſity of leaping into the Sea armed as they were, in order to attack their Enemies who ſtood ready to receive them on dry Ground.

The *Romans*, unacquainted with this Way of fighting, were greatly diſcourag'd; which *Cæſar* obſerving, he commanded the Veſſels that drew the leaſt Water, to advance before the reſt of the Navy, that by their Engines, Slings and Arrows, they might compel the *Britons* to retreat: This Stratagem in ſome meaſure anſwer'd, by obliging the Enemy to retire a little: But the Standard-Bearer of the Tenth Legion, perceiving an Averſion in the *Romans* to enter into the Sea, cried, with an audible Voice, Fellow Soldiers, unleſs you'll forſake your Eagle, and ſuffer it to fall into the Hands of the Enemy, advance; for I'm reſolved to perform my Duty to my Country and General: Thereupon leaping over-board, he advanc'd towards the Enemy; whereupon many of the Soldiers, encouraging one another, follow'd his Example, to prevent ſo great a Diſgrace as the Loſs of their Standard would be: Upon this a very ſharp Diſpute enſu'd; for the *Britons*, obſerving the Enemy deſcending from their Ships in ſmall Numbers, rode into the Sea, and violently attack'd and ſurrounded the unprepar'd *Romans*, before they were capable of forming, or putting themſelves into a Poſture of Defence to receive them.

Cæſar, obſerving the Danger his Troops were in, immediately order'd all the Boats in the Fleet to be mann'd, and ſent to their Aſſiſtance, by whoſe Help the moſt advanc'd having gain'd the Shore, they were ſoon follow'd by the reſt of the Army, who briſkly charging, put the *Britons* to Flight; but having no Cavalry to purſue, happily prevented a very great Slaughter, which muſt otherwiſe have happen'd among the Enemy: By which Piece of good Fortune they eſcap'd beyond the immediate Reach of Danger: and having

ing ſeriouſly reflected on their unhappy Circumſtances, ſent Ambaſſadors to *Cæſar* to ſupplicate a Peace, with a Promiſe to give Hoſtages for their entire Submiſſion; Part of whom they deliver'd immediately, and the reſt were to be ſent in a few Days. In the interim the *Britons* diſbanded their Army, and the Princes from all Parts came in and ſurrendred themſelves and their Dominions to *Cæſar*.

A Peace being concluded the Fourth Day after *Cæſar*'s landing, the Fleet of Tranſports, with his Cavalry on board, advanc'd within View of his Camp, when, by a violent Storm, they were ſuddenly diſpers'd, and divers Ships being loſt, the reſt were oblig'd to return to *Gaul:* To add to this Misfortune, the greateſt Part of the Fleet which brought *Cæſar* and his Infantry into *Britain*, likewiſe periſh'd by the ſame Storm, which occaſion'd a very great Conſternation in the whole Army, ſeeing they had no Shipping to tranſport themſelves to *Gaul*, in which Country they knew they muſt take their Winter Quarters, becauſe in *Britain* there was neither Corn, nor a ſufficient Quantity of Proviſions for their Support.

The *Britiſh* Princes who had ſurrender'd themſelves to *Cæſar*, perceiving by theſe Misfortunes the great Neceſſities the *Romans* were reduc'd to, by having neither Cavalry, Ships, nor Proviſions left, withdrew themſelves privately from the Camp; and having rais'd a conſiderable Army, judg'd it a proper Time to revenge themſelves upon the *Romans*, and entirely to deſtroy *Cæſar* and his diſtreſs'd Troops; and in order thereunto, with their united Forces, vigorouſly attack'd the ſeventh Legion, which was ſent out to forage; which *Cæſar* receiving Intelligence of, he march'd to their Aſſiſtance, and having repuls'd the Enemy, return'd to his Camp.

Some time after the *Britons*, having ſtrongly reinforc'd their Army by a great Addition of Horſe and Foot, advanc'd to attack the *Roman* Camp, which *Cæſar* receiving Advice of, drew up his Army in order of Battle before the ſame, when being attack'd by the *Britons*, he quickly routed them; and having deſtroy'd the neighbouring Parts with Fire, re-enter'd his Camp; where he was no ſooner arriv'd, than Ambaſſadors came from the *Britons* to ſue for Peace. *Cæſar*, inſtead of puniſhing them for their late Perfidy, only commanded them to ſend double the Number of Hoſtages, he formerly requir'd: and the Autumnal Equinox approaching, return'd to *Gaul* with the utmoſt Expedition, not thinking it ſafe to defer it till Winter, becauſe of the crazy Condition of his Fleet.

Thus ended *Cæſar*'s firſt Expedition into *Britain*, and though the Advantages gained were of little Conſequence to the Commonwealth, yet the Senate decreed him a Proceſſion of twenty Days. He ſtaid in *Britain*, no more than twenty-five Days, and could have no Time, if he had been able, to viſit the neighbouring Counties, for *Bede* ſays, he loſt the greateſt Part of his Ships, many of his Men, and all his Horſe.

The *Britons* neglecting to ſend their Hoſtages, according to Stipulation, *Cæſar* forms the Deſign of a more important Expedition in the following Spring.

Cæſar, in his ſecond Expedition to *Britain*, diſimbark'd his Army in the ſame Place as in the preceding Year, without the leaſt Oppoſition; for the *Britons* were ſo greatly intimidated at the Approach of ſo formidable a Navy, that they deſerted the Coaſt, and retir'd into their Receſſes within the Country; which *Cæſar* receiving Intelligence of, (after fortifying his Camp) he march'd in Purſuit of them, whom, after a March of twelve Miles, he found incamp'd in a very advantageous Poſt on the adverſe Bank of a River, ſtrongly fortify'd both by Art and Nature, and all the Avenues leading thereto, block'd up with Trees, cut down for that Purpoſe. (Which Place is ſuppos'd to have been where *Canterbury* now is ſituate)

uate): But *Cæſar*, by a furious Aſ-
lt, ſoon poſſeſs'd himſelf of this For-
eſs, and oblig'd the diſtreſs'd *Britons*,
ſeek for Safety in the neighbouring
oods.

Upon this Succeſs, *Cæſar* divided
s Army into three Bodies, and ſent
em in queſt of the Enemy; but upon
dvice of the Deſtruction of his Fleet
a violent Storm, he left the Purſuit,
d return'd to his Navy; and having
ven Directions for refitting as many
his Ships as could be repair'd, ſent
rders to *Gaul*, for building others.
nd for the more effectually prevent-
g the like Diſaſter for the future,
us'd all his Veſſels to be haul'd on
ore, and incloſ'd within the Fortifi-
tions of his Camp: And determining
proſecute his late Victory, found
e *Britiſh* Army greatly increas'd, by
general Confederacy of the reſpective
inces and States, who choſe for their
eneral *Caſſivellaun*, who boldly at-
cking *Cæſar*, on his March, was re-
ls'd with great Loſs; but not diſ-
urag'd with this Miſcarriage, ſoon
turn'd and attack'd the *Romans*, as
ey were fortifying their Camp; but
Detachment being ſent to reinforce
e Troops imploy'd in the Work, the
itons were repuls'd a ſecond Time.

Soon after *Cæſar*, having ſent out
s Cavalry to forage, with Three Le-
ions to cover them, they were ſudden-
and furiouſly attack'd on all Sides by
e *Britons*; but briſkly returning the
harge, they with a very great Slaugh-
r intirely routed the Enemy; which
ccaſion'd ſuch a Defection from the
onfederacy, that the *Britons* were ne-
er after able to make any conſiderable
ffort againſt *Cæſar*.

The *Romans* having advanc'd to the
rontiers of *Caſſivellaun*'s Dominions,
hich on the South was defended by
e River *Thames*, as a mighty Barrier;
nd the ſame being only fordable at
ne Place, the *Britons*, to prevent *Cæ-*
r's paſſing there, had not only forti-
ed the adverſe Bank, but likewiſe the
ottom of the River with ſharp Stakes,
ith an Intent to diſpute the Paſſage:
Yet notwithſtanding all the Precautions taken, and Oppoſition made, *Cæſar* paſs'd, and drove *Caſſivellaun* from his Works, who deſpairing of Succeſs by Battle, diſbanded moſt of his Troops, and reſerv'd only about Four thouſand Chariots, with which he frequently harraſs'd the *Roman* Foragers.

During theſe Tranſactions, the *Trinobantes*, one of the moſt conſiderable States of the *Britons*, ſubmitted to *Cæſar*, and deſir'd his Protection for *Mandubratius*, whom they requeſted to have for their King: *Cæſar*, purſuant to the Deſire of this People, having taken them and their King into his Protection, 'twas obſerv'd by the neighbouring States, that the *Trinobantes* were thereby not only ſecur'd from the Inſults of *Caſſivellaun*, but likewiſe from becoming a Prey to the *Roman* Army; which Conſiderations induc'd the States of *Ceninmagni*, *Segontiaci*, *Ancalites*, *Bibroci*, and *Caſſi*, by their Ambaſſadors, to ſubmit to *Cæſar*, and to acquaint him that *Caſſivellaun*'s Town, or Fortreſs, was but a ſmall Diſtance from his Camp, but ſtrongly fortify'd with Woods and Marſhes, and well garriſon'd, and ſtor'd with Cattle.

The *Britons* call a thick Wood, incloſ'd with a Ditch and Rampart, a Town, which they retire to for the Security of themſelves and Cattle againſt an invading Enemy; thither *Cæſar* march'd with his Army, and found the Place very formidable by Art and Nature, yet nevertheleſs he ſtorm'd the ſame at two Places: The *Britons* perceiving they were no longer able to withſtand thoſe violent and deſperate Aſſaults, fled out at a remote Part of the Town.

The Reduction of this Place occaſion'd *Caſſivellaun*, by an Expreſs, to order *Cingetorix*, *Carnilius*, *Taximegulus* and *Segonax*, petty Kings of *Kent*, to attack *Cæſar*'s Naval Camp; which Command being put in Execution, they had the Misfortune of being defeated, and *Lugotorix*, one of their Generals, taken. Theſe, with other Loſſes, occaſion'd ſuch a general Defecti-

on

on among the Allies of *Cassivellaun*, that he found himself necessiated to submit to *Cæsar*, who, after having receiv'd the requir'd Number of Hostages, and appointed the Annual Tribute the *Britons* were to pay the *Romans*; strictly enjoin'd *Cassivellaun* not to molest *Mandubratius*, nor the *Trinobantes*, and set out for *Gaul*.

Geffrey of *Monmouth* says, *Mandubratius* was not restored to his Kingdom, but leaving *Britain* betook himself to *Cæsar*, and attended him to *Rome*. *Cassivellaun* reigned ten Years after his Departure.

Thus ended the second Expedition of *Cæsar* into *Britain*, of whom *Tacitus*, says, That he rather shew'd the *Romans* the Way to *Britain* than put them in Possession of it.

The *Trinobantes*, mention'd by *Cæsar*, being the People of *Essex*, *Middlesex*, and Part of *Hertfordshire*, have, it is generally believed, taken their Name from the City *Trenovant*, (i. e. *New-Troy*, now *London*,) from the Resemblance there is in the Sound of those two Words. So that hence it appears that *London* was in Being in *Julius*'s Time, tho' it was not so considerable as *Verulam*, which was then the Seat of the King of the *Trinobantes*.

Cæsar, in his Character of the *Britons*, says, That they seldom troubled themselves with Agriculture, for having great plenty of Cattle, they fed on Milk and Flesh, and were cloath'd with the Skins of Beasts; the Country being well peopled, it abounded with Houses of the same Fashion with those of the *Germans* and *Gauls*; which according to *Casaubon*, were only mean despicable Hovels, cover'd with Straw, and dispers'd all over the Country for the Convenience of Pasturage.

That which has led some into an Opinion, that there was such a City in *Britain* as *Trinovantum*, in *Cæsar*'s Time, according to *Stillingfleet*, "arises from want of considering the Propriety of *Cæsar*'s Expressions; for he doth not take a City for a Place, but for a People united under one Government, having Laws and Privileges peculiar to themselves. And I do not remember one Passage in *Cæsar*, where he uses *Civitas*, in any other Sense. But if a People so united had other lesser Divisions; those were call'd *Pa* that is, so many Cantons, and so *Pagus Tigurinus*, is by him said to a Part of the City of the *Helvetians*.

Tacitus says, they incloſed a large Spot of Ground with the Bodies Trees, wherein they set up their Cottages and Stalls of their Cattle, which were intended for no long Continuance.

Diodorus Siculus is still more particular, and says, that the Habitations the *Britons*, consisted of Reeds and Sticks, interwoven after the manner Hurdles. Such Buildings are still Use in the desart Parts of the Counti of *Northumberland* and *Cumberland* call'd the Wastes, which the People that Neighbourhood, *Nomade*-like, repair to in the Summer, for Convenience of Pasturage.

Dion Cassius, speaking of the *Mæat* or Northern Provincial *Britons*, asser that they had neither Walls, Towns; and that some of the *Brito* made Use of Trees instead of Hous And as *Herodian* says of the *German* their Habitations were mean, becau they understood not how to build, eith twith Stone or Brick. Their Temp were of a Piece with the rest, being other than Groves and Woods. Th some, upon the Authority of *Geffrey Monmouth*, have vainly imagin'd the to have been stately Structures erect by the Druids; whereas in Truth when the *Romans* arriv'd in *Britain* they found no other Building than Ho vels representing those of the *Gaul* For the *Britons*, *Tacitus* says, (wh knew both the People and their Coun try well) liv'd rude and dispers'd, wer instructed by *Agricola*, (about *Ann* 80.) in Building of Temples, Houses and all Sorts of publick Structures.

From this Epocha, we may justly date the Time of the *Britons* first learn ing

the Art of Building, which is in he meaſure confirm'd by their bar-ous and uncivil manner of Life: r, except a few of the better Sort o were cover'd with the Hides and ins of Beaſts, they generally went ked, and painted their Bodies with e Repreſentation of divers Ani-ls, after the Cuſtom of other Savage ations; and having few, or no Arts ong them, it would have been in-nſiſtent with their Intereſt and mean y of Living to have form'd them-ves into Societies, and dwelt toge-er in Towns, ſeeing it was much re to their Advantage to live diſ-rs'd as they did, for the better Sub-tance of themſelves and Cattle, as learn from *Cæſar*, *Pompey*, and o-ers.

They lived in Woods, in Hutts co-red over with Skins, Boughs or urf. There are People now in the orth of *Scotland* that are ſaid to have other Houſes. I have ſeen in *Ire-nd* poor People living in a Hutt co-red only with a green Turf. I was ld they lived quietly in theſe Habi-tions, contenting themſelves with ilk and Potatoes. The *Britons* were t accuſtomed to eat Fiſh, though the ivers and the Sea that ſurrounded em, were plentifully ſtored with em; their uſual Food was Milk and eſh got by hunting, their Woods and ains being well ſtored with Game. heir Towns, or rather Villages were ly a confus'd Parcel of Hutts plac'd a little Diſtance from each other, ithout any Order or Diſtinction of reets. They generally ſtood in the iddle of a Wood, the Avenues of hich were defended with ſlight Ram-arts of Earth, or with the Trees that ere fell'd to clear the Ground. Not-ithſtanding this their ſimple Way of ving, ſo remote from the Luxury of her Nations, they were as quick of pprehenſion as their Neighbours the auls, and if *Tacitus* may be credited, greater Penetration. *Diodorus Sicu-s* does not ſcruple to prefer their Ho-eſty and Integrity to that of the *Ro-mans*. This is the Account which *Cæſar*, *Solinus*, *Agricola* and others give of the firſt Cities and Towns of the *Britons*.

From whence the Reader will per-ceive, that if *London* was in Being at the Time of the *Romans* it was only a large Spot of Ground circumſcribed by a deep Ditch, with a Wall of Earth thrown up, and where a Concourſe of People lived together in Communi-ty for their mutual Defence, in Hutts and Hovels, or in Caves and hollow Places in the Earth.

After *Cæſar*'s ſecond Invaſion, the *Britains* preſerv'd their Liberty above Ninety Years, during the Reigns of the four firſt Emperors. Nor had *Claudius* undertaken the Conqueſt of *Great Britain*, had not one *Bericus*, who had endeavour'd to raiſe a Se-dition, been forc'd to fly to him for Refuge. His Deſire of being re-venged on his two Sovereigns, *Togodum-nus* and *Caractacus*: he frequently talk'd to the Emperor of the Conqueſt of *Britain* as a Thing very eaſy to be done, and intimates, that the Nature of the *Britiſh* Affairs was ſuch, that he would meet with little or no Oppoſiti-on. Upon this *Claudius* refuſes to deli-ver up the Fugitive *Bericus* to the *Bri-tiſh* Ambaſſadors, and ſhortly after ſends to the *Britons*, and demands the Tribute due to the Empire, which was a very great Sum, for the *Britons* had neglected the Payment for many Years. This they refuſed, as they thought ve-ry juſtly, and forbid all Commerce with the *Romans*. This afforded *Claudius* a Pretence for the War, and hereupon he ſends *Plautius* into *Britain*, who land-ed near the Mouth of the *Severn*, where he defeats the *Britons*, who how-ever are not diſcouraged. Next Day, they attack a *Roman* Detachment ſo vigorouſly that the *Romans* were im-mediately put into Diſorder; but the Scale was ſoon turn'd againſt the *Bri-tons*, and they are obliged to retire to-wards the Mouth of the *Thames*, were being acquainted with the fordable

Parts

Parts of the River croſs'd over, with great Difficulty the *Romans* do likewiſe, and ſurrounded the *Britons*, and make a great Slaughter.

Plautius, after his many and great Succeſſes, judg'd it proper to invite over the Emperor, that he might have the Honour of finiſhing the War; *Claudius*, ambitious to triumph for the Conqueſt of *Britain*, order'd all Things immediately to be got ready; and having ſet out from *Rome*, ſoon after landed in *Britain*, where putting himſelf at the Head of his Army, which waited his coming on the South Side the River *Thames*, he paſs'd the ſame in the Face of the *Britons*, whom he engag'd and routed, and ſoon after reduc'd *Camalodunum*, the Royal Seat of *Cynobelin*.

Claudius finiſhed this Expedition in fifteen Days, and then return'd to *Rome*, leaving *Aulus Plautius* Governor of *Britain*, who carries on the Conqueſt begun by the Emperor, being bravely ſeconded by *Veſpaſian*, and his Son *Titus*.

This was in the Year 45, and in *A. D.* 50. *Stilling fleet* ſays, that about this Time *Camalodunum*, (*Colcheſter* in *Eſſex*) was made a military Colony. And that *London* was alſo then made a Trading Colony.

Hence may be inferred, That *London* muſt at this Time be a Place of Trade, tho' it might not be the Seat of War, as it appears it was not.

But Mr. *Maitland* will have it when *Claudius* firſt came into *Britain*, the very Time we are ſpeaking of, there was no ſuch Place as *London*. And this Matter, he ſays, is ſo well ſet forth by a late Antiquary that he cannot do better than give it in the following Words:

" But that which I obſerve, is, that all this while when the Seat of War was about the *Thames*, there is not the leaſt Intimation given of ſuch a City as *London*; which could not have been avoided had it then been built. For why ſhould not the *Britons* have retreated thither, and the *Romans* have laid Seige to it? Why after the B ſhould not that much rather have b mention'd than *Camalodunum*, as Royal Seat of *Cunobelin?* And Vanity and Oſtentation led *Clau* hither, why ſhould we imagine Name of the greateſt City in *Bri* ſhould be conceal'd? What an Ad on had this been to the Pomp o Triumph, to have had the Repreſe tion of ſo famous a City as *Lond* ſaid to have been at that Time? ſo *Strabo* ſaith, The Cuſtom wa triumphal Pomps, to ſet forth in gl ous Scenes the Places they had ſub ed; and beſides, there is not the Mention of it in the following Proſe tion of this War, under the *Ro* Lieutenants, altho' *Veſpaſian* fou as *Suetonius* confeſſeth, Thirty Ba with the *Britons*, took Twenty of t Towns, (or fortified Places) and d dued Two whole Nations, and the of *Wight*.

The only conſiderable Objection gainſt the former Diſcourſe, is from a tain Coin mention'd by *Camden*, am thoſe of *Claudius*, relating to *Brita* wherein on one Side, is nothing leg but *Britannicus*, in great Letters; on the other, *Metropolis Etyminii gis*, as he reads it; and then there Two Syllables on the Reverſe, *Ba.* in that of *Octavius Strado*, which ſo have ingeniouſly conjuctur'd to ſtand the *Greek* for *Baſil. Lond.* and ſo to a plain Evidence that *London* was t a Metropolis, and this *Etyminius* K of it. But there are ſeveral Thi that keep me from being ſo tranſport with this Conjecture, as the Author mention are. For (1) the Reading the Reverſe is very uncertain. *Ca den*'s Coin had not ſo much as that *Octavius Strado*; and thoſe Readi produc'd by *Occo*, *Ortelius*, *Triſtan* *Spanhemius*, are very different. *Tri* refers it to *Epinetium* being a mariti City of *Macedonia*: But, ſaith *Span mius*, he hath join'd two mean Ci of *Macedonia*, to make one Metro lis. But that learned and judicious An quary, obſerving other Letters in *St*

's Coin, which are not in *Camden*'s, *Ko* being put before *Metropolis*, and he following Words being *Epimindii Balo*, he conceives it to relate to the Metropolis of *Corinth*, and to one *Mindius*, then Proconſul of *Achaia*, nder *Claudius*. But becauſe *Occo*'s Coin hath *N* before *Ko* he therefore hinks it may as well relate to the Metropolis of *Nicomedia*, this *Mindius* being likewiſe Proconſul of *Bithynia*. But however this may be, we ſee what very uncertain Foundation this Coin affords, to build the Metropolis of *London* upon: Eſpecially (2) when the whole Series of the *Roman* Hiſtory at that Time with reſpect to the Affairs of *Britain*, have no Ground for ſuch a Conjecture. For why ſhould not *Dio* have mention'd this *Etyminius*, being plac'd by *Claudius* in the Metropolis of *London*, as well as his taking of *Camalodunum* for the Royal Seat of *Cunobelin*? If this *Etyminius*, were the ſame with *Adminius*, as (*Camden* conjectures) who fled over to *Caligula*, no doubt he would have been plac'd in the Royal Seat of his Father at *Camalodunum*: But there was the firſt *Roman* Colony ſettled, without any Regard to the Son of *Cunobelin*, all the *Britains* Eſtates being taken from them: and as this Colony was reduced in *Claudius*'s Time, as appears by one of *Claudius*'s Coins in *Camden*; whereon one Side is the Effigies of *Claudius*, with all his Titles; and on the other, a Plowman driving a Bull and Cow, according to the *Roman* Cuſtom, in ſetting out Ground for a Colony; and over it, COL. CAMALODON. AUG."

In *A. D.* 60. *Praſaturgus* dying, his Wife *Boadicea* and her Daughters are uſed ill by the *Roman* Officers, which ſoon cauſed a general Inſurrection among the *Iceni*, (her own People, who were the Inhabitants of the e Four Counties, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge* and *Huntington*) and the *Trinobantes*. *Venutius*, a mortal Enemy of the *Romans*, and his Party, join with them, and in ſhort, all the Nations in Subjection to the *Romans* riſe in Arms with one Conſent, the City of *London* only excepted.

Tacitus, the *Roman* Hiſtorian, is the firſt Writer who mentions the City of *London*, by the Appellation of *Londinium*, (in *A. D.* 62.) and ſays, That *Suetonius Paulinus*, the *Roman* General, being employ'd in the Conqueſt of the Iſle of *Mona*, or *Angleſey*, in *North Wales*, he received Advice of the Revolt of the *Britons*, with the utmoſt Expedition began his March, and arrived at *London*, which was then celebrated for its great Numbers of Merchants and Plenty of Merchandize. Here 'tis ſuppoſed, that *Paulinus* firſt received Advice of the Deſtruction of the Colony of *Camalodunum*, by *Boadicea*, who is ſaid to have animated the ſeveral Nations, riding up and down, with her Daughters in the Chariot, in Words to this Effect: "That it was not the firſt time the *Britons* had been victorious under the Conduct of their Queens. That for her part ſhe came not there, as one deſcended from Royal Progenitors, to fight for Empire or Riches, but as one of the common People, to avenge the Loſs of their Liberty, the Wrongs done to her own Perſon, and the Violation of her Daughters Chaſtity. That the *Romans* Luſt was grown to that Height, that neither *Old* nor *Young* eſcap'd its Pollutions; but the Gods had already begun to puniſh them according to their Deſerts; for one *Legion* that durſt hazard a Battle, was cut in Peices, and the reſt ſkull'd in their Camp, or fled for their Lives; ſo that inſtead of being able to ſtand the Attack of a victorious Army, the very Shouts of ſo many Thouſands would put them to flight. That if the *Britons* would conſider the *Number* of their Forces, and the *Motives* of the War, they would reſolve to *vanquiſh* or *die*. That it was much better to fall *honourably* in Defence of their Liberty, than be expos'd again to the *Outrages* of the *Romans*. This was her Reſolution;

but

but as for *Men*, they might, if they pleaſed, *live* and be *Slaves*."

Boadicea, with a prodigious Army, marched towards *London*, which *Paulinus* obſerving, was reſolved to abandon *London*, but firſt he takes into his Army all ſuch as were willing to leave it. *Boadicea*, enraged that the *Londoners* had not joined with her in revenging the Inſults of the *Romans*, fell upon the City, and having taking and pillaged it, put all to the Sword, without Diſtinction of Age or Sex, and then burnt it; in which periſhed Thirty-five Thouſand, Men, Women, and Children.

Boadicea, having thus cruelly and totally deſtroyed the Citizens, and eraſed, as it were, the City of *London*, purſues *Paulinus*: And here Victory declared for the *Romans*, and *Tacitus* ſays, that Eighty Thouſand *Britons* were ſlain, with the Loſs only of four Hundred of *Paulinus*'s Troops, and as many wounded. *Boadicea* eſcaped falling into the Hands of the Conquerors, but was touch'd with ſo deep a Senſe of her Shame and Loſs that ſhe ended her Days with Poiſon.

After this great Victory, gained by *Paulinus* over the *Britons*, the *Roman* Generals could not agree, and in the Reign of *Galba* and *Otho*, who ſucceeded *Nero*, there was neither Governor nor General belonging to tha *Romans* in *Britain*.

Tacitus has not told us, whether *Paulinus*, after this Battle, return'd to *London*, and cauſed it to be rebuilt. It ſeems as if it lay waſte ſome time, for no Mention is made of it till many Years after, (in *A. D.* 207.) when *Severus* the Emperor came in Perſon to reſtrain the Incurſions of the *Caledonians* on the *Britains*, who marching towards their Kingdom, with his eldeſt Son *Caracalla*, left *Geta*, his youngeſt Son, at *London* to take Care of the Southern Parts.

From the Deſtruction of *London* by *Boadicea* to this Time, is the Space of 140 Years, in which Period, we find the City was rebuilt, and muſt at this Time be populous, and a Place of great Conſequence, ſince *Severus* appointed it his only Garriſon in theſe Parts. We may therefore eſteem *London* at this Time, as a Place of great Trade, and the Metropolis of *Britannia Prima*.

It has been a Queſtion among the Learned, in what State and Reputation *London* was in at the Time of the *Romans*. *Cambden* ſays, That it was of the Nature of a *Prefecture*, and not a *Colony*. The late Biſhop of *Worceſter*, Dr. *Stillingfleet*, in his *Antiquities* of *London*, is of another Opinion; and ſhews that there were ſeveral Sorts of *Colonies*. 1. Civil Colonies, that is, ſuch as conſiſted only of *Roman* Citizens. 2. Military Colonies; when the *Veteran* Soldiers were ſettled together by Way of a Colony. Such a Colony of *Veterans* was at *Camalodunum*, at *York*, at *Cheſter*, at *Caerlon*, *&c.* 3. There were mixt Colonies, where *Roman* Citizens and Natives joined together: And, tho' without the Name, yet they had the Privileges of a Colony. Of the laſt Sort he concluded *London* to have been; which, in *Tacitus*'s Time, was *nobile Emporium*, a Place of great Advantage in its Situation for Trade: And therefore apt to draw both *Romans* and Natives together. It had all the Encouragement that the Reſidence of the *Roman* Governor could give it, and that was ſufficient to make the City ſo great in a ſmall Time, that, altho' it was firſt built in *Claudius*'s Reign, yet in *Nero*'s it might be too large for *Suetonius Paulinus* to hazard his Army in defending it. For wherefoever there was a new Province made, there was great Occaſion for ſuch an *Emporium*, or Place of Trading to be ſet up; the Citizens of *Rome* making mighty Improvements of their Eſtates, by ſending their Money into new Provinces.

I ſhall here add an Obſervation concerning the Rebuilding of *London* after its Deſtruction by *Boadicea*. I imagine it might lay waſte, though not ſo intirely that there was not a ſingle Inha-

habitant on the Spot of Ground cal-
d *London*, till the Recalling of *Pau-*
us, becauſe as that General had a-
ndoned it in the Year 62, without
garding the piteous Supplications and
ears of the Citizens, we cannot ſup-
ſe him to have any Hand in the Re-
ilding of it, eſpecially ſince he left
itain the Year following. His Suc-
ſors *Petronius* and *Maximus* ſeem to
ve regarded nothing but Sloth and
ſe. In the Year 78, *Julius Agri-*
a arrives in *Britain*, in the Time
Domitian, and *Tacitus* ſays, that
firſt exhorted the *Britons* publick-
and aſſiſted them privately, and
vailed on them to build Houſes for
emſelves, Temples to their Gods,
d Courts for the Adminiſtration of
ſtice, and to apparel themſelves.
is is the Character given us of *A-*
icola; and hence, I imagine, that
ricola firſt exhorted the Citizens of
ndon to return and rebuild their Ci-
; I mean thoſe Citizens who were
Paulinus's Army, ſome of whom
nſequently were in his. But here
will be objected, that if *Agricola*
d rebuilt *London*, *Tacitus* would
tainly have mention'd it, as it muſt
ve redounded greatly to the Honour
his Father-in-law. True: but it
s *Agricola*'s Cuſtom to exhort the
itons publickly, and to aſſiſt them
vately in forming themſelves into
ties, and in building of Caſtles, To-
rs, Temples and Houſes; for had
been known that he actually aſſiſted
m, it might have leſſened him with
Roman Senate. The City of *Lon-*
thus rebuilt, according to the Mo-
preſcribed by *Agricola*, obtained,
onceive, the Name or Title of *Au-*
a, from the grand Appearance it
w made to what it had in former
ys. I do not ſay, that *London* be-
e *Agricola*'s Time was quite deſti-
e of Inhabitants; no, only that
ir Number was few and inconſide-
le. And in *Agricola*'s Time it be-
n to be a great City, and to be built
h Houſes inſtead of Huts and Ho-
. And this ſeems to be the State
of the City for ſome Years, from *A. D.* 78, to 85.

London in *Agricola*'s Time ſeems not to be walled. It was indeed encompaſſed with a deep Ditch, and which we, at this Time know by the Name of the Town-Ditch; the only Part of which now remaining is *Fleet*-Ditch. And that this Ditch was made by the ancient *Britons* appears from the irregular Manner in which it was dug; for had the ingenious *Romans* been the Diggers of it, it would have been done regular, and in a Circle.

SECT. IV.

Of the Situation of the CITY.

LONDON lies in 51 Degrees 30 Minutes of North Latitude, in the County of *Middleſex*, on a wholeſome Soil, mixt with Gravel and Sand, and is, the greateſt Part of it, built on a Hill with an eaſy Aſcent, no leſs pleaſantly than conveniently ſituated on the River *Thames*, at a Place where it is caſt into a Creſcent, or Half Moon, ſo that each Part may enjoy the Benefit of the River, and yet not be far diſtant from one another. The ſaid River divides the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter* from the Borough of *Southwark*; but there is a Communication between them by a magnificent Stone Bridge, ſupported by 19 Arches, called *London-Bridge*, with Houſes and Shops thereon, which make it appear more like a Street than a Bridge.

This great City is about Sixty Miles diſtant from the Sea, and therefore not in Danger of being ſurprized by the Fleets of foreign Enemies; nor is it annoyed by the moiſt Vapours of the Sea; yet it is near enough to have Ships of the greateſt Burthen brought into its very Boſom, by the Help of the Tide every Twelve Hours. On the North Side it is very much ſhelter'd from the cold Winds by *Hampſtead*, *Highgate*, and the riſing Grounds of *Iſlington*; but lies open to the more kindly Weſt.

But as ſome Doubts have lately ariſen in Dr. *Gale*, Dean of *York*, and

Mr. *Salmon*, concerning the ancient Situation of this City, *viz.* whether it was erected on the North or Southside of the River of *Thames*; they having both declar'd in Favour of the latter. I shall here insert their Arguments, which they have brought for the Support of their Hypothesis, together with a Reply thereto, as I find them in a late learned Author: The first says,

I. "It is highly probable that a *Roman* Station denominated *London*, was erected in St. *George*'s Fields to secure their Conquests on that Side the River before they reduc'd the *Trinobants*."

To which I answer; It is very improbable that ever there was such a Station in those Fields; for it can hardly be suppos'd that the sagacious *Romans* would have made Choice of so noisome a Place for a Station as St. *George*'s Fields must then have been: For to me 'tis evident, that at that Time, those Fields must have been overflowed by every Spring Tide; for notwithstanding the River's being at present confin'd by artificial Banks; I have frequently at Spring Tides, seen the small Current of Water which issues from the River *Thames*, through a common Sewer at the *Falcon*, not only fill all the neighbouring Ditches, but also at the upper End of *Gravel-Lane* overflow its Banks into St. *George*'s Fields.

And considering that above a Twelfth Part of the Water of the River is deny'd Passage by the Piers and Sterlings of *London* Bridge, (it flowing at an ordinary Spring Tide, upwards of Nineteen Inches higher on the East than on the West-side of the said Bridge) I think this is a plain Indication, that before the *Thames* was confin'd by Banks, St. *George*'s Fields must have been considerably under Water every high Tide; and that Part of the said Fields, call'd *Lambeth*-Marsh, was under Water not an Age ago; and, upon Observation, it will still appear, that before the Exclusion of the River, it must have been overflow'd by most Neap Tides. Wherefore those Fields, instead of being a proper Situation for a Station or Post of Security, the unwholsom Vapours incessantly arising from the stagnated Waters therein, would have greatly endanger'd the Health of the Troops in Garrison.

But perhaps it may be alledg'd that the River *Thames* was imbank'd by the *Britons* before this Time; such a Salvo as this, I presume, will have but little Weight, seeing the *Britons* had but few or no Artists among them at the Arrival of the *Romans*; therefore were incapable of accomplishing so stupendous a Work, which was an Undertaking only fit for the mighty *Romans*. Beside, if the *Britons* had been capable of executing so great an Enterprize, it would have been the Height of Imprudence in them, to have attempted such a Work, which would have been attended with such an immense Labour and Charge, especially considering they had Land enough to be cultivated at a very small Expence.

II. "That great Quantities of *Roman* Antiquities have been found in St. *George*'s Fields, such as Coins, Bricks and Tesselated Pavements; and not long since an Urn full of Bones."

Answ. If the Antiquities found in St. *George*'s Fields, are produc'd by the Dean to support his Hypothesis I shall in a proper Place make it appear, that above Twenty times the Quantity have been found on the *Middlesex* Side of the River; so that the Quantity will decide the Controversy: the learned Commentator will have but an indifferent Basis to build his *Kentish London* upon; and, as ill Luck would have it, he has inadvertently told us that amongst his Antiquities was an Urn full of Bones; which instead of being an Evidence for him, serves to shew that the Place was a Cemitery, and not a Station. For by the First Law of the Tenth Table of the *Roman* Laws, 'tis expresly forbidden to bury in Cities, in these Words, Let no Per-

n be interr'd, nor Body burnt within
e City;" which Law the devout
mans ever religiouſly obſerv'd; for
eir Burial Grounds were by the Sides
the Highways, ſuch as the *Watling-*
eet was in that Neighbourhood. And
from there being a Cemitery in thoſe
elds, it ſhould be urged, that there
uſt have been a Station hard by; if
ere's any Foundation for ſuch an Al-
gation, I preſume that *Deptford* may
th more Reaſon put in for a Station;
cauſe ſome time ago near that Place
ere diſcover'd Two Urns; whereas
this only one was found.

And if the Teſſelated Pavement
und there, be brought in Evidence to
w that there muſt have been a *Ro-*
n Station in that Place; then by the
me Reaſon, we may as well conclude
at all Places where ſuch Pavements
ve been found, were the Scites of
man Cities; which I imagine will
t eaſily be admitted, ſeeing the *Ro-*
n Generals uſed to carry along with
em a ſufficient Quantity of ſmall
uare Marbles, Bricks, or Tiles, call'd
pilli, or *Teſſellæ*, about the Bigneſs
Dice, of various Colours, *viz.* blue,
llow, white, red, purple and black,
th which they pav'd the Place where
e Prætorium or General's Tent was
be erected.

We have numerous Inſtances in Hi-
ry, that the *Romans*, upon many
mergencies, incamp'd, and ſet up
e Prætorium, without the leaſt View
erecting a Station or Town; or con-
uing longer than the Neceſſity of
eir Affairs oblig'd them: Probably
h a tranſitory Station happen'd in
George's Fields, on that Part leaſt
ble to be overflow'd: The teſſelated
vement abovementioned, I take to
ve been ſuch a one, ſeeing there was
ither the Appearance of Wall nor
ſs about it. Beſides, we have In-
nces of ſuch Pavements being found
Cemiteries, as appears by that diſ-
ver'd near *Biſhopſgate* in the Year
11. under which were not only found
vers Urns of various Sizes, contain-
g Aſhes and Cinders of burnt Bones,
but alſo a Variety of other Earthen Veſſels, Coins, Beads, Rings, *&c.* and contiguous to which, but without the Verge of the Pavement, a human Scull, with ſeveral Bones that had not paſs'd the Fire, which I ſhall give a particular Account of in their proper Places.

III. "Near to which Place on one Side is *Cyningſton*, (or *Kennington*) an ancient Town and Caſtle belonging to the Kings of *England*; and therefore probably a *Róman* Station, becauſe the *Saxons* generally us'd to ſettle in ſuch Places; and that on the other Side of thoſe Fields, in *Southwark*, which has been always deem'd a Borough, or Place of Strength."

Anſw. That *Kennington* has been an ancient Royal Seat, and Place of Retirement for the Kings of *England*, is acknowledg'd by a very great Antiquary, who, in reſpect to its Antiquity, ſays, That there appears neither Name nor Rubbiſh to direct us in the Diſcovery.

Another learned and judicious Antiquary ſays, "The Argument (brought by the Dean) that the Fields between *Lambeth* and *Southwark* were a Royal Demean, proves quite contary to what it's brought for, rather that thoſe Fields were gain'd form the *Thames*, than that *London* ever ſtood there. The Kings of *England* were, from our oldeſt Notices of Things, intitled by the Laws to all ſuch Lands as lay betwixt high and low-water Mark; and was gain'd from either the Sea, or ſuch Rivers us ebb'd and flow'd; but none of our Kings ever pretended any Right, or Title to this, more than to every other City of the Kingdom."

The chief Reaſons that induc'd the Dean to place *London* on the *Surrey* Side of the River *Thames*, are the Authorities of *Ptolemy* and *Ravennas*: The firſt he ſays, "Has not deliver'd his Opinion careleſsly, but having carefully examin'd other Authorities, he muſt be right."

Anſw. That *Ptolemy* has miſplac'd ſeveral Places in *Britain* we have the

concurring Teſtimonies of Two very learned and judicious Antiquaries: The firſt of whom ſays, "There are ſeveral Things in *Ptolemy* miſplac'd in relation to *Britain*, either by the Fault of Tranſcribers, or want of good Information ſo early, and at ſuch a Diſtance;" and the latter, "That *Ptolemy* liv'd at a great Diſtance, and in a Country that had no Intercourſe with *Britain*; ſo that 'tis the leſs ſtrange that he ſhould not have Information of Things here. He has committed no ſmall Errors in his placing of Towns in Countries that were much nearer to him; of which I ſhall give ſome Inſtances on another Occaſion, when I come to conſider an Opinion ſtarted not long ago about a Change in the Latitude of Places." I am of Opinion with theſe great Antiquaries, that 'tis not to be wonder'd at that *Ptolemy*, in ſo early a Time, and at ſo great a Diſtance, has committed ſo many Miſtakes in this and other Countries, conſidering the infinite Blunders of our modern Chorographers, many of whom I could mention, that have not only plac'd Towns on the wrong Sides of Rivers, but alſo in Kingdoms and Provinces they do not belong to.

V. "*Ravennas*, in his Catalogue of Towns, on the North and South of the River *Thames*, has plac'd *London* on both Sides the River; and has no where mention'd one Town twice."

Anſw. This generous Foreigner, in Oppoſition to *Ptolemy*, the Itinerary, and every one elſe, has given us Two *Londons*, which were never before dreamt of. But let us hear this Perſon's Character inadvertently given by the Dean's Second.

"This Monk of *Ravenna*, call'd *Anonymous*, may be ſometimes of uſe where he is not brought, to contradict more eſtabliſh'd Authorities. His Method of naming Places is ſo imperfect, his ſkipping from the inland Country to the Sea-Coaſt, and from the Sea-Coaſt to the Midland again, makes it very uncertain whereabouts he is: If he mentions One, Two, or Three Towns, by the ſame Names as o Authors, his Reader is again preſe loſt, not knowing whether to look the next in the Neighbourhood or ty Miles off."

By this Character, the Reader be enabled to judge, whether the D or Mr. *Salmon*, had any Reaſon build upon the Authority of ſuch Man. However, Mr. *Salmon* decl in Favour of *St. George's Fields*, don.

And to prove that *London* was or nally erected on the South Side of River *Thames*, he ſays, "One A ment I take leave to urge that the *Londinium* was of the *Kentiſh* Side, that it was eſteem'd ſuch, as low as Time of ſettling the Intinerary of *toninus*," wherein 'tis ſaid to "Twenty-one Miles from *Verul* which it will not make, according the ancient Computation, unleſs paſs the *Thames*."

To which I anſwer; That Mr. *S mon*, foreſeeing that the *Londinium Tacitus*, could not be fix'd on the So Side of the River *Thames*, with making the Diſtance betwixt it *Verulam* anſwer to the Number Twenty-one Miles, according to Itinerary of *Antoninus*; therefore has unwarrantably converted the *Ro* Mile into an *Engliſh* computed o which is much longer than a meaſu one of 5283 Feet; whereas the *Ro* only conſiſted of 4835 *Engliſh* Fe Therefore by placing the *Londin* where *London* is at preſent ſituate; Diſtance to *Verulam*, inſtead of bei leſs, will appear conſiderably more th Twenty-one Miles, as mention'd the ſaid Itinerary: But by placing ancient *London* in *St. George's Fiel* the Diſtance is thereby much increas by which it appears, that his Arg ment, inſtead of proving what it brought for, rather embarraſſes a renders the Point in Controverſy mo perplex'd than before.

Mr. *Salmon* having thought prop to bring only one Argument (as he pleas'd to call it) for the Support

Hypotheſis; the following I ſhall l his Suppoſitions.

I. He ſuppoſes, upon the Authority *Ptolemy* and an Evidence (as he calls mention'd in his Account of *Kent*, t *Londinium* ſtood on the South Side River *Thames*; and the more ef-tually to fix it there, has luckily (as imagines) found out a proper Boun-ry on the Weſt for *Ptolemy*'s *Kent*, z. That Part of *Surrey*, Weſt of *mbeth*, being then very woody, 'tis erefore by him deem'd a proper ontier.

Anſw. According to Mr. *Salmon*'s raſe, *Ptolemy* muſt have acted *oſci-ter*, in not fixing the Boundary of *nt* Weſtward; and alſo himſelf, for ing his on the Weſt of *Lambeth*, for other Reaſon, than its being woody: t by the Woods ſtill remaining in at Neighbourhood, it may be pre-m'd that there was no intermediate ace proper for ſuch a Boundary: nd as the preſent Remains of that an-nt great Wood run Eaſtward to *Ra-nſbourn*, or *Lewiſham* River, the cious Vale wherein it glides would ve been a much better Weſtern Boun-ry for *Ptolemy*'s *Kent*, than that ch'd upon by Mr. *Salmon*.

II. " It does not appear to me, that *citus* will have it where it now ſtands, fore *Verulam* was alſo ruin'd; That ght happen, though *Boadicea* croſs'd e Water at *London*: It is not ſaid to at the ſame Time, or on the ſame de the River."

Anſw. As Dr. *Woodward* is for giv-g up *Ptolemy* in this Diſpute, ſo Mr. *lmon* is againſt allowing *Tacitus* any are in the Controverſy. However, ſhall endeavour to ſhew, that *Tacitus* s almoſt to a Demonſtration prov'd s *Londinium* to be on the North Side the River *Thames*; which the Dean d Mr. *Salmon*, tho' in a very auk-ard Manner, ſeem to acknowledge, their *Londinium Auguſta*; and alſo their earneſt pleading to be allow'd Station, or Fortreſs, on the South de the River, which, if granted, will plainly ſhew the ſame to have been a Place of Strength: But that the *Londinium* of *Tacitus* was no ſuch Place, is evident, by his ſaying, that the *Britons* ſtopt not to take either Forts or Caſtles, wherein were Garriſons; but all Places void of Defence they ran to, which they pillag'd and deſtroy'd at Pleaſure, ſparing neither Age nor Sex: And as *Camalodunum*, a veteran Colony, was not fortified, much leſs can it be expected that *London*, an Emporium, was.

And by what the ſame Author ſays, the ancient *Londinium* muſt have ſtood where *London* at preſent does, ſeeing it was celebrated for its great Number of Merchants, and Plenty of Merchandize; which Character was not only incompatible with the *Kentiſh London*, but likewiſe with the Sagacity of the *Romans*, its Founders, to have built an Emporium, or trading City, in a ſtinking Marſh, and at ſo great a Diſtance from the River, to and from which, they muſt have carried their Goods at a very conſiderable Expence: But by *London*'s being built where it is at preſent ſituate, the Citizens were free from that Trouble and Charge, as they were alſo from the noiſome Vapours inceſſantly emitted from that and the vicinal Marſhes, which there abounded, when *St. George's Fields*, before the imbanking of the River *Thames*, were ſubject to the Courſe of the Tide, as I have already demonſtrated. But by the City's being erected on its preſent happy Situation, it yeilded a delightful Variety of pleaſant Objects, which juſtly intitled it to the Appellation of *Sweet*, given it by *Tacitus*.

III. " But the City of *London*, at leaſt the Ground it may be ſuppos'd to ſtand upon between *Lambeth* and *Southwark*, or perhaps including them both, can't be thought able to defend itſelf againſt the Power of *Kent*, having no Chance for Succours but from acroſs the *Thames*; and therefore, if it will not be admitted that *London* was in the ancient *Kent*, of which there is Probability enough, *Southwark* and *Lambeth*

must have been as not defensible by any neighbouring People."

Answ. I own myself at a Loss how to understand this Paragraph, without 'tis meant, that the *Kentish London* was in danger of being destroy'd by the *Roman* Power in *Kent*, against which it could not defend itself, without it were succour'd beyond the River *Thames* by its Enemies the *Britons*, whose Interest it was, as a *Roman* City, to destroy it. And by denying *London* a Place in *St. George's Fields*, we must thereby expose its two famous Citadels, *Southwark* and *Lambeth*, as not defensible by the neighbouring People: These are Places which neither his Patron *Ptolemy* nor the *Itinerary* ever dreamt of; nor in Truth (as far as I can find) were they in being before the Times of the *Saxons*; for to them, it is agreed, they not only owe their Names, but their Foundations also. Then, before those Places were built, What was there to be defended but noisome Bogs and dirty Marshes? For 'tis evident, by the Name of the first, that it is owing to its Situation South of *London*, being denominated by the *Saxons*, at the Time of its Erection, *Sudwerche*, or the Work or Building to the South; and according to *Camden*, the Name of the latter, *Lambeth*, or *Lomehithe*, signifies a dirty Place; which, together with the Account I have already given of *St. George's Fields*, before they were gain'd from the River *Thames*, I presume are sufficient to shew, that in the Days of *Boadicea* they would not have admitted of Mr. *Salmon*'s Query, *viz.* "What is there in the Air of the City better than of *St. George's Fields*, if Sweetness belongs to Air only?" whereby 'tis manifest, that Mr. *Salmon*, instead of the ancient, means the modern State of those Fields, the Air of which, since the Exclusion of the River *Thames*, is very good.

And farther to shew that *London* never stood in *St. George's Fields*, the Course of the *Roman* Military Way, call'd *Watling-Street*, will demonstrate; which Street, according to the *Itinerary*, led from *Port Ritupis* (now gulph'd by the Sea) near *Sandwich* *Kent*, thro' *Durovernum*, *Durolevum* *Durobrovis*, *Vagniacis*, and *Nivio* *gus*, to *Londinium*, or *London*, wh according to *Ptolemy* and *Ravennas* already mention'd) was situate on South Side the River *Thames*; w occasion'd a certain Monk to mak cross that River, and pass'd on West of *Westminster*, to *Sallonia* without assigning a Reason, or the *Vestigia* for this its pretended Cou However, he has been follow'd in Notion by most of our Antiquar but especially by the Dean of who, notwithstanding his being sati that the *Watling-Street* led thro' City of *London*, yet, out of an u countable Respect to the Monk's Co of it, has caus'd the said Military W in the Neighbourhood of *Gray's-I* to divide into two Branches, one wh of he has sent by *Portpool*, to *Lon* *stone* in *Canon-street*, and the other very surprizing and unjustifiable man round *Westminster* to *Kent*.

As the Dean by this before unhe of Course of the *Watling-Street*, ha blig'd the Monk and his Followers has he thereby impeach'd the Saga of the *Romans*, by making them their Military Road so far out of Way, and as it were back again, w out answering any other End or P pose, but that of his own Fancy.

And the Reasons alledg'd by s modern Antiquaries for the *Traject* the *Watling-Street*'s having been *Westminster*, from a rais'd Way Work at the Ducking-Pond in *George's Fields*, pointing to the Ho Ferry, are of a Piece with the for for these, instead of being *Roman*, Remains of a Bulwark and Ramp rais'd by Order of Parliament in late Civil War, *Anno* 1643. for the curity of *Southwark*, and Parts tiguous on that Side the River. Th fore, as there has not been the Reason brought, nor *Vestigia* she to support the Assertions of *Ptol* *Ravennas*, and their Followers,

ndon anciently ſtood in *Kent*, nor at the *Watling-Street* interſected the iver *Thames* at the Horſe-Ferry. But the contrary, as divers Parts of the *Vatling-Street* were diſcover'd at digg- the Foundations of the preſent St. *ary le Bow* Steeple in *Cheapſide*, at *olborn* Bridge, and at the End of *read-ſtreet* in *Cheapſide*, theſe are rtain Proofs that the *Roman Trajectus* as at *London*, and not, according to *igden*, at *Weſtminſter*; which is cor- borated by *Stan*, or *Stoney-ſtreet*, op- ſite *Dowgate* in *Southwark*, which ppellation it undoubtedly receiv'd om the *Saxons*, as being Part of the id Military Way: which effectually eſtroys the wild Notion of a *Kentiſh ondon*, as well as that of a *Roman Tra- ctus* at *Lambeth*.

SECT. V.

Of the Name of LONDON.

VARIOUS are the Names which have been conferr'd upon this ity; the Firſt whereof mention'd by *acitus* is, that of *Londinium*, wherein e is follow'd by *Ptolemy*, *Antoninus*, nd the Author of the Councils; but n another Hiſtorian, varying a Letter, as chang'd the Appellation to *Lundi- ium*. But *Landinium*, the original ame of this ancient City, having gi- en way to the more honourable De- omination of *Auguſta*, the Tranſition as occaſion'd various Conjectures a- ong our Hiſtorians concerning the tymology thereof; ſome deriving it om *Helena Auguſta*, Mother to *Con- antine* the Great; this Conjecture ems but ill-grounded, ſeeing that rinceſs, is thought to have died about hirty Years before that Name was nferr'd upon this City. Others ima- ine, that it was ſo denominated from e *Legio ſecunda*, which ſome time had s Station here: This is warmly op- os'd by divers Authors, who are poſi- ve that this Legion was never reſident *London*; but without the leaſt Co- our for ſuch an Aſſertion: For that e ſaid Legion was ſtation'd in this City, is demonſtrable, from the fol- lowing monumental Inſcription, upon a ſmall ſepulchral Stone dug up where *Ludgate* Church is ſituate, after the great Conflagration, *Anno* 1666. which I have ſubjoin'd in Conſideration of its great Antiquity; which Stone is ſtill preſerv'd at the Theatre in *Oxford*.



But others, with more Reaſon, are of Opinion, that the honourable Appel- lation of *Auguſta*, was conferr'd upon this City by the *Romans*, (as it was likewiſe upon many of the principal Cities of their Empire) on account of its being the Capital of their *Britiſh* Dominions.

Whether this City enjoy'd the Name of *Auguſta*, during the *Romans* Stay in *Britain*, I cannot aſcertain; however 'tis probable, it did not, ſeeing that the *Saxons* ſoon after their Arrival in this Kingdom, mention it by the Name of *London-Byrig*; which they ſoon af-

ter changed into *Lunden-Ceaſter*, *Lunden Wyc*, *Lundenne*, *Lunden-Berh*, or *Lunden-Burg*; and ſince the Conqueſt it appears by divers Records, to have been denominated *Londonia*, *Lundonia* and *Londine*; but for divers Ages paſt, only *London*.

As to the Etymology of the Word *London*, it has only been accounted for thus by divers Authors: *Geffrey* of *Monmoth* derives it from *Caer-Lud*, or *Lud's-town*: *Eraſmus*, from *Lindum*, a City of *Rhodes*: *Vitus* from *Lugdus*, a *Celtick* Prince, *Lugdon*: *Selden*, from *Llan-Dyn*, the Temple of *Diana*; this Conjecture is founded upon the great Number of Boars Tuſks (found the Neighbourhood of St. *Paul's* Cathedral) Horns of Oxen and Stags, whoſe Bodies were proper Sacrifices to that Diety. This Suppoſition ſeems no better grounded than the reſt; for it appears, that the ancient *Britons* had no Temples; for the *Druids* Places of Worſhip, where no other than Groves, or Woods.

Somner derives it from *Llawn*, *Plenus*, and *Dyn*, *Homo*, a populous Place, which he imagines *London* always to have been, which I take to be an Appellation very unſuitable with the low Condition this City has been many times reduc'd to; eſpecially when the whole of its Inhabitants were deſtroy'd by *Boadicea*.

Camden derives it from *Lhong* and *Dinas*, *Lhong* ſignifying a Ship, and *Dinas* a Town, that is *Ship-town*, or a City of Ships: But how it came to deſerve that Name at the Time of its Foundation, I can no more account for, than how it ſhould at all Times have been deem'd a populous City.

Lewis tells us, that about *An.* 130. the *Britons* call'd this City *Lundain*, or *Llandain*, that is, the *Thames Bank-town*. This Derivation has likewiſe its Difficulties: For how could *Lewis* come by an Account of this Year 130. when his Country-man *Gildas*, who wrote near a Thouſand Years before him, declares that the *Britons* had no Records in his Time, and was in doubt whether they ever had: For the Materials his Hiſtory, he acknowledges to ha taken from foreign Authors.

And another Antiquary is for der ing it from *Lunden* in *Schonen*, by ſtrong Aſſertion, but without the le Probability or Foundation.

That we are beholden to the *mans* for it's preſent Name I thi may readily be allowed, notwithſtan ing it ſhould be denied that they we the firſt Founders of it; for the A pellation of *London* ſeems to be Corruption of *Londonium*.

SECT. VI.

Of the Form and Extent of LONDO

AS to the Figure or Shape of *Lo don*, ſome Authors have comp red it to that of a Laurel Leaf, in th Words:

London *is like a Laurel Leaf, may Be verdant ſtill, and flouriſh like t Tree.*

London, with *Weſtminſter*, by reaſ of the turning of the River (which r direct from Eaſt to Weſt, from *Lim houſe* to about the *Savoy*, where it tur gradually, arching to *Hungerford Ma ket*, and thence flowing directly Sout ward.) Some have compared it to Carpenter's Rule; but it much reſe bles the Shape (including *Southwar* of a great Whale, *Weſtminſter* bei the under Jaw, St. *James's Park* t Mouth; the *Pall-mall*, *&c.* Nort ward, the upper Jaw; *Cock* and *H Fields*, or the Meeting of the Seve Streets, the Eye; the reſt of the Ci and *Southwark* to *Eaſt-Smithfield*, t Body; and thence Eaſtward to *Lim houſe*, the Tail; and 'tis probably in great a Proportion, the largeſt Towns, as that is of Fiſhes.

The Extent of *London* from Eaſt Weſt, that is, from *Limehouſe* to t End of *Tothill-ſtreet*, *Weſtminſter*, is bout ſeven Miles and a half; but

Bread

Breadth, from North to South, is not above two Miles and a half, even where it is broadeſt, as from the End of St. *Leonard's Shoreditch* to the fartheſt End of *Blackman-ſtreet* in *Southwark*.

The Author of a late Calculation ſays, *London*, upon a Medium, is ſeven Miles long, and one Mile and Quarter broad; which make an Area of near nine Square Miles.

The Circumference of the contigious Buildings of *London*, *Weſtminſter* and *Southwark*, as one City, it Twenty-two Miles and three Quarters.

The Circumference of the Walls of *London* are, *viz.*

From the *Thames* the Wall runs Northward on the Eaſtſide of *Fleet Ditch* 270 Yards, to within 40 Yards of the South Weſt. Angle of *Ludgate ſtreet*, thence near 140 Yards Eaſt, to within 20 Yards of *Ludgate*; thence the Wall runs Northward (a little Eaſtward of the *Old Bailey*) 330 Yards, to 40 Yards Northward of *Newgate*; then Eaſtward 390 Yards, to 55 Yards Eaſtward of *Alderſgate*; thence it runs Northward 240 Yards, to within 30 Yards of the South Weſt Angle of St. *Giles's Cripplegate* Church; from thence to *Cripplegate*, and ſo continuing Eaſtwardly 1000 Yards to *Biſhopſgate*, and thence South Eaſtwardly 480 Yards to *Aldgate*; from whence it runs Southwardly 465 Yards, to within 20 Yards of the middle of the North Part of *Tower* Ditch; and in all 3315 Yards; to which adding the Diſtance from the *Tower* to *Fleet* Ditch, 2170 Yards; the whole Circumference of the City within the Walls is 5485 Yards, or 3 Miles and 205 Yards.

The Area of the Ground within the Walls of *London* are, 373 Acres, and one fourth.

Without the Walls, but within the Liberty or Freedom are, 263 Acres and four fifths.

And of that built on without the Freedom, carefully meaſured upon the largeſt and beſt Map are, 2475 Acres.

Total of *London*, *Weſtminſter* and *Southwark* are, 3112 Acres and one twentieth.

SECT. VII.

Of the firſt Publick Buildings in LONDON.

THE firſt Publick Building mentioned to be built in *London* was the Temple of Peace erected by *Dunwallo*; that of *Belinus*, who built *Billingſgate*, and the Tower of *London*; and thoſe of *Lud* who built a Temple and a ſtrong Gate. Thus far *Geffrey* the Monk.

Camden ſays, the *Roman* Trajectus, or Ferry, interſected the River *Thames* at *Dowgate*; in the Neighbourhood whereof was erected the Milliarium of the *Romans* (*London* Stone in *Canon-ſtreet*) whence they meaſur'd the Diſtances to their ſeveral Stations throughout *Britain*; at which Place centur'd five *Roman* Military Ways, *viz.* the *Watling-ſtreet* from the South-eaſt and North-weſt, the *Ermine-ſtreet* from the South-weſt and North, and a Vicinal Way from *Old Ford* by *Bathnal-green*: The firſt of which enter'd the City at *Dowgate*, and paſs'd thro' *Newgate*; the ſecond, accompanied by the *Watling* from *Southwark*, likewiſe enter'd at *Dowgate*, and, according to a late learned Antiquary, paſs'd at *Moorgate*, which to me ſeems very improbable, for till the Years 1415. all that Space between *Biſhopſgate* and *Cripplegate* was a deep Moraſs, wherein there appear'd not the leaſt Veſtigia of a Way, nor Aperture in the City Wall for a Gate; for in that Year *Moorgate* was firſt erected, and a Cauſeway rais'd in the ſaid Moraſs, to accommodate the Citizens in their going to and from their reſpective Fields and Gardens: Therefore it would have anſwer'd much better, if the Dean had carried it a little Weſtward to *Cripplegate*, which I ſhall in another Place endeavour to ſhew, was one of the Four original Gates of this City; wherefore I am perſuaded that the *Ermine-ſtreet* paſs'd thro' the ſaid Gate, and took its Way by *Highbury-barn* to *Stroud-green*, where there is a much greater Appearance of a Military Way, than in any other Place in the

the Neighbourhood of *London*, and much more than the reputed *Roman* Way, call'd the *Devil's-lane*, both by Breadth and Heighth, it being ſtill in many Places higher than the Fields on either Side, and continues in equal Breadth to *Hornſey*, except where 'tis encroach'd upon at *Mount-pleaſant*: And the fifth, or Vicinal Way, led thro' *Aldgate* by *Bethnal-green*, to the Trajectus at *Old Ford*.

After the dreadful Conflagration, *A.* 1666. certain Labourers in digging the Foundation of Houſes in *Scots-yard* in *Buſh-lane*, *Canon-ſtreet*, about the Depth of twenty Feet, diſcover'd a Teſſellated Pavement, with the Remains of a large Building or Hall; the former ſuppos'd to have belong'd to the *Roman* Governor's Palace, and the latter to have been the *Baſilica*, or Court of Juſtice. This Structure, by its Circumſtances, was undoubtedly of very great Antiquity, for it ſeem'd to have been built cloſe to the River *Thames*, for without the South Wall thereof, were four Holes in the Ground full of Wood-coals, which are ſuppos'd originally to have had Piles in them, for the Defence of the Wall: Beſides, the Ground whereon this Edifice was erected was very low, and the Earth whereon the Pavement lay, artificial, and conſiderably rais'd with Rubbiſh, compos'd of Chalk, Lime, Bricks, Coals, broken Glaſſes, *&c.* wherefore 'tis highly probable that this Fabrick was deſtroy'd in the great Conflagration by *Boadicea*; and as it was ſituate near the Trajectus, or Ferry, I am of Opinion that this, together with thoſe in that Neighbourhood, were the firſt Buildings erected in this City.

SECT. VIII.

A Remark on the ANTIQUITY *of* LONDON.

AS a Concluſion to this Chapter, which traces the Foundation of *London* from the Year of the World 2855, (according to *Geffrey*) to the Year of the City 1317, or *A.D.* 209. I ſhall here examine, Whether the City of *London* is a *Britiſh* or *Roman* City?

The Reader has heard what the Authors for and againſt have ſaid, in the preceeding Sections. *Geffrey* the Monk is accuſed as a fabulous Writer, becauſe he, in giving his Account of the Origin of this City ſays, that it was founded by *Brutus*, the Son of *Æneas* the Demigod. But tho' he has mix'd with his Relation this Tale, that *Brutus* was a Deity, yet that ought not to invalidate the Oral Tradition of the firſt Foundation of *London*; for Error and Superſtition have mix'd themſelves even with Articles of Faith; and yet thoſe Articles are certain Truths. And herein, as *Livy*, the moſt famous Hiſtoriographer of the *Romans* ſaith, That in this Antiquity is pardonable, and hath an eſpecial Privilege, by interlacing divine Matters with human, to make the firſt Foundation of Cities more honourable, more ſacred, and as it were of greater Majeſty.

Maitland, in his Hiſtory of *London* ſays, that *Cæſar* has carefully tranſmitted to Poſterity a Detail of all the memorable Occurrences that happen'd to him during his Stay in this Iſland: Together with an Account of the Religion, Polity, Cuſtoms, Manners, and Way of Living of the *Britons*; with a Deſcription of their Fortifications, Buildings, and Towns; the latter of which were ſuch as *Caſſivellaun*'s, and that above-mention'd at *Canterbury*. Now conſidering how particular *Cæſar* is, in giving an Account of the moſt conſiderable Places in *Gaul*, *viz.* Camps, Fortification, Buildings, and ſuch Towns and Cities as were in that Country; 'tis hardly poſſible he would have omitted mentioning ſo celebrated a City as *Geffrey*'s *Trinovantum*, or *London*, eſpecially ſeeing it lay upon the River *Thames*, and in the Country where the principal Scenes of Action happen'd; and in particular that the moſt conſiderable and dangerous Enterprizes of any were executed in its Neighbourhood, when *Cæſar* forc'd the

the River *Thames* and Lines of *Caſſivellaun*. Surely, after ſo great a Defeat as that, *Caſſivellaun* would have retreated to the impregnable City of *Trinovantum*, if there had been any ſuch Place; and not have truſted himſelf and Army in ſo deſpicable a Fence, as his Capital appears to have been; which, if any, was a large Spot of Ground fortify'd with Woods and Marſhes. But perhaps it may be alledg'd, that *Cæſar*, after his paſſing the River *Thames*, cut off *Caſſivellaun*'s Retreat to *London*. Admit he did, that would not have prevented *Cæſar*, (conſidering that no Man ever affected Glory more than he) from viſiting it on his Return from St. *Albans*, (in the neighbouring Marſhes of which, according to our *Camden* was ſituate the aforeſaid Town of *Caſſivellaun*) nor from acquainting the Senate and People of *Rome*, that he had brought under their Dominion ſo many great Cities, but eſpecially that of *Trinovantum*, one of the moſt ſplendid and magnificent upon Earth; which for Glory might juſtly vie with *Rome*, itſelf; and which juſt before his Arrival, had been fortified with a mighty Stone-Wall, embelliſh'd with an infinite Number of ſtately and magnificent Towers, and by all was deemed impregnable. Such an Account as this, would have greatly redounded to his Honour, and endear'd him to his Country; but by *Cæſar*'s not mentioning this Place, (if no other Argument could be brought to prove that it was not then in Being) his Silence would be ſufficient for us to believe, that there was then no ſuch City in *Britain*. Thus far our Author.

Cæſar in his firſt Expedition into *Britain* came only, as it were to view the Coaſt, and then to return, for from his landing to the Time of his leaving the Kingdom were no more than twenty-five Days; during which Time he was bravely oppoſed by the *Britons*, and ſuffered much by a Storm; *London* was no Sea-Port, it did not lie in his Way as *Canterbury* did. It was the firſt Time the *Roman* Eagle attempted the *Britiſh* Shore; it muſt be conſider'd that *Cæſar* was an abſolute Stranger to *Britain*, and had nobody to inform him of any Thing but what he ſaw, he muſt be ſenſible, that there were People further up in the Land, but then he look'd on them as barbarous and wild, or, if he heard of them it was not by the Names of their Cities, but it was either by the Names of their Generals, or of their Nations; but in his firſt Expedition he has taken no Notice even of the Nations of the *Britons*, nor indeed had he Time, his Stay being ſo very ſhort.

At this Time *Verulam* was the greateſt City in *Britain*, and the Seat of *Caſſivellaun*, *Cæſar* in his ſecond Expedition having made himſelf Maſter of *Canterbury*, and reduced the Inhabitants of that Part of the Country to his Obedience marches directly for *Verulam* without coming near *London*, for as *London* was then a Place not fortified, it was not ſo much as thought of, and I dare ſay, not known to *Cæſar*: But however *Cæſar* marches his Army to *Coway-ſtakes*, (where *Stanes* now is) and here he paſſes the River, and forces the Lines of *Caſſivellaun*. Upon this, *Caſſivellaun* ſubmits to *Cæſar*. The State of the *Trinobantes*, during theſe Tranſactions, ſubmitted. But, ſays our Author, if *Cæſar* did croſs the *Thames* at *Coway-ſtakes*, what hinder'd him from viſiting it in his Return from *St. Albans*? Why what Occaſion could *Cæſar* have to come to *London*, when the *Trinobantes* (who were People of that City) had ſubmitted? Is it not highly probable, that *Cæſar* returned to the Sea-coaſt the ſame Way he came? And as he muſt of Neceſſity recroſs the *Thames*, is it not reaſonable to ſuppoſe *Cæſar* would repaſs it at *Coway-Stakes*, and no where elſe? Eſpecially as his Soldiers were acquainted with that Ford. As I take this to be the real Caſe, *London*, *New Troy*, *Troynovant*, *Trenovant*, or *Lud*'s Town (for at that Time it was often changing its Name) was loſt to *Cæſar* in the State of the

Tri-

Trinobantes, where the People then inhabiting *London* is mention'd by *Cæsar*.

Soon after this, *Cæsar* returns by the same Way he came, and sails into *Gaul*.

As for my Part, I think, notwithstanding *Cæsar* is silent as to the Name of *London*, his Silence is not sufficient to prove, that *London* was not in Being at his Time; and on the other Hand, I observe, that *Cæsar* names no Place but what he was in; and it does not appear he ever was nearer to the Spot of Ground *London* stands on than within 16 or 18 Miles of it.

Our Author says, that *Cæsar* affected Glory. True, but it does not appear he affected Cruelty. No, he did not search out the City of the *Trinobantes* after their Submission, to ransack and spoil it. When he had received Hostages of Peace, he return'd to *Gaul*. His Stay was this Time but short neither, though much longer than his first.

But says our Author, *Julius Cæsar* did not pass the *Thames* at *Coway Stakes*, but at *Chelsey*. His Words are: "I attempted to find out the largest Marshes on the South Side the River *Thames*, where there was any Probability of a Ford; I discover'd, that the greatest Marshes on that Side, before the imbanking of the said River, reach'd from *Wansworth* to *Woolwich*; wherefore I endeavour'd by sounding the said River (at several Neap-Tides) from the first of these Places, to *London* Bridge, to discover a Ford; which to my no small Satisfaction I did on the 18th of *September*, *A.* 1732. about Ninety Feet West of the South-west Angle of *Chelsey* CollegeGarden, where, in a Right Line from North-east to South-west, I found the deepest Part of the Channel to be only Four Feet and Seven Inches deep; and the Day before, it blowing hard from the West, my Waterman assur'd me, that the Water then, was above a Foot lower; and at such Tides, before the Course of the River was obstructed either by Banks, or Bridge, it must have been considerably shallower.

And considering that this is the lowermost Ford in the River *Thames*, I not only take it to be the Place where the *Britons* pass'd, but likewise that which *Julius Cæsar* forc'd when he routed the *Britons*, notwithstanding what has been alledg'd by *Camden* and others in Favour of *Cowey-Stakes*, where the Water is not only deeper, but likewise that there are many other Places in the said River, between the Ford above-mention'd and *Cowey-Stakes*, which are much shallower.

In *Antoninus*'s Second Journey, *London* appears to have been Seventy-seven *Roman* Miles from the Port *Rutupis* in *Kent*, where *Cæsar* landed; to which being added about Three of the same Miles, from the Milliarium (*London* Stone) in *Canon-street*, to the aforesaid Ford at *Chelsey*, they will exactly answer to the Account (of about Eighty Miles) given by *Cæsar* of the Distance of *Cassivellaun*'s Confines from the Sea, where he pass'd the River *Thames*: whereas, Seventeen *Roman* Miles, the Distance from *London* to *Cowey-Stakes*, being added to the Account in the Itinerary, the same will be thereby increas'd to Ninety-four Miles, which can by no means agree with the Account given by *Cæsar*."

All which is as tho' our Author had said: I have found a fordable Place at *Chelsea*, and therefore *Cæsar* must cross there, tho' all Tradition and every Historian say he pass'd the River *Thames* at *Coway-stakes*.

This I look on to be no Argument at all, because it is well known to those who are acquainted with Rivers that one Place of a River is fordable at one Time, and another at another. Were there no other Argument in Favour of *Coway-stakes*, I think this is sufficient, that a General would sooner chuse to pass a River where there was no Flux of Water, than where there is.

But tho' I will not be so positive as this Gentleman, (who seems to endeavour to support his Hypothesis at any Rate)

ate) I think it is evident, that *Coway-ſtakes*, is the very Place where *Cæſar* paſs'd the *Thames*. *Cæſar* ſays, theſe Confines of *Caſſivellaun*'s Territories are Eighty Miles from the Sea, or Place where he landed. How are theſe Miles to be reckoned? Are they meaſured or computed Miles. If they are computed Miles, why may not *Coway-ſtakes* be the Ford. No, but they are meaſured Miles: Well, let them be ſo, let *Cæſar* land at *Dover* or *Richborough*, and croſs the Country to *Stanes*, and there will not be more than about Eighty Miles from the Sea thither. No, but that was not the Caſe; *Cæſar* went firſt to *Canterbury*, and therefore it cannot be. So he did, but ſuppoſe, he had gone to *Romney*, or *Chicheſter*, would that have made *Caſſivellaun's* Confines the farther from the Sea? No.

Well, but let it be admitted, that *Cæſar* paſs'd the *Thames* at *Chelſea*, I will follow, that *London* was in Being at that Time; for he himſelf ſays, that *Cæſar* forc'd the River *Thames* and Lines of *Caſſivellaun*; and *Cæſar* ſays, that when *Caſſivellaun* retreated, he was beholden to the ſubmiſſive *Britons* for acquainting him that *Caſſivellaun*'s Town, or Fortreſs, was but a ſmall Diſtance from his Camp, but ſtrongly fortified with Woods and Marſhes, and well garriſon'd and ſtor'd with Cattle.

When *Cæſar* had paſs'd the River at *Chelſea* upon this Information he marches to *Caſſivellaun*'s Town, and he found the Place (*London* it muſt be, becauſe *Chelſea* and *London* were not far diſtant even then) very formidable both by Art and Nature. It was a Place of ſuch Importance and ſo ſtrong, that he thought proper to ſtorm it. The *Britons* not underſtadding this terrible Way of fighting, fled out of the Town.

Well, but ſays our Author, *Cæſar* gives it no Name. No, he does not; neither does he name *Canterbury*, and yet our Author is pleas'd to allow that that City had a Being in his Time, p. 3. and why not *London*.

And tho' I am not of Opinion, that *Cæſar* paſs'd the *Thames* at *Chelſea*, or that ever he ſtorm'd the City of *London*, yet if our Author can ſupport his Hypotheſis, and prove that he did, (which I think he cannot) *Geffrey* has met in him, the beſt Advocate for the Being and Grandeur of *London* that has yet appeared; *Cæſar* (and our Author) ſays *London* was incloſed with a Ditch and Rampart; *Geffrey* indeed calls this Rampart a Wall, a Stone Wall perhaps; *Cæſar* (and our Author) ſays the Place was formidable both by Art and Nature, *Geffrey*, that it was fortify'd with ſtrong Towers, and ſituated upon a good River.

Theſe Towers were Elevations or Buildings of Wood, fix'd on the Rampart or Wall, like our Centinel Boxes, and much of the ſame Bigneſs, from whence the *Britons* (the *Londoners*) uſed to ſhoot their Arrows, and fling their Darts. And in this Senſe *London* was formidable by Art. Thus guarded *Cæſar* was oblig'd to ſtorm it; ſo that *Geffrey*'s *Trinovantum*, or *London*, notwithſtanding what our Author ſays, muſt then have been in Being, and at that Time a ſtrong well-fortified Place, according to the Cuſtoms and Method of Fortification uſed in thoſe Days.

So fond is our Author of this *Chelſea* Ford, that he brings *Claudius* above 100 Miles out of his Way to paſs the *Thames* there. "'Tis very probable, ſays he, that *Claudius*, with his Army, paſs'd the River *Thames* at the Ford (he means at *Chelſea*) aforeſaid; and as he gain'd a compleat Victory in this Neighbourhood, if there had been any ſuch Place then in being as *Geffrey*'s magnificent and impregnable City of *Trinovantum*, or *London*, 'tis not to be doubted, but he would have reduc'd the ſame before he advanc'd farther into the Enemy's Country. But *Claudius*'s Silence in this reſpect, together with that of all the Hiſtorians of that and the preceding Ages, makes it to me appear beyond Contradiction, that there was no ſuch Place as *London* then in *Britain*."

But

But then, *p.* 4. he says, *Aulus Plautius* the Prætor was sent by *Claudius* for the Reduction of the *Britons*, whom he defeated in several Engagements; that they retired towards the Mouth of the *Thames*, which they forded with Difficulty; whilst the *Romans* in pursuit of them were entangled amongst Morasses, whence they could not extricate themselves without considerable Loss.

These seem to contradict one the other; but if we will credit History, the *Romans* reduced *Colchester*, and made it a Military Colony in *Claudius*'s Time; and I cannot be perswaded that *Plautius* would come up to *Chelsea* Ford, so many Miles out of his Way to go and besiege *Colchester*, one Hundred Miles about.

But suppose he did pass the *Thames* at *Chelsea*, then we have as much Reason to believe, that *London* is the Place he is said to have reduc'd, as we have to believe that either *Cæsar*, *Claudius* or *Agricola* were ever in *Britain*.

If then, it be admitted that *Cæsar* and *Claudius* pass'd the *Thames* at our Author's Ford near *Chelsea*, *Geffrey's Trinovantum* (our *London*) was a City, and a large, populous and strong City too, long before the *Romans* took it in their Heads to visit and conquer *Britain*.

But I humbly apprehend, that if our Author had not discover'd a Ford at *Chelsea*, there is sufficient Ground to persuade an unprejudiced Man, that *London* was in Being at the Time of *Cæsar*, and long before. And that for these following Reasons:

I. That in *Cæsar*'s first Expedition he was not within Fifty Miles of *London*, therefore could not likely know of such a Place, and left *Britain* in 25 Days after his first Landing.

II. That *Cæsar* in his second Expedition had no sooner reduced *Canterbury*, and being greatly enraged at the Behaviour of *Cassivellaun*, marches directly cross the Country towards *Verulam* the Seat of *Cassivellaun*. So that at this Time he was no nearer *London* than *Staines*.

III. That whilst *Cæsar* was thus employ'd in chastizing *Cassivellaun* the *Trinobantes* send Ambassadors and submit to him; wherefore he could have no Call to come to *London*; and indeed what should he come to *London* for? Not to destroy its Inhabitants. No, he had received them under his Protection. Not to view the Fortifications or Buildings or Pomp of the Place; because it was quite defenceless, save that it was encompass'd with a Ditch, and its Buildings were mean, even its publick Buildings might be very ordinary; the Temples built by *Dunwallo* and *Lud* likely were no other than large Hovels or Barns, or Walls raised in a confused Manner with a Jumble of Materials, and covered with the Bodies of Trees and Turf.

IV. That, allowing *Cæsar* to be acquainted whilst he was at *Verulam*, that there was a great City among the *Trinobantes* he must know that the Inhabitants were a quiet and trading People, because their Submission shows them to be such.

V. That tho' *Cæsar* with his Army was never at *London*, yet I think it is evident *Cæsar* himself was there, from his mentioning the City of the *Trinobantes*, in so friendly a Manner as he has done, and if ancient Tradition may be allowed some Credit, he is said to have built the Tower of *London*: But then the Shortness of his Stay in *Britain*, is objected that he did not; but I think that is no Objection, as he left *Mandubratius* behind him he might carry on the Work *Cæsar* only began.

And it is very likely, that as *Cæsar* had enjoyn'd *Cassivellaun* not to molest *Mandubratius*, *Cæsar* instructed *Mandubratius* in building of Towers and other Fortifications; and hence *London* might come by the Name of *Augusta*.

Upon the Whole, tho' I am not for adopting for Truth every Thing the Monk has said in Relation to *London*, yet it evidently appears to me, that *London* is much older than the Time of *Julius Cæsar*; but whether *Brutus* was the

e firſt Founder thereof, or not, I muſt ve to the Reader to determine, only at in Caſes of Uncertainty as this is, ought to regard the common Tradi- n in ſome Meaſure, for it is certain at our Forefathers the Citizens of *London*, and the Magiſtracy thereof particularly, did give Credit to the firſt Foundation of this City by *Brutus*. See before *p.* 2, 3.

Thus it evidently appears that *London* is a *Britiſh* City, and not a *Roman* one.

CHAP. II.

Of the WALL *of* LONDON.

N the foregoing Chapter, I led the Reader to the Year of the City 1317. (*A. D.* 209.) in which ear *Severus* the Emperor is ſaid to ve raiſed a Wall in *Britain* upon *A- rian*'s Rampart.

SECT. I.

Of the firſt Walls in England.

THE Wall built by *Severus*, is the firſt I find mentioned in ur *Engliſh* Hiſtory. It was of Free- one, as is certain from what is yet ſible. Upon the Wall were plac'd aſtes 60 Foot ſquare, and Turrets ithin Call, that the Communication uite along the Wall might be kept p. The Wall is trac'd from *Couſin*'s Houſe through *Newcaſtle*, &c. to *oulneſs*, 68 Miles and 3 Furlongs.

About the Year 306, ſays *Camden*, ur Hiſtorians tell us, that *Conſtantine* he Great, at the Requeſt of *Helena*, is Mother, firſt walled *London* a- out with hewn Stones and *Britiſh* Bricks.

However theſe Walls of Stone might e built, it is plain the *Britons* had but ttle Skill in Building with Stone, long fter the Time of *Conſtantine*; for a- out the Year of Chriſt 399, when *Ar- adius* and *Honorius*, the Sons of *Theo- doſius* the Great, govern'd the Empire, nd the laſt, who was Emperor of the Weſt, had received *Britain*, the City of *Rome* was invaded and deſtroyed by he *Goths*; after which the *Romans* eft *Britain*, to defend their Territo- ies that were nearer Home. Where- upon the *Britons* not able to ſecure themſelves againſt the Invaſions of their Enemies, were many Years together under the Oppreſſion of two moſt cruel Nations, the *Scots* and the *Picts*: And at length were forced to ſend their Ambaſſadors with Letters and Supplications to *Rome*, to implore Aid from thence, upon Promiſe of their continual Fealty, on Condition that the *Romans* would reſcue them out of the Hands of their Enemies. Whereupon the *Romans* ſent them a Legion, which, encountering with their Enemies, overthrew a great Number of them, and drove the reſt out of the Frontiers of their Country; having thus ſet the *Britons* at Liberty, they adviſed them to make a Wall between the two Seas, from Eaſt to Weſt, which might keep out their Enemies; and then they left them to themſelves; but the *Britons* wanting Maſons, built the Wall, not of Stone, as they were adviſed, but of Turf, which was of little or no Defence; and the Enemy, perceiving that the *Roman* Legion was return'd Home, immediately invaded the Borders, overcame the Country, and bore down all before them.

Ambaſſadors were again diſpatched to *Rome*, begging that the *Romans* would not ſuffer their miſerable Country to be utterly deſtroyed? whereupon they ſent another Legion, which coming on a ſudden upon the Enemy, made a great Slaughter among them, and chaced them back to their own Country. The *Romans* at their Departure, told the *Britons* plainly, that they were

to

to expect no farther Assistance from the Emperor, who was wholly employed elsewhere. After this Declaration they advised them to inure themselves to Arms, that they might be able to withstand the continual Attacks of their Enemies; and considering their Weakness, exhorted them to repair the Wall of *Severus*, to serve them as a Barrier, offering to assist them in the Work. What could the *Britons* do in this Extremity? They had no other Method to take but that proposed by the *Romans*; therefore they went to work on their Wall with all possible Diligence, and as soon as they had finished it, the *Romans* took their last Farewell of *Britain*, never to return more. The End of the *Romans Dominion* over *Britain* is to be fixed to this Time, which was almost five hundred Years after their first Arrival, and about *A. D.* 434, according to *Strype*; but *Rapin* says, it was either in the Year 426 or 427, and Bishop *Stillingfleet* 418.

This Wall was built twelve Foot high, and eight Foot broad, in a strait Line, from East to West, as may be seen from the Ruins thereof, remaining in many Places to this Day. The *Picts* and *Scots*, who at this Time lived in a strict Union together, began their Hostilities again with the *Britons*, when they heard of the Departure of the *Romans*; and the Wall of *Severus*, so lately repaired, could not on a fresh Attack be long defended by *Britons*, but little used to War. The *Northern* People made large Breaches in it in several Places, that it might be no Obstacle to their future Incursions into their Enemy's Country.

In their great Distress the *Britons* agreed to chuse a Monarch, as the only Expedient to save them from Destruction, and accordingly elected *Vortigern*; but he was by no means qualified to restore their Affairs, for being of a cruel and avaritious Temper, and addicted to many Vices, he drew the Hatred of the People upon him, and lived in continual Fear, both of the Enemies to the State, and his own Subjects; therefore for his own Security he proposed to call in the Assistance of the *Saxons*, who, shortly after, arriving in *Britain*, were received as Friends; but having driven out the *Scots* and *Picts*, they turn'd their Arms against the *Britons*, and, driving some beyond the Seas, and others into the Mountains of *Wales* and *Cornwal*, they divided the Country into several Kingdoms among themselves. These *Saxons* were likewise ignorant in Architecture, till the Year of Christ 680, when, it is said, that *Bennet*, Abbot of *Wirral*, Master to the venerable *Bede*, first brought Artificers in Stone, Painters, and Glaziers, into this Island, which till that Time, had in it no other than Wooden Buildings.

SECT. II.

The Antiquity of the Wall of the CITY *of* LONDON.

IT does not appear that our City of *London* was walled with Stone in the Beginning of the *Roman* Government here; for *Anno Domini* 296, when *Alectus* the Tyrant was slain in the Field, the *Franks* easily enter'd *London*, and had sacked the same, if, at that very Instant, certain Bands of the *Roman* Soldiers had not been brought by the River *Thames* to its Relief, who slew those *Franks* in every Street of the City: But there is no Doubt but that it was walled during the Time they were here, because we find many Towns of less Note were so, as *Richborough*, or *Richborough-Ryptacester* in the Isle of *Thanet*, *Sandwich* in *Kent*, *Verulamium* near St. *Alban's* in *Hertfordshire*, *Gilchester* in *Hampshire*, *Wroxcester* in *Shropshire*, *Kencester* in *Herefordshire*, *Ribchester*, seven Miles above *Preston*, on the Water of *Rible*, *Aldeburg*, a Mile from *Boroughbride*, on *Wathelingstreet*, on *Ure* River, and others.

By the *Franks* entring *London* without Opposition, and the *Romans* at their Landing, immediately falling upon them in the City, it is manifest, that

that it was not then fortifyed; wherefore the Wall of *London* muſt have been erected between *An.* 298, and the Reign of *Honorius*, when the *Romans* left *Britain* about the Year 402. on their being recall'd to defend the City of *Rome* againſt *Alaric* the *Goth*, who had determin'd to invade *Italy*.

In *A. D.* 306. or thereabouts, *Conſtantine*, ſay *Camden* and others, at the Deſire of *Helena*, firſt walled *London* about with Hewn Stones and *Britiſh* Bricks, containing within the Compaſs of it about three Miles: Whereby the City was made a Square, but not Equilateral; being longer from Weſt to Eaſt, and from South to North narrower.

By whom, ſays Mr. *Maitland*, the Wall was firſt erected, is very uncertain, ſome Authors aſcribing the building thereof to *Conſtantine* the Great, and others to his Mother *Helena*: But I think it may with more Reaſon be referr'd to the Reign of *Valentinian* the Firſt; for then *Britain* was reduc'd to a very great Degree of Miſery, by the joint Attacks of the *Scots*, *Picts*, *Attacots*, *Franks* and *Saxons*, who defeated the *Romans* in divers Engagements, until the Arrival of *Theodoſius* the Elder, who landing in *Britain*, divided his Army into ſeveral Diviſions, and marching towards *London*, attack'd and routed ſeveral Parties of the Enemy, and enter'd the City in Triumph, tho' then in the utmoſt Miſery and Affliction, occaſion'd by the great Ravages committed by thoſe inſatiable Free-booters; but this great Succeſs of the *Romans* recover'd the drooping Spirits of the Citizens, in hopes of Protection againſt the Depredations of their cruel Enemies for the future.

London never was at any Time ſo great a Sufferer as at this Juncture, unleſs at its general Deſtruction by *Boadicea*; therefore never had more Occaſion for a Wall, than at this Time: But that it had no Wall then, to me is evident, ſeeing that if a Wall had been erected by *Conſtantine* the Great, or his Mother *Helena*, it would then have been but about fifty Years old, and conſequently in ſuch a State of Defence, as to have baffled all the Attempts that could have been made againſt it (by ſuch Bands of tranſitory Enemies) till relieved by the *Romans*; but by its becoming ſo eaſy a Prey to the Enemy, I am of Opinion that it was not then fortified: And as we are told by the ſame Author, that *Theodoſius*, by repairing ſome Cities and Caſtles, and fortifying others left every thing upon ſo good a Foot, that Peace was preſerv'd in *Britain* till the Departure of the *Romans* in the Reign of *Honorius*; hence I conclude, that *London* was at firſt inwall'd by *Theodoſius*, about *An.* 361.

A modern Author will not allow this Wall to have incompaſs'd the City on all Sides; and for this his Opinion, aſſigns the following Reaſons:

I. "What *Fitz-Stephens*, and later Writers ſay of the Walls of *London*, next the *Thames*, that they have been demoliſh'd by the Tides, ſeems to be a Miſtake. So great, or ſo continual an Inundation as would have carry'd them away, muſt have been recorded in Hiſtory, and the Ruins of its bulky Materials been found in the *Thames*."

To which I anſwer. That there was a Wall along the Side of the River *Thames*; and that the ſaid Wall was deſtroy'd by the Tide and Weather, appears to me evident, without requiring any great or extraordinary Inundation for that Purpoſe. For by the Obſervations I have made on our modern Wharfs, that notwithſtanding their being built as ſtrong as Art and the Materials of our Country can make them, yet I have known ſome in leſs than the Space of Forty Years, become a Prey to the Tide, Weather, and concomitant Incidents; and am not only perſuaded by the Authority of *Fitz-Stephens*, but likewiſe by the Experience I have had of other fortified Cities, ſituate upon great navigable Rivers; that the Wall of *London* did run along the Side of the River *Thames*, as well as on that of the Land; and that the Tide and Weather

in the Space of Seven hundred and Seventy-seven Years, from the Time of its Erection, to that of *Fitz-Stephens*, would undoubtedly have destroy'd several such Walls: And at this Time 'tis not to be expected that we can discover any of its Remains, seeing our modern Wharfs extend considerably farther into the River, than *London* Wall can be suppos'd.

II. "I do not see to what Purpose any Wall should have been built on that Side; it would have hindred the landing Goods and Merchandizes at the Owners Yards; they must have been with great Labour, and Expence, and Confusion, carried thro' the Gates backward and forward, and brought round to the Places where they are now unloaded, or put on Board. The Remains that have been observ'd of this Wall, may have been no more than some decay'd Wharfing."

Answ. A Wall on that Side, with a Gate or Gates at proper Distances, would not have occasion'd greater Obstructions, Trouble, Charge or Confusion in Shipping, Landing, and Carriage of Goods, than the present Row of Buildings on the South of *Thames-street* do; (and from which run down to the several Wharfs, long and narrow Passages only wide enough for one Cart) especially considering that the Commerce of *London*, must then have been far short of what it is now; and probably not more extensive than the neighbouring Countries of *France* and the *Netherlands*: However, instead of such imaginary Obstructions, the prodigious Business in those Parts is daily carried on with the greatest Regularity and Dispatch.

III. "The River itself was a better Fortification than any of the Walls to the Land Side. What could an Enemy do from that Quarter? Would not a Force drawn up upon the Wharf have a greater Advantage of the Assailants, than from a Wall? Whence should the Enemy come to attack it? They could not at low Water march from *Southwark* nor sail or row through the Bridge, without Danger of being sunk by G position from thence. And suppos them on the Shore at low Water, th must have a hard Task to gain the Wha if vigorously oppos'd; and if they fail they had the Tide for an Enemy at th Back."

Answ. That a River, which an E my is Master of by his Fleet, (whi has been many times the Case of t *Thames*) cannot be called a good For fication, I think is manifest; nor is the Interest of the Besieged, to eng the Besiegers, where there is a visi Disadvantage on their Side; such Place would our Querist's Wharf ha been, without a Wall, to which an nemy might commodiously have laid Ships, and with a superior Force tack'd and carried his Wharf and City in a very short Time, maugre Opposition. Besides in the Time Peace as well as War (before Forts we erected to prevent an arm'd Force fro sailing up the River) this Wharf mu have been well supply'd with an arm Power ever ready to oppose all D scents on that weak Side, which was otherwise to be defended, than by Power equal to that of the Assailant as is well known to every Person th least skill'd in military Affairs.

Our Querist might have sav'd himse the Trouble of the Bridge Query, ha he but consider'd that the Wall of *Lo don* was not only erected many Ages be fore its Bridge, but likewise, that th said Wall extended a great Way on th East as well as the West Side of th same: Therefore if it had been only Wharf, as he seems to imagine, would have become an easy Prey to ev ry Invader; but by resisting the num rous, desperate and furious Attacks o the *Danes*, 'tis evident that the Wall o that Side was then in Being: And b our Querist's Manner of Reasoning, 'ti manifest that he never saw any trading City of ancient Fortification, with Wall along the River; for my Part never saw any without; and those have seen, are *Newcastle* upon *Tyn Roan* in *Normandy*, *Lubeck* and *Bremen*,

n *Lower-Saxony*, and *Dantzick* in *Po-ſh-Pruſſia*.

That the City Wall did not extend o far South as the preſent Wharfs do, I magine will appear by the following Obſervations. We are told by an anci-nt Author, that there was a Tower Pa-tine on the Eaſt of the City; and Two Caſtles on the Weſt; the Firſt hereof was the ſquare white Tower of *London*, built at the South-eaſt Angle of he City Wall; and the Caſtles on the Weſt were thoſe of *Baynard* and *Mount-itchet*.

And conſidering that the modern Wharfs on the Weſt Side of *London* ridge run into the River, as far as the ourth Pier of the ſaid Bridge, which iers being all erected in the *Thames*, think they are ſufficient to ſhew, that he City Wall could not extend ſo far outh as the ſaid Wharfs do at preſent, or nearer the River than the North nd of the Bridge adjoining to *Thames-reet*; wherefore theſe Wharfs muſt be many Incroachments made on the iver, ſince the Erection of *London* ridge.

And the City Wall along the *Thames* eing deſtroy'd before the Building of he ſaid Tower and Caſtles; we may, y the Situation of thoſe Forteſſes, ſup-oſe, that they were erected at the Ex-remities of the Wall at the River Side, Places the moſt expos'd to ſudden ttacks from the Land at low Water; hich Suppoſition is very much corro-orated by the Tower of *London*'s be-g erected within the ancient Courſe f the Tide, as was lately diſcover'd digging Foundations for ſome Houſes the Mint, contiguous to the North ide of the interior circumferal Wall, here they dug a conſiderable Depth to the ancient Bed of the River: Wherefore I think 'tis not to be doubt-d, that the Wall on the River Side n along from the Tower of *London*, the Eaſt, where *Thames-ſtreet* now is tuate, to the Caſtle of *Mountfitchet*, the Weſt; where the King's Print-g-Houſe, and thoſe contiguous are e-ed.

The City of *London*, having been deſtroyed and burnt by the *Danes*, and other *Pagan* Enemies, about *A. D.* 869, was repaired, and again made habitable, in the Year 886, by *Alfred*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, who committed the Government thereof to *Ethelred*, Earl of *Mercia*, unto whom he had before given his Daughter *Ethelfled*: And that this City was ſtrongly walled, may appear from divers Paſſages in antient Writers.

William of *Malmſbury* ſaith, That about the Year of Chriſt 894, the *Londoners* ſhut up their Gates, and defended their King *Ethelred*, or *Ætheldred*, within their Walls againſt the *Danes*. That in 1016, in the Reign of *Edmund Ironſide*, *Canute*, the *Dane*, attempted to have won the City by Aſſault; but that the Citizens repulſed him, and drove him from their Walls. Alſo, that, in the Year 1062, Earl *Godwin* with his Navy ſailed up by the South End of the Bridge, along the Southern Side of the River; and ſo aſſailed the Walls. And *William Fitz-Stephen*, writing in the Reign of *Henry* II. hath theſe Words, "The Wall is high and great, well tower'd on the North Side with due Diſtances between the Towers. On the South Side alſo, the City was walled and tower'd, but the Fiſh-abounding *Thames*, with his Ebbing and Flowing, hath long ſince ſubverted them."

The City, ſaith the ſame Author, being far more in Length from Eaſt to Weſt, than in Breadth from South to North, and alſo narrower at both Ends than in the Middle, is therefore compaſſed with the Wall on the Land-Side in the Form of a Bow, except where it dents in between *Cripplegate* and *Alderſgate*: But the Wall on the South Side, along by the River of *Thames*, was ſtrait as the String of a Bow, and furniſhed with Towers at due Diſtances one from another.

What has been ſaid may ſerve for the Proof of a Wall, and the Form, as well as Antiquity of it. As to the Maintenance and repairing of it, *Roger*

of *Wendover*, *Matthew Paris*, and other Hiſtorians ſay, That in the Year 1215, the 6th of King *John*, the Barons entering the City of *Ealdgate*, firſt took Aſſurance of the Citizens, and then broke into the Houſes of the *Jews*, and plunder'd their Coffers, and afterwards repaired the Walls and Gates of the City with Stones, taken from the *Jews* demoliſhed Houſes. In the Year 1257, *Henry* the Third cauſed the Walls of *London*, which were greatly decayed, and deſtitute of Towers, and Towrets, to be repaired in a handſomer Manner than before, at the common Charge of the City. And in the Year 1282, King *Edward* I. having given Leave, ſome Years before, to *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for the enlarging *Black-Friars* Church, to break and take down a Part of the Wall of the City from *Ludgate* to the River *Thames*; he granted alſo to *Henry Walleis*, Mayor, and to the Citizens of *London*, towards making the Wall and Incloſure of the City, certain Tolls, or Cuſtoms, as appeareth by the Grant. This Wall was then to be made from *Ludgate*, Weſt to *Fleet-Bridge* along behind the Houſes by the Water of the *Fleet* to the River of *Thames*.

In the Year 1310. *Edward* II. commanded the Citizens to make up the Wall already began, and the Tower at the End of it, within the Water of *Thames*, near *Black-Fryars*. And there is a Record 10 *Edward* II. *A. D.* 1316. concerning the Cuſtoms and Tolls to be taken in *London* of Things ſold there, for the Aid of finiſhing a certain new Tower on the City Wall, hard by the Manſion of the Friars Preachers. It was alſo granted by King *Richard* II. in the Tenth Year of his Reign, that a Toll ſhould be taken of Wares, ſold by Land or by Water, for Ten Years, towards repairing the Walls, and cleanſing the Ditch about *London*.

There were Grants from ſeveral Kings, from Time to Time, for repairing theſe Walls and Ditches, as Need required. And the particular Tolls and Cuſtoms which were pa upon Proviſions and Commoditi brought to be bought and ſold, we called *Murage*, which none were e empted from, except the City of *Wi cheſter*, and perhaps ſome few oth Cities and Towns, which by a Co poſition with the City of *London* pa no *Pontage*, *Murage* and *Pannage*.

Mr. *Strype* gives us Part of the Grants and Charters; The firſt is, Th granted by *Edward* I. about the four Year of his Reign, *A. D.* 1276, whi he ſays, he read in the Records of t Chamber of *London*.

" *Edward*, to his well-beloved t Mayor and Sheriffs, and the reſt of h Citizens of *London*, Greeting. Kno ye, that for Aid of Repair of the Wal and Cloſure of our City aforeſai from the aforeſaid Day to the End three Years next following, ye tak in the aforeſaid City, of vendib Things coming to the City, the unde written Cuſtoms, *viz.* Of every Por (or Weight) of Cheeſe, Butter, & to be ſold, 1 *d.* Of each Weight Lead, 1 *q.* Of every Hundred of Wa to be ſold, 2 *d.* Of every Hundred Almonds and Riges, 1 *d.* Of eve Hundred of Grain, 12 *d.* Of eve Hundred of Pepper and Gingar, Ce wal, Kanel, Frankincenſe, Braſil, Quic ſilver, Vermilion, Verdigreſe, 2 *d.* every Hundred of Cummin, Allu Zubar, Liquoriſh, Anniſeed, Cyromo tani, — 1 *d.* For every Hundred Brimſtone, Arg. Roſin, Coperas, a Calamus, 7 *d.* Of every Groſs Frail Figs and Raiſins, 1 *ob.* Of every l Frail, 1 *d.* and ſo of a great Numb of Commodities more, each their C ſtoms. Moreover, of every Hogſhe of Beer going out of *London* to the Par beyond Sea, 1 *d.* Of every Mill grind Things to be ſold, 2 *d.* Of eve Horſe to be ſold at the Price of 40 1 *d.* Of every Bull and Cow, &c.

" Whereas we have granted you Aid of the Work of the Walls of o City, and the Cloſure of the ſame, d vers Cuſtoms of vendible Things, co

to the ſaid City, to be taken for a tain Time; we command you, that u cauſe to be finiſhed the Wall of the l City, now begun near the Friars achers, and a certain good and nely Tower at the Head of the ſaid all within the Water of the *Thames.* Many ſuch Letters were iſſued out the next King, *Edward* II. as in Firſt, Second, Sixth, Eighth, and the Twelfth Year of his Reign; en, by long taking theſe Cuſtoms, re followed a great Inconvenience; ich was, that Proviſions were more ringly brought to the City, for the pply of Neceſſaries. So that in that ar Letters came forth from the King, not taking Cuſtom of Things ſalea- any more, becauſe by that, *Victua- non adducuntur, in Detrimentum Ci- tatis*; as the Patent ran. But be- re this Year, theſe Kings, as well as hers after them, granted Aids and poſitions upon ſeveral Commodities d Merchandizes brought into the Ci- both by Land and Water, towards e Reparation of the City Wall, Forts, itches, *&c.*

The Letters of King *Richard* II. in e 10th Year of his Reign, which laid e like Cuſtom upon Goods, Merchan- zes and Packs brought into *London*, hich was to continue for Ten Years, r Reparation of the ſaid Walls, and itches, ran to this Purpoſe.

" The King to his beloved Mayor nd Aldermen, and the reſt of the Citi- ens of *London*, ſendeth Health. Know e, That, whereas, as well the Walls, nd other Forts of the ſaid City, are d and weak, and for want of Re- air, are fallen down in ſome Places: s alſo, the Ditches of the ſame City re exceedingly fill'd with Dirt, Dung- ills, and other Filth, and with Graſs rowing in the ſame, not only to the vident Danger of the ſaid City, and nhabitants thereof, (and chiefly at this reſent Time of War) but alſo to the anifeſt Diſgrace and Scandal of us, nd the whole City." And grants he ſaid Mayor and Aldermen a Po- er, which was to continue for ten ears, to take Cuſtoms of all Kind of Victuals and ſaleable Merchandizes brought to the City by Land or Water, coming within the Liberty, *viz.* For e- very Hundred of Wax, 4*d.* *&c.* and certain Duties were laid upon abundance of other Wares.

Yet this Murage was not apply'd ſo preciſely to the Reparation of the Walls, but that the King, upon Occa- ſion, might command ſome Part of it to other Uſes: As once King *Edward* II. in the Sixth Year of his Reign, appoint- ed the Repartation of *Newgate* to be made good from thence. Thus in a Re- cord in the *Tower*, 6 *Edward* II. the Keeper of *Newgate* was appointed, by the King to repair the Chamber and En- cloſure of *Newgate* out of the Iſſues of Murage and Pannage; and a Mandate was given to the Mayor and Sheriffs for that Purpoſe. And in the ſame Record Mention is made of *Stopping People that brought in Commodities, by Chains to be laid croſs the Streets there, till the Cuſtoms appointed were paid.*

Ralph Joſceline, Mayor in the Se- venteenth of *Edward* IV. cauſed that Part of the Wall about the City between *Aldgate* and *Alderſgate* to be repaired; and *Moorefields* to be ſearched for Clay of which Brick was made and burnt; he alſo cauſed Chalk to be brought out of *Kent*, and burnt into Lime, in the ſame *Moorefields*, for the better carrying on the Work.

Several Companies alſo made and re- paired Part of the Wall; the *Skinners*, to begin Eaſt-ward, made that Part of it betwixt *Aldgate* and *Buries Marks*, towards *Biſhopſgate*; as might appear by their Arms fixed there, in Mr. *Stow*'s Time, in three Places. The Mayor and his Company of the Dra- pers, made all that Part betwixt *Bi- ſhopſgate* and *Alhallows* Church in the ſame Wall; and *Alhallows* towards the Poſtern, called *Mooregate*. A great Part of the ſame Wall was repaired by the Executors of Sir *John Croſby*, Al- derman; whoſe Arms were alſo fixed in two Places there. Other Companies re- paired the reſt of the Wall to the Po- ſtern of *Cripplegate*. The *Goldſmiths*

repaired from *Cripplegate* towards *Alderſgate*, and the Work ceaſed.

That curious Antiquary the late Dr. *Woodward* of *Greeſham* College, in his Remarks upon the antient and preſent State of *London*, hath given an ingenious Account of the Manner and Matter of theſe Walls, from ſome Obſervations he made upon the pulling down ſome old Houſes, and digging the Foundations for new ones, in his Neighbourhood, near the Wall of *Biſhopſgate*, in the Year 1707. The Foundation of the Wall Surface; and from that almoſt up to ten Feet in Height; it was compiled of Rag-Stones with ſingle Layers of Broad Tiles interpoſed, each Layer at two Feet Diſtance. To this Height the Workmanſhip was after the *Roman* Manner. And theſe were the Remains of the antient Wall, ſuppoſed to be built by *Conſtantine* the Great. In which it was very obſervable, that the Mortar was ſo very firm and hard, as is uſual in *Roman* Works, that the Stone itſelf might as eaſily be broken as that.

It was thus far from the Foundation upwards, nine Feet in Thickneſs; and yet ſo vaſt a Strength and Bulk had not been able to ſecure it from been beat down, and almoſt levelled with the Ground.

The broad Tiles abovementioned were all of *Roman* Make. The *Romans* commonly uſed two Sorts of Tiles, and thoſe of a Foot and a Half. What were in this *Wall*, were of the latter Sort. Each, according to *Engliſh* Meaſure, one Inch $\frac{3}{10}$ in Thickneſs, eleven $\frac{1}{100}$ in Breadth, and ſeventeen Inches $\frac{+}{10}$ in Length.

The old Wall having been demoliſhed, as was ſaid before, was afterwards repaired, and carried up of the Thickneſs of the former underneath, to eight or nine Feet in Height; which was all apparently additional, and of a later Maker than the lower Part. It is compoſed chiefly of Rag-Stone; only in the Sides were interpoſed a few Bricks uncertainly, and without any ſtated Method. On the Outſide, the Stone was ſquared, and wrought into Layers of five Inches in Thickneſs; between the were alternately interpoſed two Cou of Bricks of the ſame Form with th on the Inſide. Theſe were very la being of the Shape of the Modern; eleven Inches in Length, and five Breadth, and two and a half in Thic neſs. There was not one of the abo mentioned Tiles in all this Part, was the Mortar near ſo hard as in t lower.

As the Fund and Ground within t City hath, by Rubbiſh, and the Ru of Houſes, been ſubceſſively raiſed a heightened every Age, it was requiſ the Wall without ſhould riſe likew in Proportion; and by Reaſon there in Tract of Time, upon the befo mentioned additional Work, it w needful to build the preſent City Wa This is made of Brick of the Statutab Size, and the Model now in Uſe, a topped Battlement-ways with Copin of Stone. It is two Feet in Thickne and ſix in Height; and is without dou the ſame that was built in the Ye 1477, in the Reign of *Edward* I *Biſhopſgate* itſelf was built about t Years after. The Workmen late employed there, ſunk conſiderably lo er than the Foundations of this Gat and by that Means learned, they l not ſo deep as thoſe of the old Ci Wall by four or five Feet.

Mr. *Strype* ſays, There was an Ord made of old, that every Tenement, ſ tuated near the Walls, ought to be fi teen Feet diſtant from them.

Through this Wall of *London*, the are ſeveral Gates and Poſterns, betwe which there were antiently ſome ſm Bulwarks or Watch-Towers diſperſe but of no certain Diſtance one from t other, neither of equal Greatneſs, n Shape. In all, there were about t Wall Fifteen, *viz.*

Between the Poſtern by the Tow and *Aldgate* three Bulwarks.

Between *Aldgate* and *Biſhopſga* three Bulwarks.

Between *Biſhopſgate* and *Moorga* one Bulwark.

Between *Cripplegate* and *Alderſgate* r Bulwarks.
Between *Alderſgate* and *Newgate* Bulwarks.
Between *Newgate* and *Ludgate* two lwarks.
The Circuit Wall of *London*, on the nd's Side, to wit, from the Tower of *don* in the Eaſt, unto *Aldgate*, was Perches. From *Aldgate* to *Biſhopſ-te*, 86 Perches. From *Biſhopſgate* the North, to the Poſtern of *Cripple-te*, 162 Perches. From *Cripplegate* *Alderſgate*, 75 Perches. From *Al-ſgate* to *Newgate*, 66 Perches. From *wgate* in the Weſt to *Ludgate*, 42 rches. From *Ludgate* to *Fleet*-Bridge, Perches. From *Fleet*-Bridge, South, the River *Thames*, about 70 Perches. nd ſo the Total of theſe Perches a-ounteth to 643; every Perch conſiſt-g of five Yards and an half; Which eld 3536 Yards and an half, or 10608 et and a half; making above two *ngliſh* Miles.
The more modern Dimenſion was as llows.
From the Wall of the Tower to the oſtern-Gate are, one Hundred and thir-Feet.
From the Poſtern-Gate to *Aldgate* e, one Thouſand four Hundred and xty-two Feet.
From *Aldgate* to *Biſhopſgate* are, one houſand four Hundred and Forty-four eet.
From *Biſhopſgate* to *Mooregate* are, ne Thouſand ſix Hundred and Sixty-ur Feet.
From *Mooregate* to *Cripplegate* are, ne Thouſand and Thirty-two Feet.
From *Cripplegate* to *Alderſgate* are, ne Thouſand two Hundred and Sixty-ve Feet.
From *Alderſgate* to *Newgate* are, one houſand and Thirty-ſeven Feet.
From *Newgate* to *Ludgate* are, ſeven undred and Ninety-ſeven Feet.
From *Ludgate* to the *Fleet*-Canal are, ur Hundred and Fifty-four Feet.
From along the Canal to the *Thames* e, ſeven Hundred and Eighty Feet.
In all ten Thouſand, and Sixty-five.

That is, 610 Poles or Perches, which make two Miles wanting 30 Perches.

The Length of the Line from the *Tower* to the *Fleet-Canal*, taken along the *Thames*, from Eaſt to Weſt, is 5940 Feet, or 360 Poles or Perches, which make a Mile and 40 Poles. This added to the Circuit of the Wall, which as aforeſaid, is two Miles, wanting 30 Poles, makes in the whole three Miles and 10 Poles.

Now if the City did lie in an orbicular or circular Form, (which of all Figures is the moſt capacious) it would contain 525 Acres of Ground. But it is not of that Form, but more Oval, being narrower at the Ends, and at the broadeſt Place not ſo much as half the Length; ſo that no ſuch Quantity of Ground can be expected. For, by the moſt accurate Survey that hath been taken, the ſuperficial Content of the Ground, within the Wall, doth not amount to above 380 Acres. Such is the Difference between regular and irregular Figures of the ſame Circumference, as is well known to any Perſon, converſant in the Menſuration of Geometrical Figures.

Mr. *Maitland* ſays, that the City of *London* was not walled by *Conſtantine*, and he gives this Reaſon for it, that if it had had a Wall in *Conſtantine*'s Time, the *Picts*, *Scots*, &c. in about fifty Years after, could not have made it ſo eaſy a Prey, and therefore, ſays he, I conclude, *London* was not inwall'd till *Theodoſius*, about *A.* 361. This is bare Conjecture and Suppoſition only. Whereas the Authority of Authors is plain, that *Conſtantine* was the Builder of the Wall of this City, and pray what is there in our Author's Argument which ſhould induce us to part with the Antiquity of our Wall, and the Founder of it, for imaginary ones! Tho' the *Londoners* did fall a Prey to their Enemies, yet that is no Reaſon their City was not walled, becauſe it does not follow that walled Places are impregnable. I therefore date the Year of the Wall of *London* from *Con-*

ſtantine, A. D. 306. in the Year of the City 1414.

The Reader perhaps will here be ready to enquire, in what Manner the City of *London* was defended before the Wall was built by *Conſtantine*? I anſwer, That it was before his Time defended with a Ditch, and a Rampart, on which Rampart were a great many Turrets. Over the Ditch they had ſeveral Draw Bridges, which it is likely were at the four Original Apertures of the City, I mean the four Gates, for of Old there were no more Gates in this City. Within this Ditch, and upon the Rampart *Conſtantine* built the Wall, and undoubtedly at this Time it muſt be a ſtrong Place, but now the Security of the City is principally and almoſt ſolely, in the Valour and Number of its Inhabitants.

SECT. III.

The Preſent State of the WALL.

IT has already been obſerved, that there was a Wall all along the *Thames*, in a ſtrait Line, which was at a conſiderable Diſtance from the River, but it has been taken down, a great Number of Years, and as it were entirely eraſed, there being at this Time no Footſteps thereof remaining, as I can learn.

From the Back of *George*-Yard on *Tower*-Hill, where the Wall firſt appears, I began to view the State and Condition thereof. At a little Diſtance from the End of the Wall a Breach appears, which upon Enquiry I found was occaſion'd by the Houſes having been built too far into the Wall. I was told, that that Part of the Wall where the Breach was, fell down one *Sunday* in *September* laſt, and I ſee that the Back-fronts of four Houſes, which reſted on the Wall, were entirely demoliſh'd. Several Out-houſes or Warehouſes on the Back of the *Minories* are broken down by the Fall. The Damage done is conſiderable, but I could not learn that any Perſon was hurt or killed by the Fall. The Breach is about Twenty Yards.

About a Hundred Yards from hence is a Bulwark, whereon is built a Houſe, and up one Story, over the Window is fix'd a Stone in the Building whereon is this Inſcription.

" Glory be to God on High, who
" has been graciouſly pleaſed to pre-
" ſerve the Lives of all the People in
" this Houſe in an extraordinary and
" wonderful Manner. They were
" Twelve in Number, when this Bul-
" wark fell down, ſo that two Carts
" might go in a Breaſt, and yet no
" Harm came to any of their Perſons.
" *Saturday* the 22d of *September*
" 1651."

Near to *Aldgate* at the farther End of *Vineſtreet*, the Wall has formerly been broke, and a Houſe built in the Chaſm, through which one may paſs into *Poor-Jury-lane*. There were formerly three Bulwarks between the Poſtern Gate and *Aldgate*, but now there remains only one.

Between *Aldgate* and *Biſhopſgate*, the Wall is entirely built on of both Sides. Juſt at the End of *Shoemakers-Row* is the Remains of a Bulwark, as I obſerv'd, as the Workmen were digging of the Foundations of ſome Houſes, now rebuilding. There were formerly two others betwixt this and *Biſhopſgate*, but their Remains are hid. At the End of *Shoemakers-Row* there is a Paſſage made through the Wall into *Caſtle*-Yard, *Hounſditch*, ſome call it the *Jews* Paſſage. It deſcends by five or ſix Stone Steps; and on the Left Hand are ſeveral Stone Steps by which you may go upon the City Wall. There is no other Paſſage through the Wall betwixt this and *Biſhopſgate*.

Near the Gate to the Weſt formerly ſtood a Conduit in the Wall, which when the Old Gate was pulled down, was taken away, and in Place thereof is built a Room belonging to the Watch-houſe. From *Biſhopſgate* to *New Broadſtreet*, the Wall is built on of both Sides, except that Part which appears in *Biſhopſgate* Church Yard. In the Year 1726 a Part of the Wall was pulled

down oppoſite to *Broadſtreet*, and a Paſſage made into *Petty France*, now called *New Broadſtreet*, which Place being ſince rebuilt, may challenge any Part of the City and Suburbs for the Elegance and Nobleneſs of its Buildings.

At the ſame Time the Wall was broke down as far as *Allhallows* Church, and a Brick-Wall built; by which Means five Foot for the Length of the Wall has been gained to the Church-yard. The North-ſide of the Church is built on the City Wall, and the Pulpit is in the Wall: A Door alſo is made into the Veſtry, where are ſome Stone Steps made in the Wall, by which, it is ſuppoſed, the Preacher uſed to go up to the Pulpit in the Times of Anarchy and Confuſion. So that here the Church is in the City, and the Veſtry in the Suburbs.

Little Mooregate, betwixt *Allhallows* Church and which the Wall is not ſeen to the Street, it being built before. This Gate is lately, (*A. D.* 1741.) by Order of the City taken down, a Bridge built over the Channel, and the Foot-Way greatly enlarged and poſted, and rendered moſt convenient for Foot Paſſengers. From hence to *Mooregate* the Wall appears to the Street, the Battlements are all filled up, and are in very good Repair, but the lower Part is much decay'd. There are ſeveral Doors in the Wall for the Convenience of the Warehouſes under *Bedlam*. There is alſo a Door made through the Wall for the Convenience of the Dwelling of the Maſter of that Hoſpital. There was formerly one Bulwark, but there is no Remains diſcoverable.

Next *Mooregate* to the Weſt, the Wall is broke down for the Convenience of the adjoining Coffee Houſe. And a little further oppoſite *Colemanſtreet*, a Watch-houſe, Cage and Stocks are built in the Wall. From hence it appears to *Aldermanbury* Poſtern, with Battlements, but very much decay'd. From this Poſtern to *Foreſtreet* Poſtern the Wall is in much the ſame Caſe. And from hence to *Cripplegate* it is chiefly hid by Houſes.

The Wall is ſeen in *Cripplegate* Church-yard, and is in better Repair than in any other Part of the Wall. Here are two Bulwarks in the Church-yard, on one whereof Part of *Barbers Surgeons* Hall is built. There are two others betwixt that and *Alderſgate*, the latter of which is now uſed as a Work-houſe for the Poor of the Pariſh of St. *Mary Staining*.

From *Alderſgate* the Wall extends to *Chriſt*-Hoſpital; but in a ruinous State, eſpecially that Part which appears in the Church-yard of St. *Botolph*.

About a Year ago, a Paſſage, by Order of the Court of Aldermen and Common Council was made out of *Bull* and *Mouth-ſtreet* into *Town*-Ditch, and is very convenient for the neighbouring People.

Here the Wall diſcontinues till you find it on the other Side of the Hoſpital, adjoining thereto in the Yard belonging to the *Peacock* Brew-houſe in *Pye-Corner* from whence it leads to *Newgate*.

From *Newgate* to *Ludgate*, the Wall continues in a ſtrait Line, and through which there is no Paſſage, only that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have lately cauſed a Way to be made upon the Wall for the Priſoners to come down from *Newgate* to the Seſſions-Houſe, and a Door-way is made thorough Part of the Wall for that Purpoſe.

I traced the Wall from *Ludgate*, which runs Weſt to *Fleetditch*, down *Long*-Alley, to the laſt Houſe. There are ſeveral Door-ways and Breaches made in the Wall for the Convenience of the Inhabitants; and though it formerly extended towards the *Thames*, behind the Houſes below *Bridewell* Bridge, yet now there are no Footſteps thereof to be ſeen, tho' undoubtedly the Foundation of the Wall hereabouts remaineth ſtill under Ground.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the DITCH *that encompaſſed the* CITY *without the* WALL.

FOR the rendering theſe Walls, ſays Mr. *Stow*, the ſtronger, and the more capable of Defence, round the Compaſs of them without, Earth was taken away, to a great Depth and Breadth, and a Ditch made to contain much Water.

SECT. I.

Of the TOWN-DITCH.

THE Ditch which encompaſſed the Wall of the City, was begun to be made by the *Londoners*, in the Year 1211, and finiſhed 1213, the 15th. of King *John*, which, being 200 Feet broad, cauſed no ſmall Hinderance to the Canons of the *Holy Trinity*, whoſe Church ſtood near *Aldgate*; becauſe the ſaid Ditch paſſed through their Ground from the Tower to *Biſhopſgate*.

Mr. *Strype*'s Opinion is, from the Book *Dunthorn*, that the firſt Occaſion of making a Ditch about the City was this: *William* Biſhop of *Ely*, Chancellor of *England*, in the Reign of King *Richard* I. made a great Ditch round about the Tower, for the better Defence of it againſt *John*, the King's Brother, the King being at that Time out of the Realm. Then did the City alſo begin a Ditch to encompaſs and ſtrengthen their Walls. This happened between the Years 1190 and 1193. But the Regiſter of *Bermondſey* writes, that the Ditch was begun *October* the 15th 1213, which was in the Reign of King *John*, who ſucceeded *Richard*. It ſeems the Citizens had deſiſted from the Work for ſome Time, and then began again and carried it on to Perfection.

This Ditch being originally made for the Defence of the City, was alſo a long Time together carefully cleanſed and maintained, as Need required; but was afterwards neglected, and forced either to a very narrow and filthy Channel, or altogether ſtopped up for Gardens to be planted, and Houſes to be built thereon.

In the Year *A. D.* 1354, 28 *Edward* III. the Ditch of the City flowing over the Bank into the Tower-Ditch, the King commanded the ſaid Ditch to be cleanſed, and ſo ordered, that the Overflowing thereof ſhould not force any Filth into the Tower-Ditch.

John Philpot, Mayor of *London*, *A.* 1379, cauſed this Ditch to be cleanſed, and every Houſe to pay five Pence, which was for a Day's Work, towards the Charges thereof. *Richard* II. in the 10th of his Reign, granted a Toll to be taken of Wares ſold by Water or by Land, for 10 Years, towards the repairing the Wall, and cleanſing the Ditch.

Thomas Fawconer, Mayor 1414, cauſed the Ditch to be cleanſed.

Ralph Joceline, Mayor, 1477, cauſed the whole Ditch to be caſt and cleanſed. And ſo from Time to Time it was cleanſed and otherwiſe reformed. Namely, in 1519, the 10th of *Henry* VIII. for cleanſing and ſcowering the common Ditch, between *Aldgate*, and the Poſtern next the Tower-Ditch, the Sum of 95 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* was laid out. The chief Ditcher had by the Day 7 *d.* The ſecond Ditcher 6 *d.* The other Ditchers 5 *d.* and every Vagabond, (for ſo were they then termed) one Penny, and Meat and Drink at the City's Charge. Mr. *Stow* ſays, in his Remembrance, The *Moore*-Ditch was cleanſed, when Sir *William Hollies* was Mayor, in the Year 1540; as, not long before, the Ditch had from the Tower of *London* to *Aldgate*.

It was again cleanſed in the Year 1549, *Henry Amcotes*, Mayor, at the Expence of the Companies. And again, 1569, the 11th of Queen *Elizabeth*, for cleanſing the ſaid Ditch between *Aldgate* and the Poſtern, and making a new Sewer and Wharf of Timber,

Timber, from the Head of the Poſtern to the *Town-Ditch*, the Sum of 8 4*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* was laid out. Before which Time the Ditch lay open, without either Wall or Pale; having therein great Store of very good Fiſh of divers Sorts. This Charge of cleanſing was ſoon after ſpared, and great Profit made by letting out the Banks, and the whole Spoil of the Ditch; tho' in the Year 1595, two Fifteenths were granted by a Common Council for the Reformation of this Ditch, and a ſmall Part of it, *viz.* between *Biſhopſgate* and the Poſtern called *Mooregate*, was cleanſed, and made ſomewhat broader than before; yet, filling again very faſt, by reaſon of over-raiſing the Ground near adjoining, it was nothing the better.

Sir *Leonard Halliday*, Mayor, *A.* 1606, laboured much for a River to be brought on the North of the City into it, to cleanſe the Sewers and Ditches, and keep it wholeſome, ſweet, and clean. Sir *John Watts*, the next Mayor, ſeconded this good Endeavour of *Halliday*; and one *Nicholas Leate*, a worthy Citizen, was very painful, and induſtrious in furthering this Work: And the City had in the ſame Year, 1606, well cleanſed their Ditches and Common-Sewers; and Floodgates were made in *Holborn-ditch* and *Fleet-ditch*.

SECT. II.

Of FLEET-DITCH.

NOthing of the *Town-ditch* remains but that Part of it called *Fleet-ditch*; which, after the Fire of *London* in 1666, by Order of the *Mayor* and Court of *Aldermen*, was cleaned, enlarged, and made deep enough for Barges to come up as far as *Holborn-bridge*, by the Help of the Tides. The Sides were built of Free-Stone, with Warehouſes on each Side, which ran under the Street, deſigned to be uſed for laying in of Coals and ſuch like Commodities, which would have proved an Advantage to the City, from the Revenue ariſing thereby, but that Project did not take. This Ditch was built and made by Sir *Thomas Fitch*, Bricklayer, who contracted with the City for a very conſiderable Sum and enrich'd himſelf thereby.

On *Monday* the 16th of *February*, 1732-3, a Petition was preſented to the Houſe of Commons by the Sheriffs of *London*, from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of *London* in Common-Council aſſembled, ſetting forth, that by an Act of Parliament, made in the 22d Year of the Reign of *Charles* II. intitled, "*An Additional Act for the Rebuilding of the City of* London, *uniting of Pariſhes, and Rebuilding of the Cathedral and Parochial Churches within the ſaid City*," for the further Convenience of Trade, the Channel of *Bridewell-Dock* from the Channel of the River *Thames* to *Holborn-Bridge*, was directed to be ſunk to a ſufficient Level, whereby to make it navigable, under ſuch Limitations as are preſcribed by the ſaid Act, and the Profits ariſing by the Navigation of the ſaid Channel were appropriated to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City; that in Purſuance of the ſaid Act, the Channel was ſoon after made navigable, from the *Thames* to *Holborn-Bridge*; but that the Profits ariſing by the Navigation thereof, have not anſwer'd the Charge of making the ſame navigable; that Part of the ſaid Channel from *Fleet-Bridge* to *Holborn-Bridge*, inſtead of being uſeful to Trade, as was intended, is not only filled up with Mud, and become uſeleſs, but is now, and for ſome Years paſt hath been a common Nuſance, and that ſeveral Perſons have lately loſt their Lives by falling into the ſame; that the Expence of cleanſing and repairing the ſame, will be very great, and that a greater annual Charge will be required to keep the ſame in Repair, than the Profits ariſing therefrom will defray, and yet the ſame will never anſwer the Intent of the ſaid Act; and therefore praying, that a Bill may be brought in to repeal ſo much of the ſaid Act, as relates to the ſaid Channel; and to empower the

Petitioners

Petitioners to fill up Part of the ſaid Channel from *Fleet-Bridge* to *Holborn-Bridge*, and to convert the Ground to ſuch Uſes, as they ſhall think fit and convenient.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill, according to the Prayer of this Petition; and four worthy Citizens, *viz.* Sir *John Eyles*, Sir *John Barnard*, Mr. Alderman *Perry*, and Sir *John Williams*, were order'd to bring in the ſame; which paſſed into an Act; and the Uſe, the City has converted the Ground to, is to make a Market-Place inſtead of *Stocks-Market*, where a Manſion-Houſe for the Lord-Mayor, for the Time being, to dwell in is now erecting.

Purſuant to which Deſign, *Fleet*-Ditch, from *Fleet*-Bridge to *Holborn* Bridge, was ſpeedily arched over, and filled up, and thereon erected a ſtately Market. Of which more hereafter.

In the Year 1705, a Meal-market was kept near the *Fleet* Channel, but it has been diſuſed for ſome Years.

When all the Town-Ditch was filled up, except *Fleet-Ditch*, there were made, inſtead thereof, large common Drains and Sewers to carry away the Water from the Poſtern-Gate, between the two *Tower-Hills*, to *Fleet-Bridge*, without *Ludgate*; and then many of the City-Tenants, whoſe Ground butted upon the Wall on either Side, made bold to treſpaſs upon the ſame Wall, and what was before Ditch, by Building there or incloſing for Yards; notwithſtanding 16 Feet on either Side the Wall was, or ſhould have been reſerved for the City, for their Workmen or others to enter, view, and repair the ſaid Wall; but theſe Encroachments were ſo many that it was no eaſy Matter to find any Part of that Wall round the City, not thus encroached upon. Which being taken in Conſideration by the Committee appointed to let the City Bridge-Houſe Lands, and inſpect the ſame, they order'd a Survey of all the City Walls on both Sides, and of all Encroachments of what Kind ſoever, and by whom made.

Which Survey was accordingly taken by Mr. *Leybourn*, and fairly engroſſed in a Vellum-Book, and delivered into the Magiſtrates in the *Guild-Hall*, where it remaineth; in which Book are the Names, both of the City-Tenants that occupied the ſame, and the Number of Feet by them encroached upon the ſaid Wall or Ditch, or within 16 Feet on either Side; ſo that whoſoever took a Leaſe of any of the City-Lands, that abutt upon the Walls on either Side, might pay a Rent anſwerable to the Improvement that the ſaid Encroachment ſhould be thought worth. Notwithſtanding the many Encroachments, made by private Perſons, for their particular Conveniencies, there were many Places, on both Sides, of pulick Uſe and Concern. As,

I. At a Place between the *Tower-Liberty* and *Aldgate*, antiently called the *Vineyard*, were built a Row of Houſes with Stables and Hay-lofts adjoining, for the Reception of the Carmen belonging to the City.

II. A Church-Yard belonging to the Church of St. *Botolph* without *Biſhopſgate*.

III. The Pariſh-Church, Church-Yard, and Parſonage-Houſe of St. *Alhallow*'s on the Wall.

IV. A Magnificent Structure, 540 Feet in Length, for an Hoſpital for Lunaticks, called *New Bethlehem*, inſtead of the old Houſe for that Uſe, ſituated in a Street called *Bethlehem*; of which more hereafter.

V. The City's Store-Yard for laying up Timber, Stone, Gibbets, Pillories, Sledges, and ſuch like Things, for the Execution of Malefactors; and to receive ſuch Carts, Coaches, Horſes, *&c.* as have committed any Offence, or Abuſe, within the City or Liberties.

VI. The Hall of the *Loriners* Company.

VII. The Church-Yard belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Alphage*.

VIII. The Church-Yard belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Giles*'s *Cripplegate*.

IX. The Church-Yard belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Olave Silver-Street*.

X. The

X. The Church-Yard belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph's Alderſgate.*

XI. The Church-Yard belonging to *Chriſt's* Hoſpital, and the Yard, where the Boys play, which is ſtill called Town-Ditch.

XII. The Preſs-Yard belonging to *Newgate* Priſon.

XIII. The Garden and Library, which belong to the Colledge of Phyſicians in *Warwick-Lane.*

XIV. *Juſtice-Hall,* commonly called the Seſſions-Houſe in the *Old-Baily,* with the Garden behind it.

SECT. III.

Of the Line of Separation.

THE City being thus encompaſſed with a Wall on the Eaſt, North and Weſt Parts, and the River *Thames* on the South Side, there is another Skirt of Ground without the Wall, and within the Liberty or Freedom of the City, and this is encompaſſed by an irregular Line, which ſeparates the Freedom from the County of *Middleſex.*

This Line begins at *Temple-Bar,* where it abutts Weſtward, upon the Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter,* which is without the ſaid *Temple-Bar,* or Gate. From *Temple-Bar* it extends itſelf by many Turnings, and Windings, through Part of *Sheer-Lane, Bell-Yard, Chancery-Lane,* by the *Roll's* Liberty, *&c.* unto *Holbourn,* almoſt againſt *Gray's-Inn-Lane*; where there is a *Bar,* that is, two Poſts with Rails, and a Chain to caſt over, as Occaſion ſerveth, upon any Emergency, as keeping out an Enemy, or the like.

From *Holborn-Bars,* it paſſeth, with many Turnings, by *Brook-Street, Furnival's-Inn, Leather-Lane, Hatton-Garden, Ely-Houſe, Field-Lane, Chick-Lane,* to the Common-Sewer, where it returns Weſtward to *Cow-Croſs,* and ſo to *Smithfield-Bars.* From thence it runs by ſeveral Windings between *Long-Lane,* and *Charter-Houſe-Lane,* to *Goſwell Street,* and ſo up that Street, Northward, to the *Bars.*

From the *Bars* in *Goſwell-Street,* where the Manor of *Finſbury* begins, it extendeth itſelf, by Windings, croſs *Golden-Lane,* at the Poſts and Chain there ſet up, to the Poſts and Chain in *White-Croſs-Street*; and from thence to the Poſts and Chain in *Grub-Street*; and from thence on through *Rope-Makers-Alley,* to the Poſts and Chain in the Highway, from *Moorgate*; and from thence by the North Side of *Moore-fields,* abutting upon *Finſbury* Manor, where it returns Northward up to *Norton-Falgate,* and there meets the *Bars* in *Biſhopſgate-Street*; and from thence, Eaſtward, into *Spittle-Fields*; all abutting upon *Norton-Falgate.*

From *Norton-Falgate,* it returns Southward by *Spittle-Fields,* and then South-Eaſt, by *Wentworth-Street,* to the *Bars* in *Whitechapel.*

From *Whitechapel-Bars,* it winds more Southerly by the *Little-Minories* and *Goodman's-Fields:* From whence it returns Weſtward to the Poſts and Chain in the *Minories*; and thence, more Weſterly, till it comes to *London-Wall*; where it abutts upon the Tower Liberty, and there it ends.

Altho' this Line in its ſeveral Turnings is of great Length, yet the Ground that is encloſed, between That and the Wall, is but narrow, ſo that the Content, in Acres, will not be anſwerable to the Circumambulation of it.

The Length of the Line is 21,370 Feet, which is above four Miles; and yet the Ground comprehended betwixt the Line of the City-Wall, and this Line of Separation is but 300 Acres.

SECT. IV.

Concerning the Town-Ditch *before the Time of the* Romans.

IT is certain there was a Ditch about *London* before the Year 1211, becauſe it was the Cuſtom of the *Britons* to circumſcribe a Piece of Ground with a Ditch, which they called a Town, ſuch was *Canterbury,* as *Cæſar* ſays in his *Commentaries*; and tho' no regular Ditch might be made round the Wall before that Time, yet *London* could

could not be without a Ditch till 1211, which is 2319 Years since *London* was first built. It is probable, it might not be a very large one, and might perhaps then be filled up in divers Places: But if *London* is allowed to be a *British* City, it will follow, that the Old Ditch is coeval with its Foundation.

CHAP. IV.
Of the GATES *of the* CITY.

THE Gates in the Wall of the City, were in antient Times, four, *viz. Aldgate* for the East; *Alderſgate* for the North; *Ludgate* for the West; and the *Bridge-Gate* over the River *Thames*, for the South: But afterwards for the Eaſe of Citizens and Paſſengers, divers other Gates and Poſterns were made.

William Fitz-Stephens, who wrote in the Reign of *Henry* II. ſays, There were Seven double Gates in the Wall of the City; but doth not name them. It may be ſuppoſed that he meant, I. the Gate next the Tower of *London*, II. *Aldgate*, III. *Biſhopſgate*, IV. *Cripplegate*, V. *Alderſgate*, VI. *Ludgate*, and VII. the *Bridge-Gate* over the *Thames*.

Since which Time was built *Newgate*, the Poſtern called *Mooregate*, a Poſtern from *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital towards St. *Bartholemew*'s Hoſpital in *Smithfield*, &c. Of every one of theſe Gates, and Poſterns in the Wall, and alſo of certain Water-Gates on the River *Thames*, ſeverally, ſomething ſhall be noted, as there is Authority to be found, or reaſonable Grounds of Conjecture.

SECT. I.
Of the Poſtern-Gate.

THE Firſt was the Poſtern-Gate, next the Tower of *London*, which, by Part that remained in Mr. *Stow*'s Time, ſeemed to have been a fair and ſtrong Arched Gate, partly built of hard Stone of *Kent*, and partly of Stone brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*, ſince the Conqueſt, and Foundation of the High-Tower, and ſerved for Paſſengers on Foot out of the Eaſt, from thence through the City to *Ludgate* in the Weſt.

The Ruin of this *Gate* began in the Year 1190, the Second of *Richard* I. when *William Longchamp*, that Prince's great Favourite, who was Biſhop of *Ely*, and Chancellor of *England*, caused a Part of the City Wall, that is, from the ſaid Gate towards the River *Thames* to the White-Tower, to be broken down, to enlarge the ſaid Tower; which he then encompaſſed far wide about with an embattled Wall; the ſame that is now the outer Wall of the Tower. He alſo cauſed a broad and deep Ditch to be made without the Wall, intending to have brought the *Thames* to have flowed about it, which could not be done.

The South-ſide of this Gate being thus looſened, and greatly weakened by undermining the Foundation, at length fell down; that is, in the Year 1440, the 18th of *Henry* VI. and was never after re-edified; ſuch was the Negligence of the Citizens, which bred ſome Trouble to their Succeſſors, who ſuffer'd a weak, wooden Building to be there made, inhabited by Perſons of lewd Lives, oftentimes preſented by the Inqueſt of *Portſoken* Ward, but not reformed; whereas before that Time the ſaid Poſtern was as well eſteemed as the other Gates of the City, and was allotted to Men of good Credit. Among other, in the 49th of *Edward* III. *John Cobbe* was admitted Cuſtos of the ſaid Poſtern, and all the Habitations thereof, for the Term of his Life, by *William Walworth*, then Mayor of *London*,

ondon, *A.* 1374, being his firſt Ma-
oralty; for he was again Lord Ma-
or, *A.* 1380. And *John Credy*, Eſq;
the 21ſt of *Richard* II. was admitted
uſtos of the ſaid Poſtern, and Appur-
nances, by *Richard Whittington*, Ma-
or, the Aldermen, and Commonalty,
c.

Near the End of *London*-Wall, South,
ver againſt the Tower, this Poſtern-
ate is now quite taken down, and in
e Place thereof Poſts are ſet up to
eep off Carts and Coaches, with a
cked Rail, and narrow Paſſage, left
r Foot Paſſengers.

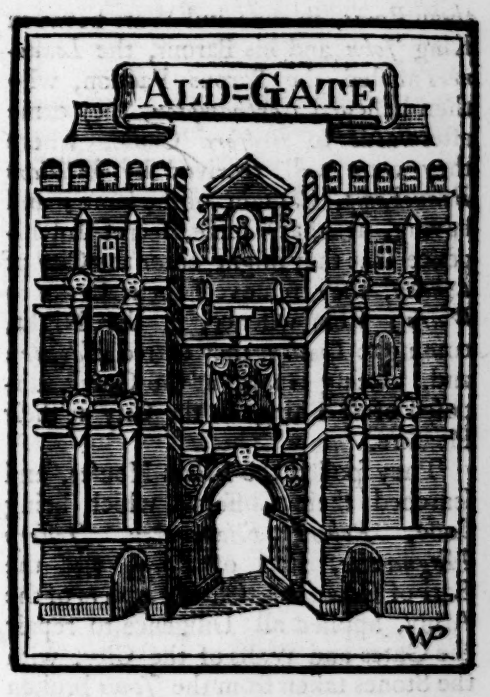
Juſt by, at the Bottom of ſome Stone
eps, is the Excellent Poſtern-Spring,
ith an Iron Bowl and Chain, faſtened,
catch the Water in. Not only the
id Gate, but the Wall thereabouts,
quite taken away, for a good Space,
nd ſome Houſes built in the Place.
he Wall here was about Six or Seven
eet in Breadth, and cemented toge-
er with irregular Pieces of Stone, like
Rock.

There is a Yard hard by, called
eorge-Yard, built on each Side with
welling Houſes, and is a Paſſage to
ower-Hill; where, after the Fire of
ondon, the Wall was beat down in
orm of an Arch, through which Carts
ight paſs; but now, alſo, this Arch
demoliſhed, and the Wall taken a-
ay. Here a View may be taken of
e Inſide, and of the Breadth of *Lon-*
n-Wall; which appears like a Natu-
l Rock, with the Stones ſo cemented
the Work, that nothing but the
reateſt Violence, can ſeparate them.
n the Weſt-Side, about Fourteen or
ifteen Feet high, are ſeen ſeveral old
oman Bricks, put into the Work,
etween the Stones.

This Poſtern fell down in the Year
440. after which it was rebuilt with
ood, with a narrow Paſſage, which
alſo long ſince gone.

SECT. II.

Of ALDGATE.



THE next Gate, in the Eaſt, is called *Aldgate*, from its Antiquity. This is one, and the Firſt of the Four principal Gates, and alſo one of the Seven double Gates, mention'd by *Fitz-Stephen*. It hath had two Pair of Gates, tho' now but one.

There have been alſo two Portcloſes; one of them remained till the new building of the Gate, and the Place of letting down the other was to be ſeen. For the Antiquity of the Gate, it appears, by a Charter of King *Edgar*, to the Knights of *Knighton Guild*, that, in his Days, the ſaid Port was call'd *Ealdgate*, as you may read in the Ward of *Portſoken*. Alſo Queen *Matilda*, the Wife of *Henry* I. in the Eighth Year of his Reign, having founded the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, within *Aldgate*, gave unto *Norman*, the firſt Prior, and the Canons, who devoutly ſerved God therein, the Port of *Aldgate*, and the Soke or Franchiſe thereunto belonging, with all Cuſtoms, as free as he held the ſame. In which Charter ſhe named the Houſe of *Chriſt-Church*,

Church, and reported *Aldgate* to be of her Demain.

In the Year 1215, according to *Matthew Paris*, in the Civil Wars between King *John* and his Barons, the *Londoners* assisted the Barons Faction, who then besieged *Northampton*, they came afterwards to *Bedford* Castle, where they were well received by *William Beauchamp*, Captain of the same; and having, at that Time, secret Intelligence that they might enter the City of *London*, they removed their Camp to *Ware*; from whence, in the Night, coming to *London*, they entred *Aldgate*; and, placing Guards at the Gates, disposed of all Things in the City at their Pleasure.

They spoiled the Friars Houses, and searched their Coffers; which being done, *Robert Fitz-water*, *Jeffery Magnavile*, Earl of *Essex*, and the Earl of *Glouceſter*, Chief Leaders of the Army, applied all Diligence to repair the Gates and Walls of the City, with the Stones taken from the *Jews* broken Houses; and *Aldgate*, which had given them so easy an Admittance, being then the most ruinous, they repaired, or rather new built, after the Manner of the *Normans*, strongly arched, with Bulwarks of Stone, brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*, and small Bricks, call'd *Flanders* Tile, was brought from thence, such as never was used here before the Conquest.

In the Year 1471, the 11th of *Edward* IV. *Thomas*, the Bastard of *Fauconbridge*, having assembled a riotous Company of Seamen, and others, in *Essex* and *Kent*, came to *London*, with a great Navy of Ships, near to the Tower; whereupon, the Mayor and Aldermen, by Consent of a Common-Council, fortified all along the *Thames* Side, from *Baynard*'s-Castle to the Tower, with armed Men, Guns, and other Instruments of War, to resist the Invasion of the Mariners; whereby the *Thames* Side was safely preserved, and kept by the Aldermen, and other Citizens, that assembled there in great Numbers. The Rebels being thus denied Passage through the City th Way, set upon, *Aldgate*, *Bishopsgat Cripplegate*, *Alderſgate*, *London*-Bridg and along the River *Thames*, shooti Arrows and Guns into the City, fir the Suburbs, and burned more th threescore Houses, On *Sunday* the leventh of *May*, Five thousand of the assaulting *Aldgate*, won the Bulwark and enter'd the City; but the Portclo being let down, such as had enter were slain, and *Robert Basset*, Alde man of *Aldgate* Ward, with the Re corder, commanded, in the Name God, the Portcloſe to be drawn u which being done, they issued out, a with sharp Shot, and fierce Fight, dro their Enemies back as far as St. *Botolph* Church: By this Time, the Earl *R vers*, and the Lieutenant of the Towe were come with a fresh Company; whic joining the other, discomfited the Re bels, and put them to Flight. The the aforesaid *Robert Basset*, with othe Citizens, chased them as far as th Mile's-End; and from thence, some t *Poplar*, some to *Stratford*, slew many and took many Prisoners. In the mea Time the *Bastard*, having essayed o ther Places upon the Water-Side, t little Purpose, fled towards his Ships.

Mr. *Strype* observes in this Place That there was antiently, on the Wall near *Aldgate*, a Turret, whereon wa placed an Hermitage, which in th Reign of *Edward* I. was presented t the King's Judges at an Inquisition i the Tower, being built four Feet with out the Turret in the King's Way; *Hermitagium ſitum eſt in Turretto Mur Civitat.* Lond. *prope* Aldgate; & *ed ficatur* 4 *Ped. extra Turretum Mur predict. in Via Regia.*

From this Gate towards *Bishopsgat* was a Passage, or Lane, between th Wall and the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* about 13 Feet broad, which the Prio and Convent stopt up with a Wall o Earth, in the troublesome Times o *Henry* III. who was angry with the Ci ty, and took away their Privileges. In the Beginning of the Reign of hi Son *Edward* I. there was a Presen-

ment

nt of this to the Judges *Itinerant*, the Citizens, in which it was ſaid, hat it had been ſo ſtopt up for Seven ears, *ad Exheredationem Reg. & Le-nem Civitat.* London. i. e. To the urt of the City, and the diſinheriting e King: For ſo they called it, when e King's Highway was encroached on.

This Gate, being very old and rui-us, was began to be taken down, 1606, at which Time, in digging the Foundation, divers ancient Pie-s of *Roman* Coin were found amongſt e Rubbiſh, two of which Mr. *Martin nd*, a worthy Citizen, and one of e Surveyors of the Work, cauſed to carved in Stone, according to their act Form and Figure, and fixed on ther ſide of the Arch of the Gate ithout, Eaſtward, as they remain to is Day. The reſt were ſent for by e Lord Mayor, and Court of Alder-en, to the *Guild-Hall*, where they e ſtill kept.

Upon the 10th of *April*, 1607, the foreſaid Mr. *Bond* laid the firſt Foun-ation Stone of the new Gate, North-ard. The Bottom of the Foundation this Gate, being 16 Feet deep, and ght Feet broad, the whole was ſub-antially finiſhed *A.* 1609, in the Ma-oralty of Sir *Humphrey Weld*, Kt.

Upon this Gate were placed the llowing Ornaments, which are now ken away, nothing of that Sort re-aining, except the two Medals be-re-mentioned.

Upon the Top Eaſtward, a Golden phere, with a Vane on it.

On the Upper Battlement, two Fi-ures of antient Soldiers, each holding Stone Ball in his Hand.

Beneath, in a large Square, was the ffigies of King *James* I. in gilt Ar-nour, with a golden Lion, and a chain-d Unicorn, both Couchant, at his eet; but this Square is now broke hrough, and a handſome Saſh Win-ow made in it.

On the Weſt Side of the Gate, was he Figure of Fortune curiouſly carved, nd gilt with Gold, ſtanding upon a Mund, or Globe, with a Sail ſpreading over her Head, and looking towards the City.

Beneath this Figure, in a large Square, which is now likewiſe turn'd into a Saſh Window, were the King's Arms, with the Motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*, and a little below, *Vivat Rex.* Somewhat lower, to grace each Side of the Gate, were two Figures, one the Emblem of Peace, with a Dove in one Hand, and a gilt Wreath, or Garland, in the other. And on the other, or North Side, was the Figure of Charity, with a Child at her Breaſt, and another in her Hand.

Over the Arch of the Gate, theſe two Inſcriptions fairly engraven, are ſtill legible:

Senatus Populuſque Londinenſis.
Fecit 1609.

And underneath,

HUMFREY WELD, *Mayor.*

There are two Poſterns through this Gate; one whereof that in the South End was made in the Year 1734. for the Convenience of Paſſengers, and the Water-Conduit at the South-Eaſt Angle was taken down, and two Houſes built in lieu of it. The Apartments over this Gate, are appropriated to the Uſe of one of the Lord Mayor's Carvers.

SECT. III.

Of BISHOPSGATE.

THE next Gate, towards the North, was called *Biſhopſgate*, being built, as may be ſuppoſed, by ſome Biſhop of *London*. Mr. *Strype* ſays, perhaps, by *Erkenwald*, Son of King *Offa*, and Biſhop of *London*, whom Hiſtorians mention as the Founder of two religious Houſes, one at *Chertſey* in *Surry*, and another at *Berking*, in *Eſſex*, where he died, *Anno* 685. And

who, by Reaſon of his Munificence and good Deſerts, was very dear to the *Londoners*; and, being canonized, his Shrine at St. *Paul*'s very much honoured. And there having been the Effigies of two Biſhops upon this Gate, as *Erkenwald* might be the Founder of it, ſo he would give the next Honour, that is, for the Reparation of it, to Biſhop *William*, the *Norman*, who was Biſhop of *London* in *William* the Conqueror's Time, and a great Benefactor to the City, by procuring from the King all their Priviledges, as amply as they had before enjoy'd them, and by other good Deeds: But however it is uncertain who was the Founder.



This Gate was firſt built for the Convenience of Paſſengers towards the Eaſt, and by North; as into *Norfolk*, *Suffulk*, *Cambridgeſhire*, &c. The Travellers into which Parts, before the Building this Gate, were forced, paſſing out at *Aldgate*, to go Eaſt, till they came to *Mile-End*, and then to turn on the Left to *Bethenhall-Green*, (now called *Bednal Green*) to *Cambridge*-Heath and ſo North, or Eaſt and by North, as their Journey lay. If they took not this Way by the Eaſt, out at *Aldgate*, then they muſt take their Way by North out of *Alderſg* through *Alderſgate-Street*, and *Goſw Street*, towards *Iſlington*; and by Croſs of Stone, on the Right Ha ſet up for a Mark by the North-End *Golden-Lane*, to turn Eaſtward thro a long Street, called to this Day *Street*, to another Croſs ſtanding *Sewers*-Ditch, (or *Shoreditch*) Chur and then again North towards *Tott ham*, *Enfield*, *Waltham*, *Ware*, &c.

The oldeſt Note, that Mr. *St* ſays, he read of this *Biſhopſgate*, w That *William Blund*, one of the Sh riffs of *London*, in the Year 1210, ſo to *Serle Mercer*, and *William Almai* Procurators, or Wardens of *Lond* Bridge, all his Land, with the Ga den, in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph* wi out *Biſhopſgate*, between the Land *Richard Caſtarin*, towards the Nort and the Land of *Robert Criſpie*, t wards the South, and the Highwa called *Bearward's-Lane*, on the Ea &c.

The next was a Charter, dated the Year 1235, which, as *Walt Brune*, Citizen of *London*, and *Roſ* his Wife, had founded the Priory new Hoſpital of our Bleſſed Lady, fir called St. *Mary Spittle*, without *Bi ſhopſgate*, confirmed the ſame, to th Honour of God and our Bleſſed Lady for Cannons Regular, the 19th of *Hen ry* III.

Alſo in the Year 1247, *Simon Fitz Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of *Londo* in the 29th of *Henry* III. founded th Hoſpital of St. *Mary*, called *Bethlem* without *Biſhopſgate*. So much for th Antiquity of this Gate.

For the Repairing it: *Henry* III confirming to the Merchants of th Haunſe, who had a Houſe in the City called *Guildhalla Theutonicorum*, cer tain Liberties and Privileges: *Edward* I. alſo confirmed the ſame; in th Tenth Year of whoſe Reign it wa found, that the ſaid Merchants ought by Right to repair the ſaid Gate, call ed *Biſhopſgate*; and in the ſame Reign they were preſented, by ſome of th Wards, to the Judges Itinerant, ſitting

t the Tower, for the Neglect of it, n theſe Words, That the *Dutch* do ot maintain *Biſhopſgate* ſo well as they ught to do, to the Damage of the ity; altho' they are made free of it n that Account.

Upon this Preſentment, *Gerard Marbod*, Alderman of the Haunſe, and thers then remaining in the City of *ondon*, for themſelves, and the reſt of he Merchants of the ſaid Haunſe granted 210 Marks, Sterling, to the Mayor nd Citizens; and covenanted that hey, and their Succeſſors, ſhould, rom Time to Time, repair the ſaid ate. In the Year 1470, in the Reign f *Edward* IV. this Gate was again eautifully built by the ſaid Haunſe Merchants.

In the Year 1551, theſe Haunſe Merchants had prepared Stone for the urpoſe, and cauſed a new Gate to be amed, in order to be ſet up: But, at hat Time, their Liberties, through uit of our *Engliſh* Merchants, were ized into the King's Hand, ſo that a top was put to that Work; and the ld Gate remained till the Year 1731, hen it was quite taken down; and ſince rebuilt, but hath nothing extraordinary in its Building, beſides the onvenience of two Poſterns, and that wo Carts meeting under it can paſs ach other.

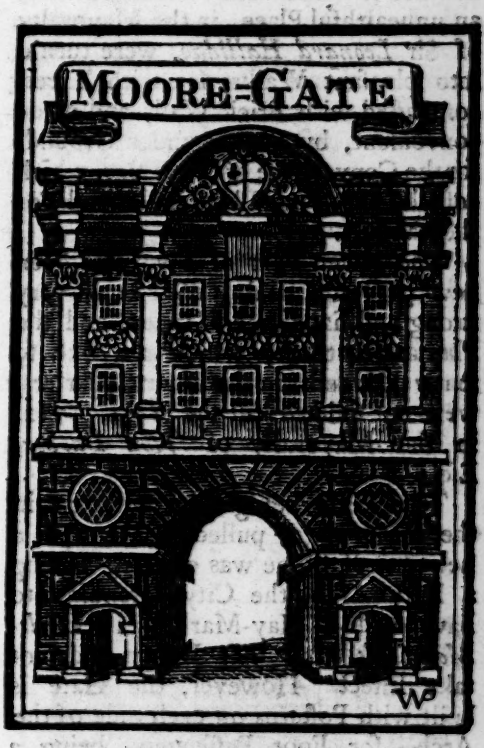
It is remarkable, that when this ate was almoſt finiſhed, one *Monay* betwixt Twelve and One o'Clock Noon, the Arch of the Gate fell own; and ſo it happened that notithſtanding it is a very great Thoughfare no Body was hurt, a Coach ad juſt before paſs'd through.

It was rebuilt in the Mayoralty of *ohn Barber*, Eſq;

The Rooms that were over the old ate, were allotted to one of the Lord Mayor's Carvers; who is alſo one of he Serjeants of the Chamber, for the ime being; but ſince he is paid 20 *l.* -year by the City in lieu thereof. djoining to this Gate is the beſt and rgeſt Watch-houſe in *London*.

SECT. IV.

Of MOOREGATE.



THOMAS Falconer, Mayor, about the Year 1415, the Third of *Henry* V. cauſed the Wall of the City to be broken near *Coleman-ſtreet*, and there built a Poſtern, now called *Mooregate*, upon the Moor-ſide, where no Gate had been before. This was made for the Conveniency of the Citizens to paſs that Way on Cauſe-ways; for this Place was, at that Time, a Marſh. This Poſtern was re-edified by *William Hampton*, Fiſhmonger, Mayor, in the Year 1511, the Third of *Henry* VII. *Roger Achely*, Mayor, cauſed Dikes and Bridges to be made, and the Ground to be levelled, and made more commodious for Paſſage. Since which Time it had been raiſed ſo much, when Mr. *Stow* wrote, that the Dikes and Bridges were quite cover'd; and he was of Opinion, that if it had been raiſed even with the Battlements of the City Wall, it would have been little the drier, ſuch, ſays he, is the mooriſh

Nature of the Ground; but we ſee what an Alteration has been made for the better: For theſe Fields, before, an unhealthful Place, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Leonard Halliday*, were turn'd into pleaſant Walks, ſet with Trees, compaſſed with Brick Wall, and made convenient, by Sewers under Ground, for the Conveyance of the Water, which coſt the City Five Thouſand Pounds, or thereabouts.

The lower Part of them has been new gravell'd and rail'd, in a very ſtrong and handſome Manner, and the Plantations there, which are like ſo many Gardens in the Four Quarters, were not finiſhed till the Year, 1732. in the Mayoralty of *John Barber*, Eſq;

This Gate being very old, was in the Year 1672, pulled down, and a new one of Stone was erected, having a lofty Arch, the City intending to have had a Hay-Market in *Little-Moorfields*, but that Deſign did not take Effect. However, the Gate is built with Poſterns on each Side of the Arch, for Foot Paſſengers, being a great Thoroughfare. The Rooms, which, as in the other Gates, do belong to one of the City Officers.

Maitland ſays, this Gateway is built higher than the common Rules of Proportion, for the Sake of the City Trained Bands marching through it with their Pikes erected; a Weapon now laid aſide.

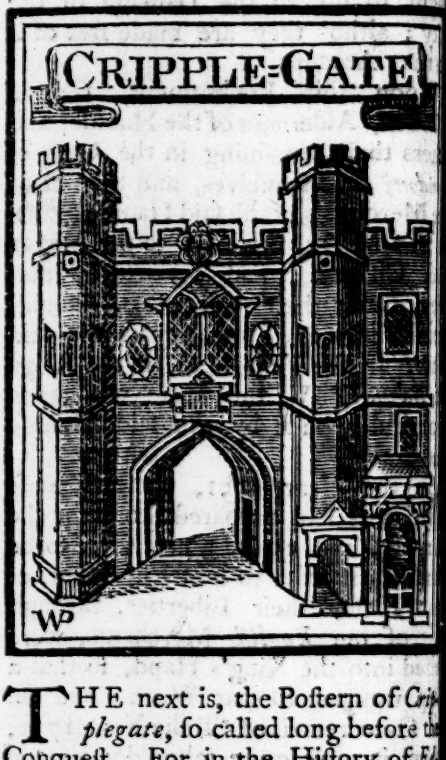
About the Year 1636, the City Wall between *Biſhopſgate* and *Mooregate*, was broken down, over againſt *Wincheſter-ſtreet*, and a Poſtern Gate made there for Foot Paſſengers, which is lately taken down, and the Foot-way greatly enlarged, a Bridge made over the Channel, and poſted.

Alſo in the Year 1655, another Place in the Wall was broken down over-againſt the North End of *Aldermanbury*; and a Poſtern made with double Gates, for a Paſſage into *Fore-ſtreet*.

And ſoon after, another was made, near the North End of *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, leading alſo into *Fore-ſtreet*.

SECT. V.

Of CRIPPLEGATE



THE next is, the Poſtern of *Cripplegate*, ſo called long before the Conqueſt. For in the Hiſtory of *Edmund*, King of the *Eaſt Angles*, written by *Abbas Floriacenſis*, and by *Burchard*, ſome Time Secretary to *Offa*, King of *Mercia*; and ſince that, by *John Lidgate*, Monk of *Bury*, it is ſaid, that in the Year 1010, the *Danes* ſpoiling the Kingdom of the *Eaſt Angles*, *Alwyne*, Biſhop of *Helmeham*, cauſed the Body of King *Edmund* the Martyr, to be brought from *Bedriſworth*, now called *Bury St. Edmund's*, through the Kingdom of the *Eaſt Saxons*, and ſo to *London*, in at *Cripplegate*; a Place ſo called from *Cripples* begging there. At which Gate, it was pretended, the Body entring, wrought Miracles, and made ſome of the Lame to walk upright, praiſing God. The Body of King *Edmund* reſted for the Space of three Years in the Pariſh Church of St. *Gregory*, near the Cathedral of St. *Paul*. Moreover, the Charter of *William* the Conqueror confirming the Foundation of the College in *London*, call'd St. *Martin*

Martin the Great, hath in it theſe Words: "*I do give and graunt unto the ſame Church, and Canons, ſerving God therein, all the Lands, and the Moor without the* Poſtern, *which is called* Cripplegate, *on either Part of the* Poſtern." Beſides this, *Alfune* built the Pariſh Church of St. *Giles*, near a Gate of the City, called *Porta Contractorum*, or *Cripplegate*, about the Year 990.

This Poſtern was ſome Time a Priſon, to which ſuch Citizens, and others, as were arreſted for Debt, or common Treſpaſſes, were committed, as they are now to the *Compters*. This appeareth by a Writ of *Edward* I. in theſe Words: *Rex Vic.* London *ſalutem. Ex gravi querela B. capt. & detent. in priſona noſtra de* Cripplegate *per* x. *l. quas coram* Radulpho *de Sandwico, tunc Cuſtod. Civitatis noſtræ* London, *&* I. *de* Blackwell *Civis recognit. debit.* &c.

This Gate was new built by the Brewers of *London*, in the Year 1244, as with *Fabian*'s Manuſcript.

Edmund Shaw, Goldſmith, Mayor in the Year 1483, left, by his laſt Will, four Hundred Marks, which, with the Stuff of the Gate, call'd *Cripplegate*, was to build the ſaid Gate a-new; which was accordingly perform'd in the Year 1491.

Chipplegate was again repaired, and hath this Inſcription upon it, ſhewing the Time when. "This Gate was repaired and beautified, and the Foot Poſtern new made, at the Charge of the City of *London*, the 15th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *Charles* II. and in the Mayoralty of Sir *John Robinſon*, Knight and Baronet, Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*, and Alderman of this Ward; *A. D.* 1663.

The Rooms over this Gate are ſet part for the *Water-Bailiff* of the City.

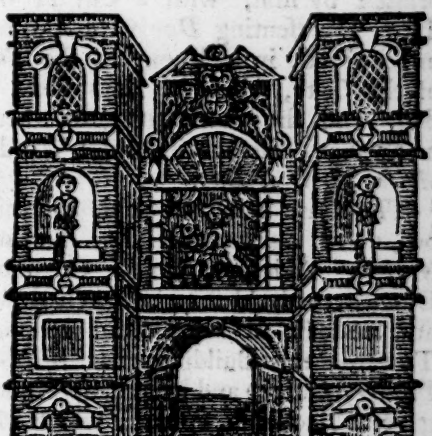
Mr. *Maitland* is of Opinion, that *An.* 1010. this was the only Gate in the North-wall of this City, and ſtands more convenient for one of the Original Gates, than *Alderſgate*, and that this Gate was originally erected over the *Roman* Military Way, denominated the *Ermine-ſtreet*, which led from *London* to *Hornſey*." And from hence perhaps the Cuſtom hath ariſen of making Proclamation at the Corner of *Woodſtreet*, in *Cheapſide*, it being a *Roman* Military Way.

This Gate has but one Poſtern, and if the City was to make another it would be very convenient for Foot Paſſengers, and which might eaſily be done.

This Gate is not ſo great a Thorough-fare as *Alderſgate*, and the Reaſon is plain, becauſe *Mooregate* is ſo near.

SECT. VI.

Of ALDERSGATE.



THE next Gate, is *Alderſgate*; ſo called from its Antiquity, being one of the Four Firſt Gates of the City, and ſerving for the Northern, as *Aldgate* for the Eaſtern Parts. Theſe, being both very old Gates, are, for Difference ſake, called, one *Aldgate*, and the other *Alderſgate*; meaning the Old and Older Gate.

This Gate was antiently, at divers Times, increas'd with Buildings; namely, on the South-ſide, a great Frame of Timber was ſet up, containing many

large Rooms and Lodgings; and on the East Side was the Addition of one large Building of Timber, with one large Floor, paved with Stone, or Tile, and a Well therein, curbed with Stone, of a great Depth, and rising, into the said Room, two Stories high from the Ground. *John Day*, a famous Printer, dwelling in this Gate, also built much upon the Wall of the City, towards the Parish Church of St. *Anne*. I have seen a Bible printed by this *Day*, in *Edward* VI's Time, with this Title, "The Old and New Testament, printed by John Daye, Dwellyng over Aldersgate beneth Saynt Martyns. 1551: the 23d Day of Maye." He printed many pious Books, and was very instrumental in expelling the Darkness of Popery, and bringing us into the Sunshine of Protestant Christianity. And I have seen a Book printed by him, with a Cut in the Title, representing *Day* with a Whip in his Hand, in a Room at the Top of this Gate, where his Boys were in Bed, and the Sun shining on them, he awakens them with these Words: *Arise, for it is Day.*

This Gate being very old, and ruinous, and in Danger of falling, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, order'd it to be taken down, and re-built in a beautiful Manner. Towards this Building, Mr. *William Parker*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, gave a Thousand Pounds, which Money was paid by his Executor into the Chamber of *London*, and distributed according to the Directions left in his Will; *viz.* Two Hundred Pounds at the taking down the first Tile, which was upon the last Day of *March*, 1617; Two Hundred Pounds at the laying the first Stone, which was done by the Right Worshipful Sir *William Craven*, Knight and Alderman, on *Monday* the 26th Day of *May* following; Two Hundred Pounds more when the Building should be one Yard above Ground; another Two Hundred Pounds, when it should be arched over the Gate; and the last Two Hundred Pounds, when the Work should be compleatly finished. Mr. *Richard Fox*, Citizen and Clothworker, a most painfuld and industrious Person, had the Direction, Ordering and Over-seeing of the said Work.

The Ornaments on the Out-side of this Gate, are, First, on the North, in a large Square, over the Arch, the Figure of King *James* I. on Horseback, whose Triumphant Entry into the City of *London*, was at this Gate, when he came from *Scotland*, to take Possession of the *English* Throne, on the Death of that truly glorious Princess Queen *Elizabeth*; and over the aforesaid Figure are the Arms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, quartered. On the other Side are two Effigies, *viz.* on the East Side the Prophet *Jeremiah*, with this Text, Chap. xvii. 23. "Then shall enter "into the Gates of this City, Kings "and Princes, sitting upon the Throne "of *David*, riding in Chariots, and on "Horses, they and their Princes, the "Men of *Judah*, and the Inhabitants "of *Jerusalem*; and this City shall re-"main for ever.

On the West Side of him, is the Prophet *Samuel*, with this Text, 1 *Samuel*, Chap. xii. 1. "And *Samuel* said "unto all *Israel*, Behold, I have "hearkened unto your Voice, in all "that you said unto me, and have "made a King over you.

On the South Side is the Effigies of King *James* I. sitting in a Chair of State, in his Royal Robes.

This Gate was very much damaged in the Fire of *London*; but was repaired and beautified at the sole Charge of the City, in the Year 1670, Sir *Samuel Starling*, Knight, being Mayor.

The Rooms over this Gate, and the Postern for Foot Passengers, are set apart for the Dwelling of the Common-Cryer of the City, for the Time being. But in the Year 1739, the Inhabitants of the Ward of *Aldersgate* becoming sensible of the Want and convinced of the great Utility of a Postern through the East-side of this Gate, presented the following Petition:

To

the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Worſhipful the Aldermen, and the Commons in Common Council aſſembled.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Ward of ALDERSGATE.

Humbly ſheweth,

THAT whereas Your Petitioners do now labour under many and great Dangers and Inconveniencies by reaſon of the Want of a Poſtern through the Eaſt Side of the Gate, called *Alderſgate*, for the Conveniency of Foot paſſengers daily paſſing and repaſſing through the ſame; And, as the Caſe now ſtands, from the Narrowneſs of the Poſtern on the Weſt Side, and the great Numbers of People who daily have Occaſion to paſs and repaſs through the ſame, many are obliged to go in the Cart Way, to the manifeſt Hazard of breaking their Limbs, or otherwiſe endangering their Lives from the great Numbers of Coaches, Carts, Drays, Waggons, Horſes, Oxen, and the like, continually paſſing and repaſſing through the ſaid Gate.

Wherefore We Your Petitioners in behalf of Ourſelves and Others daily paſſing and repaſſing through the ſaid Gate do pray, That a Poſtern may be made through the Eaſt Side thereof, for the Reaſons aforemention'd, or to grant ſuch Relief from the many and great Dangers and Inconveniencies we now labour under as to this Court ſhall ſeem meet.

The above Petition was ſigned by about Two Hundred of the Inhabitants, and preſented to the Court on *May* 28. 1739. and was read, and referred to a Committee of the City Lands; and ſome time in *November* following, the deſired Poſtern was made to the great Convenience not only of the neighbouring Inhabitants, but alſo of all others who have daily Occaſion to paſs and repaſs through this Gate.

At the ſame Time the Channel which before ran in the Middle of the Cart-way, was removed to the Eaſt Side of the great Arch. And the Gate itſelf likewiſe was beautified. *Micajah Perry*, Eſq; Lord Mayor.

In the Year 1740. a New Poſtern, or Foot-way, was made through two Houſes out of *Bull and Mouth-ſtreet*, at the lower End of *Butcher-Hall-Lane*, leading by the Hoſpital-Gate into *Little Britain*. It is a great Thorough-fare, and is found to be very convenient by the neighbouring Inhabitants.

The Poſterngate out of Chriſt's *Hoſpital.*

THERE is alſo a Poſtern-Gate made out of the Wall, on the North Side of the diſſolved Cloiſter of Fryers Minors, commonly called, from their Habit, Grey Fryers, now *Chriſt*'s Church and Hoſpital.

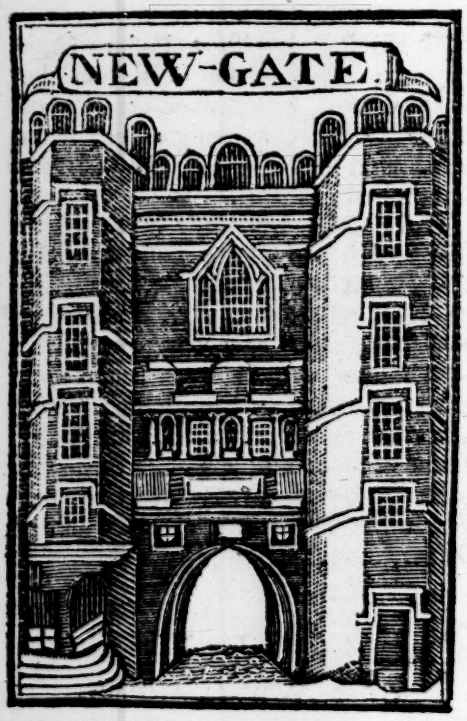
This Poſtern was made in the Sixth Year of *Edward* VI. to paſs from the ſaid Hoſpital of *Chriſt*'s Church, to the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholemew* in *Smithfield*; and Leave was given to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, to break down ſo much of the City Wall as ſhould ſuffice to make the ſaid Paſſage, by Virtue of an Act of Common-Council, made the firſt of *Auguſt*, *A.* 6 *Edward* VI. in the Mayoralty of Sir *Richard Dobbes*, Knight.

SECT. VI.

Of NEWGATE.

THE next Gate, on the Weſt and by North, is called *Newgate*, it being later built than the reſt, and is the Fifth principal Gate of the City: It was firſt erected about the Reign of *Henry* I. or *Stephen*, upon this Occaſion. The Cathedral Church of St. *Paul* being burnt about the Year 1086, in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, *Mauritius*, then Biſhop of *London*, did not repair the old Church, as ſome have ſuppoſed, but began the Founda-

tion of a new Work, ſuch as Men, at that Time, imagined would never have been performed, it was to them ſo wonderful, for Heighth, Length, and Breadth; alſo, as it was raiſed on Arches, or Vaults, a Kind of Workmanſhip brought in by the *Normans*, and never before known to the *Engliſh* Artificers. After *Mauritius*, *Richard Beaumore* did wonderfully advance the Work of the ſaid Church, purchaſing the large Street and Lanes round about, wherein many Lay-Men uſed to dwell, which Grounds he began to encompaſs about with a ſtrong Wall and Gates.



By this Increaſe of the Church Territory, but more by incloſing Ground for ſo large a Cœmitery, or Church-yard, the high and large Street from *Aldgate* in the Eaſt, to *Ludgate* in the Weſt, was, in this Place, ſo croſſed, and ſtopt up, that the Carriages through the City Weſtward, was forced to paſs without the ſaid Church-yard Wall on the North Side, through *Pater-Noſter-Row*, and then South down *Ave-Mary-Lane*; and again Weſt through *Bowyer-Row* to *Ludgate*; or elſe, out of *Cheapſide* or *Watling-Street*, to turn South, thro' the *Old-Change*, then Weſt thro' *Canter-Lane*; again North up *Creed-Lane* and then South to *Ludgate*. This Paſſage, having ſo many Turnings, was troubleſome, and dangerous both to Horſe and Man; to remedy which, a New Gate was made, and ſo called St. *Nicholas* Shambles, and *Newgate* Market, to *Newgate*; and from thence to any Part Weſtward, over *Holborn* Bridge, or, turning without the Gate into *Smithfield*, and through *Iſlington*, to any Part North and by Weſt.

This Gate hath for a long Time been a Jail, or Priſon, for Felons, and other Offenders, as appeareth by Records in the Reign of King *John*, and other Kings; among which there is one teſtifying, that in the Year 1218, the Third of King *Henry* III. the King wrote unto the Sheriffs of *London*, commanding them to repair the Jail of *Newgate* for the ſafe-keeping his Priſoners, promiſing, that the Charges laid out ſhould be allowed them upon their Account in the Exchequer.

In the Year 1241, the *Jews* of *Norwich* were hang'd for Circumciſing a Chriſtian Child; their Houſe, called the *Thor*, was pulled down and deſtroyed; and *Aaron*, the Son of *Abraham*, a *Jew* at *London*, and other *Jews* were conſtrained to pay Twenty Thouſand Marks at two Terms in the Year, or elſe to be kept perpetual Priſoners in *Newgate* at *London*, and in other Priſons.

Matthew Paris ſays, This Money was raiſed on the *Jews* to defray the extraordinary Charge the King had been at, in entertaining *Thomas*, Earl of *Savoy*, the Queen's Uncle, who came into *England* that Year to make him a Viſit.

In the Year 1255, One *John Offrem*, a Priſoner, who had killed a Prior, related to the Queen, making his Eſcape out of *Newgate*, the King [*Henry* III.] was ſo much diſpleaſed at the City of *London*, on that Account, that he ſent for the Mayor and Sheriffs to come before him to anſwer for it. The Mayor ſaid,

ſaid the Fault upon the Sheriffs, to whom the Cuſtody of the Priſoners within the City belonged; the Mayor therefore returned Home, but the Sheriffs remained Priſoners, for a Month or more, in the Tower, where the King then kept his Court; notwithſtanding the Blame chiefly reſted on the Biſhop's Officers, for tho' the Sheriffs had given Leave to impriſon the Offender in the Jail of *Newgate*, yet they were to ſee him ſafely kept: However, the King demanded a Fine of 3000 Marks of the City.

In the Year 1326, *Robert Baldocke*, the King's Chancellor, was put into *Newgate*, in the Third Year of *Ed.* III.

In the Year 1327, Sir *John Poultney* gave Four Marks a Year for the Relief of Priſoners in *Newgate*.

In the Year 1383, *William Walworth* gave ſomewhat to relieve the Priſoners in *Newgate*, as many others have done ſince.

In the Year 1414. The Jailers of *Newgate* and *Ludgate* died, and Priſoners in *Newgate* to the Number of 64.

In the Year 1418. The Parſon of *Wrotham* in *Kent*, was impriſoned in *Newgate*.

In the Year 1422, The Firſt of *Henry* VI. Leave was given to *John Coventre*, *Jenken Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, Executors to *Richard Whittington*, to re-edify the Jail of *Newgate*, which they did with what he had left for that Purpoſe.

Thomas Knowles, Grocer ſometime Mayor of *London*, by Licence of *Reynold*, Prior of St. *Bartholomew*'s in *Smithfield*, and alſo of *John Wakering*, Maſter of the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*, and his Brethren, conveyed the Waſte of Water, at the Ciſtern near the common Fountain, and Chapel of St. *Nicholas*, ſituate by the ſaid Hoſpital, to the Jails of *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, for the Relief of the Priſoners.

On the *Tueſday* after *Palm-Sunday*, in the Year 1431, all the Priſoners of *Ludgate* were conveyed to *Newgate*, by *Walter Chartſey*, and *Robert Large*, Sheriffs of *London*; and on the 13th of *April*, the ſame Sheriff, through the falſe Suggeſtions of *John Kingeſell*, Jailer of *Newgate*, led from thence 18 Freemen to the Compters, pinioned as if they had been Felons: But on the 16th of *June*, *Ludgate* was again appointed for Freemen, Priſoners for Debt, and the ſame Day the ſaid Freemen enter'd by Appointment of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons; and by them *Henry Deane*, Taylor, was made Keeper of *Ludgate*.

In the Year 1457, a great Fray was in the North Country, between Sir *Thomas Percy*, Lord *Egremond*, and the Earl of *Saliſbury*'s Sons, in which many were maimed and ſlain; but in the End the Lord *Egremond* being taken, was by the King's Council found to be very much in fault, and therefore condemned in great Sums of Money, to be paid to the Earl of *Saliſbury*, and in the mean Time committed to *Newgate*. Not long after, the Lord *Egremond* and his Brother, Sir *Richard Percy*, broke out of *Newgate* in the Night, and went to the King; the other Priſoners took the Leads of the Gate, and defended it a long while againſt the Sheriffs, and all their Officers, inſomuch that they were forced to call more Aid of the Citizens, whereby, at laſt, they ſubdued them, and laid them in Irons.

The Eaſt Side of this Gate was began to be repaired in the Year 1630, Sir *James Campbell*, Knight being Mayor; and finiſhed the Year following, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Robert Drury*, Baronet.

This Gate is the Common Jail for the County of *Middleſex*, and was wholly deſtroyed in the Fire of *London*, *A.* 1666; but now rebuilt far more ſtrong, and convenient for that Purpoſe: It hath a Poſtern on the North Side for Foot Paſſengers.

Mr. *Robert Dow*, Merchant-Taylor, who died *A.* 1612, appointed the Sexton, or Bellman of St. *Sepulchre*'s to pronounce ſolemnly two Exhortations to the Perſons condemned; for which, and for ringing the Paſſing Bell, as they are carried in the Cart by the ſaid

Church,

Church, he left 26 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly for ever.

The Exhortation *to be pronounced to the condemned Priſoners in* Newgate, *the Night before their Execution.*

" You Priſoners that are within,
" Who for Wickedneſs and Sin,

" After many Mercies ſhewn you, are
" now appointed to die To-morrow in
" the Forenoon: Give Ear, and under-
" ſtand, that To-morrow Morning the
" greateſt Bell of St. *Sepulchre*'s ſhall
" toll for you, in Form and Manner of
" a Paſſing Bell, as uſed to be tolled
" for thoſe that are at the Point of
" Death, to the End that all godly
" People hearing that Bell, and know-
" ing it is for you, going to your
" Deaths, may be ſtirred up heartily,
" to pray to God to beſtow his Grace
" and Mercy upon you, whilſt you
" live; I beſeech you, for Jeſus Chriſt
" his Sake, to keep this Night in
" Watching and Prayer, for the Salva-
" tion of your own Souls, while there
" is yet Time and Place for Mercy:
" As knowing To-morrow you muſt
" appear before the Judgment-Seat of
" your Creator, there to give an Ac-
" count of all Things done in this Life,
" and to ſuffer eternal Torments for
" your Sins committed againſt him,
" unleſs upon your hearty and unfeign-
" ed Repentance, you find Mercy,
" through the Merits, Death, and
" Paſſion of your only Mediator and
" Advocate, Jeſus Chriſt, who now
" ſits at the Right Hand of God, to
" make Interceſſion for as many of you,
" as penitently return to him.

The Admonition *to be pronounced to the condemned Criminals, as they paſs by St.* Sepulchre's *Church-Wall to Execution.*

" All good People, pray heartily
" unto God for theſe poor Sinners,
" who are now going to their Death,
" for whom this great Bell doth toll.

" You, that are condemned to die
" repent with lamentable Tears: A
" Mercy of the Lord, for the Salvatio
" of your own Souls, through the Me
" rits, Death, and Paſſion of Jeſu
" Chriſt, who now ſits at the Righ
" Hand of God, to make Interceſſio
" for as many of you as penitently re
" turn unto him.

Lord have Mercy upon You.
Chriſt have Mercy upon You.
Lord have Mercy upon You.
Chriſt have Mercy upon You.

The Exhortation pronounced in *Newgate* is never uſed to Murderers, as may be obſerv'd in the Caſe of *Sarah Malcolm*, executed in *Fleetſtreet*, *March* 7, 1732-3, for the Murder of Mrs. *Lydia Duncombe*, and her two Maids, *Elizabeth Harriſon* and *Ann Price*, in the *Temple*, who hearing it made to ſome Criminals that were executed two Days before her, deſir'd it might be repeated the Night before ſhe died; but was told, that it was not allowed in Caſes of Murder.

The Ornaments on this Gate are, on the Weſt Side, three Ranges of Pilaſters, and their Entablatures, of the *Tuſcan* Order; over the loweſt, is a circular Pediment, and above that, the King's Arms; the other Intercolumns are four Niches, repleniſhed with as many Stone Figures, well carved in full Proportion, one of which repreſenting *Liberty*, has carved on her Hat, the Word *LIBERTAS*, and the Figure of a Cat lying at her Feet, alluding to a noted Story of the former Founder of this Gate, Sir *Richard Whittington*, who is ſaid to have made the Firſt Step to his good Fortune, by the Aſſiſtance of a Cat.

The Eaſt Side is adorned likewiſe with a Range of Pilaſters, and in three Niches are the Figures of Juſtice, Mercy, and Truth, with this Inſcription under them.

" This Part of *Newgate* was begun
" to be repaired in the Mayoralty of
" Sir *James Campbell*, Knight, *A.* 1630,

" and

and finiſhed in the Mayoralty of Sir *Robert Drury*, Baronet, *April*, *A.* 1631; and being dammified by the Fire of *London*, was again repaired in the Mayoralty of Sir *George Waterman*, *A. D.* 1672."

This Gate for upwards of 500 Years s been the common Gaol for Felons the City of *London* and County of *iddleſex.*

Donations belonging to this Priſon yearly.

	L.	S.	D.
y Sir *Tho. Greſham*, from the Chamber of *London*	10	0	0
y Sir *R. Martin*, Mercers	2	0	0
y Ald. *J. Heydon*, ditto	5	0	0
y *John Marſh*, ditto	0	10	0
y *P. Blundel*, Haberdaſhers	2	0	0
y *Stephen Peacock*, ditto	1	0	0
y the Lady *Ramſay*, from Chriſt's Hoſpital	2	10	0
y Lady *Morrice*, Armourers	1	10	0
y Sir *J. Peachy*, Grocers	0	5	0
y Sir *T. Kneſworth*, Fiſhm.	5	0	0
y *James Smith*, ditto	0	3	4
y *John Meredith*, Skinners	1	2	0
y *John Draper*, ditto	0	13	4
y *John Kendrick*, Drapers	2	0	0
y *P. Blundel*, Merchant-Tay.	2	0	0
y *W. Packer*, ditto	2	0	0
y *John Wooler*, dit.	1	0	0
y *Mar. Hargrave*, Clothw.	0	5	0
By Mr. *Garret*, Salters	0	6	4
By Mr. *Horne*, dit.	0	5	0
By Mr. *Rogers*, Leatherſellers	1	0	0
By Mr. *Ferbras*, dit.	0	6	8
By the Leatherſellers	0	4	0
By the Company of Pariſh Clerks	1	0	0
By the Barons of the Exchequer	1	6	8
By Mr. *Knobham*, from a Houſe in *Smithfield*	4	10	0
By the Receiver General of the Land-Tax	2	13	4
By Sir *Robert Hampton*	1	0	0
By Mr. *Crotham*, Cutlers	0	15	0
Total *per An.*	52	5	8

By *Margaret Deane*, from the Iron-mongers Company, 17 Stones of Beef, and 5 Dozen of Bread; from St. *Dunſtan*'s Pariſh in the Eaſt, 20 Stones of ditto; from the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, 10 Stones of ditto; from *Allhallows* Pariſh in *Lombardſtreet* 17 Stones of ditto.

There is a Paſſage for the Priſoners to go down to the Seſſions-Houſe lately made from this Gate upon the City-Wall, which is found much more convenient than the former Method of bringing them down the *Old Bailey*.

This Gate is one of the greateſt Avenues of the City, and yet it at preſent enjoys but one Poſtern. There was ſome Talk, about Two Years ago, that the Inhabitants of the Ward of *Farindon Within*, intended to petition the City, to have a Poſtern made in the South-ſide of this Gate. How it came to paſs, that ſo laudable and uſeful a Deſign was not carried into Execution, I know not; but this every one muſt be ſenſible of, who frequently paſſes and repaſſes this Gate, that ſuch a Convenience for Foot Paſſengers is very much wanting. And I can, at preſent, ſee no Objection againſt the making ſuch a Foot-way through the South of this Gate, except the Expence thereof, which, indeed, is no Objection at all.

SECT. VII.

Of LUDGATE.

THE Sixth principal Gate, is, in the Weſt, called *Ludgate*, being firſt built, *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* ſaith, by King *Lud*, a *Briton*, about the Year of Chriſt 66. This Gate is ſuppoſed to be one of the moſt ancient; and as *Aldgate* was built for the Eaſt, ſo was *Ludgate* for the Weſt.

In the Year 1215, the 17th of King *John*, the Barons of the Realm being in Arms againſt the King, enter'd the City, and ſpoiled the *Jews* Houſes; which being done, *Robert Fitzwater*, and *Geffrey de magna Villa*, Earl of *Eſſex*, and the Earl of *Glouceſter*, chief Leaders

Leaders of the Army, applied all Diligence to repair the Gates and Walls of the City, as has been ſaid before, with the Stones of the *Jews* demoliſhed Houſes: And at that Time rebuilt *Ludgate*, as, in the Year 1586, when the ſame Gate was taken down to be new built, appeared by a Stone, found in the Wall, which was ſuppoſed to be taken from a *Jew*'s Houſe, having the following Words engraved on it: "*This is the Station or Ward of Rabbi* Moſes, *the Son of the honourable Rabbi* Iſaac." wrote in *Hebrew* Characters.



My Lord *Coke* takes Notice of this Antiquity; but makes the Date of it older than above, namely, before the 23d of *Henry* II. *A.* 1177; and will not have it to be an Inſcription upon an Houſe, but an *Epitaph* upon ſome *Jew*'s Grave: And ſhews, from *Hovenden*, that, before the 23d of *Henry* II. all the *Jews* were buried within the City of *London*; but in that Year the King gave them Licence to have a Burying-Place in any City in *England* but without the Walls, where they could purchaſe a fit Piece of Ground for that Purpoſe. The Hiſtorian's Words are, *Prius enim omnes* Judæi *Mortui* Londonia *ferebantur ſepeliendi*; but this may be interpreted, that the dead *Jews* were carried from *London* to be buried, as well as in *London*, and perhaps better, that is, at a greater Diſtance, but now they had the Favour to be buried nearer, even in the Suburbs.

In the Year 1260, *Ludgate* was repaired, and adorned with the Images of *Lud*, and other Kings, as appeareth by Letters Patents of Licence given to the Citizens of *London*, to take up Stone for making thoſe Images, dated the 25th of *Henry* III. Theſe had their Heads ſmitten off, and were otherwiſe much abuſed, in the Reign of *Edward* the Sixth, by unadviſed Perſons, and ſuch who judged every Image to be an Idol. In the Reign of Queen *Mary* they were again repaired, and had new Heads ſet to their old Bodies.

In the Year 1586, the 28th of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Gate, being very much decayed, was quite taken down, and newly and beautifully built, with the Images of *Lud* and others, on the Eaſt Side, and That of her Majeſty Queen *Elizabeth* on the Weſt. All which was done at the common Charge of the Citizens, amounting to 1500 *l.* or upwards.

This Gate was made a Free-Priſon, in the Year 1378, the Firſt of *Richard* II. *Nicolas Brembar*, being Mayor. The ſame was confirm'd in the Year 1382, *John Northampton*, Mayor, by a Common-Council in the *Guildhall*. In which it was ordained, that all Freemen of the City, ſhould, for Debt, Treſpaſſes, Accompts, and Contempts, be impriſoned in *Ludgate*; and for Treaſons, Felonies, and other criminal Matters, committed to *Newgate*.

In the Year 1439, the 10th of King *Henry* VI. *John Wells*, being Mayor, a Court of Common-Council eſtabliſhed Ordinances, *William Standon* and *Robert Chicheley*, late Mayors, had done

ne before, concerning the Guard and overnment of this, and other Pri-ns.

This Gate was greatly enlarged *Stephen Foſter*, ſome time Mayor of *ndon*, who having himſelf been a Pri-ner in this Place, when begging at e Grate, was by a certain rich Widow terrogated, What Sum would diſ-arge him? He reply'd, Twenty ounds, which ſhe generouſly diſburs'd; d taking him into her Service, he, an indefatigable Application to Bu-neſs, gain'd the Affections of his Mi-eſs to ſuch a Degree, that ſhe made m her Huſband; and having greatly rich'd himſelf by Commerce, amidſt s Affluence, bethought himſelf of the ace of his Confinement; and having quainted his Lady with his Deſign, e readily concurr'd therein: Where-on they heartily ſet about putting the me in Execution, which was to en-rge the Priſon; and in order thereun-, caus'd divers of their Houſes con-guous to the Gate to be pull'd down, d on the Scites thereof, erected a ong ſquare Stone Building, contain-g the following Rooms, *viz.* The rch, the Paper-houſe, Watch-Hall, pper and Lower Lumberies, Cellar, ong Ward, and the Chapel; in the ſt of which, on the Wall, in a Cop-r Plate, was the following Inſcription, *iz.*

Devout Soules, that paſſe this Way,
For Stephen Foſter, *late Maior,*
heartily pray,
And Dame Agnes, *his Spouſe, to God*
conſecrate,
That of Pitie this Houſe made for
Londoners *in* Ludgate.
So that for Lodging and Water, Priſoners here nought pay,
As their Keepers ſhall all anſwere at
dreadful Doomes Day.

There is in the Chapel the following nſcription: "This Chapel was erec-d and ordain'd for the Divine Wor-ip and Service of God, by the Right onourable Sir *Stephen Foſter*, Knight, ſome time Lord Mayor of this Honour-able City, and by Dame *Agnes* his Wife, for the Uſe and godly Exerciſe of the Priſoners in this Priſon of *Ludgate*, *A.* 1454."

The worthy Founder not only ſettled a Salary upon the Chaplain of this Pri-ſon, but likewiſe appointed, that the Uſe of all the Rooms in his additional Building ſhould be for ever free to all unfortunate Citizens (finding their own Bedding) and alſo Water, as appears by the above Inſcription.

The preſent Gate was erected *A. D.* 1586. with the Statue of Queen *Elizabeth* on the Weſt Front, and thoſe of King *Lud*, and his Two Sons on the Eaſt; the Three laſt whereof, Mr. *Maitland* ſays, tend greatly to the Diſhonour of this great and opulent City, to have the Repreſentations of ſuch fabulous Princes plac'd over its principal Gate: And I preſume to expreſs my Opinion, that the taking them down and erecting in their ſtead the Effigies of the illuſtrious and celebrated *Roman* and *London* Hiſtorian, the incomparable *Tacitus*, would greatly tend to the Honour of this famous Metropolis, as he was the firſt Author that ever mention'd it.

The Domeſtick Government of this Priſon having ſomething very ſingular and remarkable in it, I preſume an Account thereof will not be unacceptable to the Reader. I ſhall therefore inſert a compendious Abſtract thereof from an Account publiſh'd ſome time ago by one who had been a long time Priſoner therein.

For the quiet and good Government of this Priſon, and the Puniſhment of Crimes and Miſdemeanors therein committed, the Maſter-Keeper and Priſoners from among themſelves chuſe the following Officers, *viz.* A Reader of Divine Service; an Upper Steward, call'd the Maſter of the Box; an Under Steward; Seven Aſſiſtants, who by Turns officiate daily; a running Aſſiſtant; Two Church-Wardens; a Scavenger; a Chamberlain; a running Poſt, and the Criers or Beggars at the Grates,

Grates, who are generally Six in Number.

The Reader is choſen by the Maſter-Keeper, Stewards and Aſſiſtants, and not at a General Election, as the other Officers are. The Reader, beſides reading Prayers, was originally oblig'd to ring the Bell twice a Day for Prayers, and alſo for the ſpace of a Quarter of an Hour before Nine at Night, as a Warning for all Strangers to depart the Priſon; but for the Dignity of his Office, he is now exempt from thoſe Services, and others in his ſtead are appointed to perform them. This Officer's Salary is Two Shillings and Eight-pence *per* Month, and a Penny of every Priſoner at his Entrance, if his Garniſh amount to Sixteen-pence; and a Diſh of Meat out of the Lord Mayor's Baſket.

The Upper Steward, or Maſter of the Box, is by all the Priſoners held in equal Eſteem with the Keeper of the Priſon; and to his Charge is committed the keeping of all the ſeveral Orders of the Houſe, with the Accounts of Caſh receiv'd upon Legacies; the Diſtribution of all the Proviſions ſent in by the Lord Mayor, and others; the Caſh receiv'd by Garniſh and begging at the Grates, which he weekly lays out in Bread, Candles, and other Neceſſaries. He likewiſe keeps a Liſt of all the Priſoners, as well thoſe that are upon the Charity, as thoſe that are not; to each of them, by the Aid of the Aſſiſtant for the Day, he diſtributes their ſeveral Proportions of Bread and other Proviſions. He receives the Gifts of the Butchers, Fiſhmongers, Poulterers, and other Market People, ſent in by the Clerk of the Market by the Running Poſt, for which he gives a Receipt, and afterwards, in the Preſence of the Aſſiſtant for the Day, expoſes all to Sale to the Charity Men, by way of Market; and the Money ariſing thereby is depoſited in the Common Stock, or Bank.

This Officer, with the Under Steward, Aſſiſtant and Church-wardens, are elected monthly by the Suffrages of the Priſoners; but all the other Offic except the Chamberlain, are appoin by the Maſter Keeper, Stewards, Aſſiſtants. The Deſign of theſe freq Elections is, to prevent Frauds and buſes in the reſpective Officers; when they are known to be Men Probity, they are generally re-elect and often continue in ſuch Poſts m Months. The *Monday* after every lection, the Accounts are audited paſs'd, and the Balance divided; if it amount to Three Shillings Four Pence *per* Man, the Keeper of Priſon arbitrarily extorts from each ſoner Two Shillings and Four-pen without the leaſt Colour of Right: if the Dividend riſes not ſo high, th he only takes One Shilling and Tw pence; the other Moiety being char to the Priſoner's Account, to be p at the Time of his Diſcharge; whi new and deteſtable Impoſitions are parently contrary to the Intention the Founder.

Another great Grievance the ſtreſs'd and miſerable Priſoners are ſu ject to, is, their being oblig'd to p the Turnkey Twelve Shillings Month, for no other Service than th of opening the Door, to let in Gif and Charities ſent to the Priſon, whi often amounts to little more than wh he recceives.

The Under Steward is an Aſſiſta or Deputy, to the Upper Steward, i whoſe Abſence or Indiſpoſition he pe forms the ſeveral Functions of his O fice.

The Aſſiſtants being Seven in Nu ber, are choſen monthly with th Stewards; one whereof officiating da ly, his Buſineſs is to attend in the Hal to enter all Charities, and keep an A count of the Money taken out of th Boxes, which are open'd at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, and at Nine at Night, which Money he pays to the Upp Steward, at the paſſing of whoſe A counts the Aſſiſtants are Auditors.

Every Perſon put in Nomination fo the Office of an Aſſiſtant, refuſing t ſerve, forfeits One Shilling, to the U

f the Publick, or in lieu thereof, to e put in Fetters for Three Days. The fficiating Aſſiſtant is inveſted with a Magiſtratical Power, whereby he can ommit a Priſoner to the Stocks or hackles, for the Abuſe of any Perſon. his Officer is to ſee the Cellar clear'd very Night by Ten o'Clock, of all the riſoners, for which he receives Six-ence out of the Charity Money; Two-ence whereof is to his own Uſe, Two-ence to the Upper Steward, and wo-pence to the Running Aſſiſtant. his Office was antiently in ſuch E-eem, that the Aſſiſtant at his Entring pon it us'd nightly at Eight o'Clock be uſher'd into the Hall, by an Illu-ination of Forty or Fifty great Can-les, carried by ſo many Priſoners.

The Running Aſſiſtant's Buſineſs is attend upon the Criers at the Grates, change Money, and open the Boxes; put up Candles in their Reſpective laces, attend upon the Stewards and ſſiſtants, look after the Clock, ring e Bell for Prayers, and is Crier to the le of Proviſions. His Salary is Four illings and Eight-pence *per* Month, nd an Eighth Part of the Garniſh-oney.

The Church-wardens are choſen from mong the youngeſt Priſoners. The pper Warden's Office is, to call to rayers on *Sundays*, after the Bell has ne ringing; and the Under Warden's to call the Priſoners to Prayers all her Days. They are likewiſe to take ognizance of all Perſons who are upon e Charity Foundation, who in default Non-attendance are fin'd One Penny ch. The Under Warden's Salary this Service is Four-pence *per* onth; and the Penalty for not ſer-ng when duly elected, is Four-pence.

The Scavenger's Office is, to keep an the Priſon, and to fetter and put the Stocks all Offenders; for which is intitled to receive from each Cri-inal One Penny, together with a Sa-y of Five Shillings and Eight-pence Month, and Two-pence out of eve-Sixteen Pence of the Garniſh-mo-y.

The Chamberlain is choſen by the Keeper of the Priſon, whoſe Office is to take Care of all the Bedding and Li-nen belonging to the Keeper; to place Men at their coming in, and to furniſh them with Sheets, and to give notice to Strangers to depart the Priſon by Ten o'Clock at Night. This Officer formerly was oblig'd to make the Cha-rity-mens Beds, for which he receiv'd Two-pence *per* Month.

The Running Poſt's Buſineſs, is, to fetch in a Baſket the broken Meat from the Lord Mayor, Clerk of the Market, private Families, and Charities given in the Streets, which are often ſo in-conſiderable as not to admit of a Divi-vend; wherefore 'tis diſpos'd of by Sale or publick Market, as aforeſaid. The Salary annex'd to this Office, is Four Shillings *per* Month; One Penny *per* Month out of each Man's Dividend, and One Penny out of every Sixteen Pence of Garniſh-Money.

The Criers are Six in Number, Two whereof daily beg at the Grates; he at the Grate within is allowed one Fourth of what is given, and he on that on *Black Friars* Side One Moiety of what is given there.

Donations belonging to this Priſon.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
By *John Kendrick*, Drapers	1	10	9
By Sir *Tho. Cullum*, ditto	3	0	0
By Sir *T. Greſham*, *Mercers*	10	0	0
By Sir *Roger Martin*, ditto	2	0	0
By *J. Heydon* Alderman, ditto	3	0	0
By *John Marſh*, ditto	0	5	0
By *S. Peacock*, *Haberdaſhers*	1	0	0
By Sir *T. Kneſworth*, Fiſhm.	5	0	0
By *James Smith*, ditto	0	3	4
By the Lady *E. Morrice* Armourers	1	0	0
By *John Bennet*, ditto	1	0	0
By *J. Wooler*, Merch. Tailors	1	0	0
By *William Parker*, ditto	1	10	0
By *Mar. Hargrave*, Clothw.	0	5	0
By Sir *J. Peachy*, Grocers	0	5	0
By *J. Merideth*, Skinners	1	2	0
	32	1	1

By

Brought over	32	1	1
By *John Draper*, ditto	0	13	4
By Sir *W. Jones*, Salters	0	5	0
By *Peter Blundell*, ditto	2	0	0
By Mrs. *Cock*, ditto	0	2	6
By Mr. *R. Rogers*, Leatherſel.	1	0	0
By *Robert Ferbras*, ditto	0	6	8
By the Leatherſellers,	0	4	0
By *P. Blundell*, Ironmonger	2	0	0
By *W. Roper*, Pariſh Clerks	1	0	0
By *Thomas Dawſon*, from St. *Ethelburga*'s Pariſh	0	9	0
By the Lady *M. Ramſey* from Chriſt's Hoſpital	2	10	0
By *Margaret Simcots*, from the Chamber of *London*	2	9	0
By *W. Middleton*, ditto	3	2	6
By *Joan Sambach*, by St. *Bride*'s Pariſh	1	0	0
By *Thomas Chapman*, by St. *Pancras*'s Pariſh	0	6	0
By *James Hodgſon*, by St. *Sepulchre*'s Pariſh	0	10	0
By *John Juckſey*, from *Morelack*, in *Berkſhire*	1	0	0
By *Lancelot Andrews*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*	5	0	0
By *John Stone*, out of a Tenement in *Bow-lane*	2	0	0
By the Lady *Margaret North*, from the *King's Head* Taverd, *Newgate-ſtreet*	2	12	0
Total *per An.*	62	0	5

By *Thomas Cottels*, a Hind Quarter of Beef, and a Peck of Oat Meal, from the Tallow-Chandlers Company.

By *Margaret Dean*, 19 Stones of Beef, and Five Dozen of Bread, from the Company of Ironmongers.

The ſame Author ſays, (who wrote in *A. D.* 1659.) that ſome of the Names in the above Table, are not ſet down in the Priſoners Book of Legacies, as Sir *Stephen Forſter*, Sir *John Allen* and Mr. *Wyat*; &c. And that the Legacies now paid the Priſoners are only later Benefactions. Thoſe larger Donations of Charity given before the Reformation, have through Corruption been long ſince obliviated, and the Monuments of Braſs, which were pu up in the Priſon, to record their goo Works and pious Deeds, are intirel defaced by wicked Men.

The Sum of the known Legacies i about 70 *l.* a-year, but ſome of them find to be out of Date, therefore I d think 60 *l.* to be the full Extent of wha annually comes in.

The ſmaller Legacies, (ſays Mr *Johnſon*) I find are rightly beſtowed both for the Relief of the Priſoners i Bread, and for their Releaſe. Relie is the ſupplying of the Priſoners wit Neceſſaries, as Victuals or Money Releaſe is, when a Debtor is brought t the Gate, and has not wherewithal t pay the Turnkey's Bill of Fees th Charity-Money ſometimes ſtands i Friend.

But now for the moſt Part Corrupt on has almoſt ſwallowed up theſe Chari ties, and the Keeper has them fo Lodging and Fees contrary to the Wi of the Donors.

Formerly theſe Monies were paid t the Stewards of the Houſe, and b them kept in Stock; and Priſoner who lay for 3, 4, or 5 *l.* with the com mon Conſent were diſcharged there with.

Lodging was not formerly exacte of Priſoners as a Right, as it is now Of 60 *l.* a-year there is not above Te that the Priſoners taſte of, the Reſt i converted into Lodging Money.

Having proceeded thus far, I wi now take a View of what is give them freely, and in what Manner it i diſpoſed of for their neceſſary Sub nance.

To be upon the Charity of the Bo is the Benefit a poor Man receive which he is admitted unto by Petitio and ſhewing the Copy of his Freedo to the Maſter Keeper, two Steward and ſeven Aſſiſtants; and of this Ki there are about fifty in Number, an ſometimes more, and theſe partake o what is begged at the Grates.

The Money begged by the Crier put into the Maſter's Box till the Ac compt Day, and then it is caſt up b

The Stewards and Aſſiſtants, and er the Charges of the Houſe is taken t of it for that Month, as the buying Bread for the Charity Men and for mple Men, (that is, ſuch as are not on the Charity) the buyiug of Can-s, the paying of Officers their ſmall laries, and other Things incident d neceſſary for the Houſe, as I have wed; then, I ſay, they, in the next ce, caſt it up into Shares or Divi-nds for each Charity Man; which ne, the Bell being rung, they come up into the Chapel, where the Un-r Steward reads in the Account Book this Purpoſe: 'We the Stewards and iſtants, having peruſed the Account this Month, do find that it hath aſed God to beſtow upon us out of Boxes, by good Benefactors, (the uſe Charges being deducted) the m of eight Pound eight Shillings (or like) to be divided amongſt fifty arity Men and Women, which comes three Shillings and four Pence a ce, for which we bleſs God, and e Thanks.'

For this Sum the Charity Man ap-es himſelf to the Maſter, and he in-d of receiving it, will find that he charged for Lodging 2*s.* and 4*d.* Poſt d Chamberlain 3*d.* Markets (perhaps) Remains 4*d.*

This I have often found to be the count, nay, ſometimes nothing at in a Month, when formerly every an's Share hath come to ſixteen, hteen, or twenty Shillings a Month; d at a good Time, as *Eaſter* and *riſtmas*, it may be, three or four und a piece:

The freeſt Gift, and now moſt e-emed Benefit, is that of the Lord ayor's Baſket, which is twice (or rice ſometimes) in a Week, and is vided amongſt poor Priſoners: His rdſhip likewiſe ſends in light Bread metimes, when he takes it from the ht Bakers, which is likewiſe a great lp when it comes.

What is ſent in by the Clerk of the arket, as Chumps of Beef, or any o-r kind of Proviſion; and likewiſe by the Water Bailiff, as unſized Fiſh, (but that very ſeldom) is, as I told you, expoſed to Sale, as in a Market, amongſt the Charity Men, by which Means every Man receives a like Benefit.

Upon the whole I affirm, that all the Benefits (I mean of Legacies) formerly given to Priſoners, doth not add to their Relief a Farthing a Day, which is ſmall Allowance; and that if it were all beſtowed amongſt the Priſoners in general, as it ſhould be, it would not amount to a Penny a Day for each Man.

The Charges of the Priſoners at their Entrance and Exits.

A Freeman of *London* being arreſted by Action entered in either of the Compters, may refuſe to go to the Compter, (as is uſual) but may require to go immediately to *Ludgate*: Which the Keeper thereof cannot deny to receive into Cuſtody, although no *Duci facias* be brought then, but ſhall afterwards be ſent for: Which Way, if practiſed, would ſave many a Pound to poor Men, which the Serjeants and Yeomen do daily extort from them. But the uſual Way, indeed, is to go to the Compter, being arreſted, and take a Duce, which coſts ſixteen Pence, and ſo go to *Ludgate* with the Officers; for which Service only, they will often exact three, four, or five Shillings, ſometimes more of a poor Man, though their juſt Due is but two Pence.

When the Officers have brought him to *Ludgate*, the Turnkey takes him into Cuſtody upon Sight of his Duce, and enters his Name and Addition into a Book kept for that Purpoſe; for which Entrance (or turning of the Key) the Priſoner pays fourteen Pence.

Having paid that, and being turned into the Priſon, his next Work is to fit himſelf with a Lodging, which is of three Sorts, or ſeveral Rates, and is one Penny, two Pence, or three Pence *per* Night.

Being furniſhed by the Chamberlain of the Houſe with Lodging, his next

Payment is for Sheets, which is eighteen Pence, and is paid to the ſaid Chamberlain, who is accountable to the Maſter Keeper at a certain Rate for the ſame whoſe Goods they only are.

Before he ſhall repoſe himſelf in his new provided Lodging, his Chamber Fellows will acquaint him with a Garniſh of four Shillings, to be by him paid, and by them ſpent, either in Coals or Candles, for their own proper Uſe, or elſe in a Dinner or Supper, as they can agree; for Non-payment of which, though through Poverty, or for refuſing through Obſtinacy, his Cloaths ſhall be taken privately from him in the Night, (or mobbed, as they call it) which ſhall be detained by he knows not who' untill ſuch Time as he hath paid the uttermoſt Farthing.

Having reſted one Night, he ſhall the next Day be called upon for a Due of ſixteen Pence, which is to be paid to one of the Stewards of the Houſe, and is called Table Money, with which Candles, *&c.* is bought for the Uſe of the Houſe, and every Night ſet up in Places neceſſary.

Theſe Fees and Dues muſt be paid by every Priſoner, be he never ſo poor, at his Entrance, amounting to eight Shillings. Which I have particularly mentioned, to undeceive ſuch who think *Ludgate* to be ſo Free a Priſon, and that the Fees are ſmall, and the Benefits and Privileges therein were great, which in their due Place I have diſcovered.

But now, to adminiſter a Word of Inſtruction to ſuch as deſire (not being brought in upon, nor ſued to Execution) to have Liberty to go out. It is wrought by two ſeveral Ways, though by one and the ſame Engine, Money.

He, I ſay, that would have his Liberty, muſt procure to go either with a Keeper, or elſe upon Security. In order to which, he muſt ſend to each Compter, to know what Actions are entered againſt him: Which muſt be certified under the Clerk's Hands, and will coſt four Pence the Search, as much for every Action, and four Pence for the Clerk's Hand to them.

This being done, and that he de to go out with the Keeper, he m for his firſt Day's Progreſs, pay Shillings and ſix Pence to the H Turnkey, twelve Pence to the U Turnkey, and eighteen Pence to Keeper that attends upon him, w is alſo a Priſoner: And twelve Pen the Turnkey, and as much to Keeper every Day of his going afterwards.

If a Priſoner will go out with ſuch an Attendant, it muſt be by Se rity of two Men, ſuch whom the Ke er or Turnkeys ſhall accept of, judge ſufficient, each of them ent into a Bond ſeverally for his true Im ſonment; and likewiſe one other B for Payment of his Lodging to Maſter-keeper, for which the Turn takes as his Fee five Shillings at leaſt; nay, I know ſome, of whom hath demanded twenty Shillings, his good Will to let him out Bonds ſealed, for which the Priſo muſt pay too, with ſome ſaucy pences to-boot; and what they co tion for weekly muſt be truly punctually paid, or he is ſoon fetch in, and deprived of Liberty, and Bond cancelled and made void.

But ſuppoſing a Priſoner to end w his Creditor, and that he bring Diſcharge from each Compter, ſhall then find to pay at his Exit, ſeveral Fees following, *viz.* T Shillings the Maſter Keeper's F fourteen Pence the turning of the K twelve Pence for every Action that againſt him: If he be charged in E cution, then it is two Shillings and Pence, and as much for every W that lies againſt him: Theſe added his Lodging, proves ſometimes as mu or more than the original Debt; yet, perhaps, the Creditors never nearer being ſatisfied. The Juſtneſs taking which Fees I refer to the Le ſlators to conſider of.

Having ſtept thus far into the Diſc very of Matters, I ſhall give you like wiſe an Account what the Keep makes of his Lodgings, and alſo na

you the Chambers, as they are called by the Priſoners, and their ſeveral Rates, and then give all in one groſs Sum. And firſt, to begin with the ſeveral Rooms, at three Pence *per* Night, with the Number of Beds therein contained, two Perſons lying in a Bed for the moſt Part.

The Star Chamber hath three Beds for five Men, 8*s.* 9*d.*

The New Chamber, four Beds, 14*s.*

The Carpenter's Chamber, hath four Beds, 14*s.*

Two Hoppets, two Beds, 7*s.*

Another little Hoppet, with a ſingle Bed, 1*s.* 9*d.*

The Sun Chamber, four Beds, 14*s.*

The Horn Chamber, and the Hoppet, three Beds, 10*s.* 6*d.*

The Checquer Chamber, and the Hoppet, three Beds, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Total weekly is, 4*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

Chambers at 2*d.* a Night.

The inner Knight's Ward, four Beds, 9*s.* 4*d.*

The outward Knight's Ward, three Beds, 7*s.*

The inner Portcullis, four Beds, 9*s.* 4*d.*

The outward Portcullis, three Beds, 7*s.*

Total weekly is 1*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

Chambers (or Lodgings) at 1*d.* a Night.

The Long Ward, twelve Beds, 14*s.*

The Lumbry, twelve Beds, 14*s.*

The Womens Hole, and Hoppet, five Beds, 5*s.* 10*d.*

Total weekly is, 1*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

The Lodgings at this Rate, amount to ſeven Pound ſeven Shillings a Week: And is in a Year, three hundred ſixty one Pound, fourteen Shillings and four Pence.

Now, if any Objection ſhould be, 'That there is not ſo many conſtantly, and that ſometimes Men die, and then the Money is loſt.'

To this I anſwer: That it may and will be affirmed, that take thoſe who are abroad upon Security, which likewiſe pay for their Lodging, with thoſe that are within, which muſt pay, that then theſe Beds would not contain them.

And to the ſecond, That when Men do die, and though they be maintained in their Sickneſs, and buried after their Deaths, by the Charity of the Houſe; yet the Keeper will ſeize upon whatſoever they have in the Houſe, as Cloaths, Bedding, (if they have any) or other Matters, unleſs he be paid his Lodging-Rent by ſome Friend; a Cuſtom not uſual, 'till Covetouſneſs turn'd the Key: But if a Man had been buried at the Charge of the Houſe, his Cloaths were, by the Stewards and Aſſiſtants, expoſed to Sale among the Priſoners, and the Money for them received was put into the Maſter of the Box his Hand, for repairing the Loſs of the Stock by ſuch Diſburſements.

Beſides all which, the Keeper gets great Profit out of all the Ale and Tobacco, expended in the Houſe, which makes his Income very conſiderable.

There is a Gift to this Priſon, which is called *Nel Gwin*'s Dole, diſtributed in Bread among the Priſoners every ninth Week.

SECT. IX.

Of DOWGATE.

THE next was *Downgate*, ſo called, as *Stow* thinks, from the Steepneſs of the Deſcent from St. *John*'s Church, *Walbrook*, to the River *Thames*, whereby the Water in the Channel there, hath ſo ſwift a Courſe, that in the Year 1574, on the 4th of *September*, after a great Shower of Rain, a Lad of Eighteen Years of Age, going to leap over the Channel, was taken by the Feet, and carried by the Violence of that narrow Stream, towards the *Thames*, with ſuch Swiftneſs, that no Man could reſcue, or ſtop him, till he came againſt a Cart-Wheel that ſtood in the Watergate; before which Time he was quite drowned.

This was ſome Time a large Watergate, frequented by Ships and other Veſſels, like *Queen-hith*, and was a

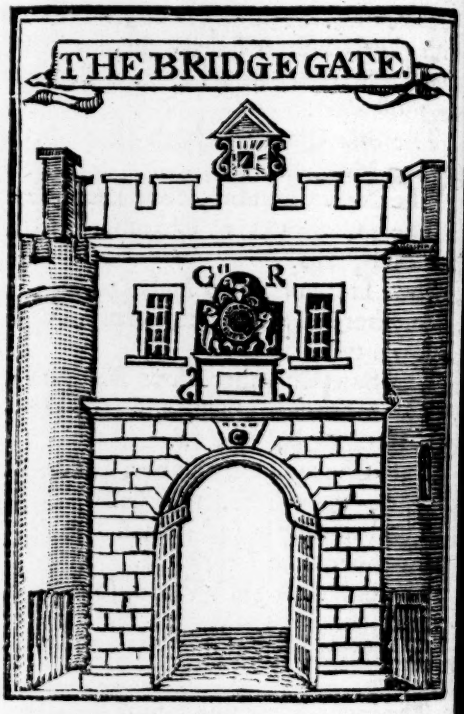
Part thereof, as doth appear by an Inquiſition made in the 28th Year of *Henry* III. wherein was found, " That as well Corn as Fiſh, and all other Things coming from the Port of *Downgate*, were to be order'd after the Cuſtoms of the *Queen-hith*, for the King's Uſe. As alſo that the Corn arriving between the Gate of the *Guild-Hall* of the Merchants of *Cullen*, *viz.* the *Still-Yard*, which is Eaſt from *Downgate*; and the Houſe then appertaining to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Weſt from *Baynard*'s-*Caſtle*, was to be meaſured by the Meaſure, and Meaſurer of the *Queen's Soke*, or *Queen-hith*." Alſo in the 19th of *Edward* III. it is ſaid, " That Cuſtoms were then to be paid for Ships and other Veſſels reſting at *Downgate*, as if they rode at *Queen-hith*."

Mr. *Maitland* is of Opinion, that this Gate was anciently by the *Britons* called *Dourgate*, that is, the Water-Gate; and that this was one of the four Original Gates of this City; where he ſays, was anciently the Ferry of the *Watling ſtreet*, which was one of the Four great *Roman* Military Ways; wherefore, continues he, I think 'tis not to be doubted but the *Romans*, at the Erection of *London* Wall, built the South Gate of this City over the ſaid Military Way.

If this was one of the Four firſt Gates of the City, how came it to paſs, that the Bridge was not built over the River at this Place? Why was it built where it now is, if the *Roman* Trajectus was at *Dowgate?* Our Author ſays, becauſe a Teſſellated *Roman* Pavement was diſcovered in this Neighbourhood. Tho' it muſt be allowed, that ſuch a Diſcovery is a Preſumption that the *Romans* had ſometime a Station here, and that they might paſs the River at *Dowgate*, yet the original *Britiſh* Ferry might be where *London* Bridge now is: For as, I have elſewhere proved, that *London* was in Being before the Invaſion of *Britain* by *Julius Cæſar*, the *Londoners* paſſing into *Surry*, it is likely, were accuſtomed o ferry over the *Thames* at the Bridge.

SECT. X.

Of the BRIDGEGATE.



THIS Gate, *Stow* ſays, was ſo called from *London*-Bridge, on which it ſtood, being one of the four firſt and principal Gates, and was ſo long before the Conqueſt, when there was only a Bridge of Timber over the *Thames*; but being weakly made, when the Bridge was built with Stone, it oftentimes ſtood in Need of Repair. This Gate, with the Tower upon it, in the Year 1436 fell down, and two of the fartheſt Arches Southward, but no one was hurt thereby. In the Year 1471, the *Kentiſh* Mariners, under the Baſtard *Fauconbridge* burnt this Gate.

King *Henry* III. granted to the Keepers of this and the other Gates of *London* Three-pence a Day each.

This Gate was very much damaged by Fire in the Year 1726, ſoon after it was taken down, rebuilt, and finiſh'd *A.* 1728, and two Poſterns made, and the Cart-way enlarged.

The following Inſcription is over the Arch on the South-ſide: " This Gate was

was widen'd from 11 to 18 Feet, in the Mayoralty of *Edward Becher*, Kt. S. P. Q. L." And over it is the King's Arms.

In the Old Gate, there was a Portcloſe, which I have ſeen let down.

SECT. XI.

Of Other GATES.

MANY of theſe Water-Gates, on the Banks of the River *Thames*, being purchaſed by private Men, are put to private Uſes, and the old Names of them forgotten; but of the reſt take what followeth:

Black Friars, is a free Landing-Place; and one of the beſt frequented on either Side of the River. In the Mayoralty of *Humphry Parſons*, Eſq; a very handſome Set of Stone Stairs, twelve Foot wide, was made: And in the Year 1738, for the Convenience of the Gardeners landing their Goods, for the *Fleet* Market, an additional Set of Wooden Stairs, 25 Feet wide, were made; and the Cauſeway greatly enlarged, raiſed, planked, and piled. Near to theſe Stairs, was likewiſe then built a Piazza in Length 66 Feet, and in Breadth 13, to ſecure the Gardeners Goods from bad Weather, and which, in the like Caſe, is found of great Uſe to the Watermen. It is at theſe Stairs, that the Lord Mayor lands every Year on the 29th of *October*, when he returns from being ſworn at *Weſtminſter*, attended by the Aldermen in the City Barge, and ſeveral of the Livery Companies in their Barges. Sir *John Barnard*, Kt. Lord Mayor.

The next, from the Weſt towards the Eaſt, was *Puddle*-Wharf, ſo called from one *Puddle*, who kept a Wharf on the Weſt Side of it.

The next, *Paul's*-Wharf, alſo a free landing Place.

Then *Broken*-Wharf, and ſome others: But the very Principal Water-Gate of the City was

QUEEN-HITH,

Called *Ripa Reginæ*, the *Queen's Bank*; which is a common Strand, or Landing-Place, and much reſorted to by Barges and Lighters, which bring Goods from the Weſtern Parts of the Kingdom; as Corn, Wood, *&c.* here being a very good Meal-Market kept Weekly. This Place is alſo a great Reſort of the Weſtern Watermen, and is ſtill equal with, but, formerly, far exceeded, *Billinſgate*, as will be ſhewn in *Queen-hith* Ward.

WOLFSGATE.

The next after *Downgate*, was antiently called *Wolfsgate*, in the *Ropary*, in the Pariſh of *Alhallows* the Leſs, in later Times *Wolfs-lane*; but now out of Uſe; for the lower Part was built on by the Earl of *Shrewſbury*, and the other ſtopt up, and built on by the Chamberlain of *London*.

EBGATE.

The next, *Ebgate*, ſo called of old Time, as appeareth by the Records of many Tenements adjoining thereto. It ſtood near the Church of St. *Laurence Pountney*, but was within the Pariſh of St. *Martin Ordegare*. In the Room of this Gate there is now a narrow Paſſage to the *Thames*, called *Ebgate-Lane*, but more commonly the *Old-Swan*.

OISTERGATE.

At the Bridge-Foot, was a Watergate, called *Oiſtergate*, from the Oiſters commonly to be ſold there, it being the chief Market for them, and other Shell-Fiſh. In which Place now ſtandeth an Engine for Water to ſerve the City.

BOTOLPHSGATE.

The next was *Botolphſgate*, ſo called from the Pariſh Church of St. *Botolph*, adjoining to it. This Gate was given, or confirmed, by *William* the Conqueror to the Monks of *Weſtminſter*, in theſe Words:

"*William*, King of *England*, ſendeth Greeting to the Sheriffs, and all his Miniſters; as alſo to all his loving Sub-

jects, *French*, and *Engliſh*, of *London*. Know ye, that I have granted to God, and St. *Peter* of *Weſtminſter*, and to the Abbot *Vitalis*, the Gift, which *Almundus*, of the Port of St. *Botolph*, gave them, when he was there made Monk; that is to ſay, his Lord's Court, with the Houſes, and one Wharf, which is at the Head of *London*-Bridge, and all other his Lands, which he had in the ſame City, in ſuch Sort, as King *Edward* more beneficially, and amply, granted the ſame. And I Will, and Command, that they ſhall enjoy the ſame well and quietly, and honourably, with Sake and Soke, *&c.*

BILLINGSGATE.

The next, *Billingſgate*, is now uſed as an eſpecial Port, or Harbour, for ſmall Ships or Boats, and more frequented than *Queen-hith*. What *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, that fabulous Hiſtorian, ſays of *Belin*, a *Britiſh* King's Building this Gate, has been before related; but after what has been ſaid by other Writers, concerning Walls and Gates, Mr. *Stow* is of Opinion, it could not be ſo antient, but that it took its Name from ſome later Owner, named, perhaps, *Beiling*; as *Somer*'s Key, *Smart*'s Key, *Freſh* Wharf, and others, took their Names from their Owners.

Of this Gate, more will be ſaid in *Billingſgate* Ward.

Other WATERGATES.

There was another Watergate on the Weſt Side *Wool-Wharf*, or *Cuſtomer*'s Key, commonly called the Water-Gate, being at the South End of *Water-Lane*.

Another, by the Bulwark of the Tower, which was the laſt and fartheſt Watergate, Eaſtward on the River *Thames*, ſo far as the City of *London* extendeth within the Walls: Both theſe laſt named Watergates, were within the *Tower* Ward.

Beſides theſe common Watergates, where ſeveral Wharfs and Keys all along from Eaſt to Weſt, on the Banks of the River *Thames*, which will be ſpoke of in the Wards adjoining to the ſaid River.

For the better keeping theſe Gates in the Night Time, it was appointed in the Year 1258. by King *Henry* III. in the Forty Second Year of his Reign, that the Ports of *England* ſhould be ſtrongly kept, and that the Gates of *London* ſhould be repaired, and diligently watched in the Night Time, for Fear of *French* Deceits: Whereof theſe Verſes were written:

Per noctem Portæ clauduntur Londoniarum,
Mœnia ne fortè Fraus frangat Francigenarum.

SECT. XII.

Of the Conſtruction of the City-Wall.

HAVING gone through the Account of the Wall and Gates of this great and ancient City, I judge it proper here to ſubjoin a curious Account of the Conſtruction thereof, as publiſhed ſome Years ago by that judicious Antiquary Dr. *Woodward*.

" The City Wall being, upon this Occaſion, to make Way for theſe new Buildings, broke up and beat to pieces from *Biſhopſgate* onwards South-Eaſt, as far as they extend, an Opportunity was giving of obſerving the Fabrick and Compoſition of it. From the Foundation, which lay eight Foot below the preſent Surface, quite up to the Top, which was in all near Ten Foot, it was compil'd alternately of Layers of broad Bricks and of Ragſtone. The Bricks lay in double Ranges; and each Brick being but One Inch and Three Tenths in Thickneſs, the whole Layer, with the Mortar interpos'd, exceeded not Three Inches. The Layer of Stone were not quite Two Foot thick of our Meaſure. 'Tis probable they were intended for two of the *Roman*, their Rule being ſomewhat ſhorter than ours. To this Height the Workmanſhip was after the *Roman* Manner; and theſe were the Remains of the ancient Wall, ſuppos'd to be built by *Conſtantine* the Great. In this it was very obſervable, that the Mortar

Mortar was (as uſually in the *Roman* Work) ſo very firm and hard, that the ſtone itſelf as eaſily broke, and gave way as that. 'Twas thus far, from the Foundation upwards, Nine Foot in Thickneſs." And a little lower he adds, "The broad thin Bricks above-mention'd were all of *Roman* Make; and of the very Sort, we learn from *Pliny*, were in common Uſe among the *Romans*, being in Length a Foot and a half of their Standard, and in Breadth a Foot. Meaſuring ſome of theſe very carefully, I found them Seventeen Inches and Four Tenths in Length, Eleven Inches and Six Tenths in Breadth, and one Inch and Three Tenths in Thickneſs of our Meaſure.

The old Wall having been demoliſh'd, as hath been intimated above, was afterwards repair'd again, and carried up of the ſame Thickneſs, to Eight or Nine Foot in Height; or if higher, there was no more of that Work now ſtanding. All this was apparently additional, and of a Make later than another Part underneath it. That was levelled at Top, and brought to a Plain, in order to the raiſing this new Work upon it. The Outſide, or that towards the Suburbs, was faced with a coarſe Sort of Stone, not compiled with any great Care or Skill, nor diſpos'd into a regular Method; but on the Inſide there appeared more Marks of Workmanſhip and Art. At the Bottom were five Layers, compoſed of Squares of Flint and of Freeſtone, tho' they were not ſo in all Parts, yet in ſome the Squares were near equal, about five Inches Diameter, and ranged in a Quincunx Order: Over theſe were a Layer of Brick; then of hewn Freeſtone, and ſo alternately, Brick and Stone, to the Top. There were of the Bricks in all ſix Layers, each conſiſting only of a double Courſe, except that which lay above all, in which there were four Courſes of Bricks, where the Layer was intire. Theſe Bricks were of the Shape of thoſe now in Uſe, but much larger, being near eleven Inches in Length, five in Breadth, and ſomewhat above two and a half in Thickneſs. Of the Stone there were five Layers, and each of equal Thickneſs in all Parts for its whole Length. The higheſt and loweſt of theſe were ſomewhat above a Foot in Thickneſs; the three middle Layers each five Inches; ſo that the whole Height of this additional Work was near nine Foot. As to the interior Parts, or the main Bulk of the Wall, 'twas made up of Pieces of Rubble-ſtone, with a few Bricks of the ſame ſort of thoſe uſed in the inner Facing of the Wall, laid uncertainly, as they happen'd to come to hand, and not in any ſtated Method. There was not one of the broad thin *Roman* Bricks, mention'd above, in all this Part, nor was the Mortar near ſo hard as in that below; but from the Deſcription may be eaſily collected, that this Part, when firſt made and intire, with ſo various and orderly a Diſpoſition of the Materials, Flint, Stone and Bricks, could not but carry a very elegant and handſome Aſpect. Whether this was done at the Expence of the Barons, in the Reign of King *John*; or of the Citizens, in the Reign of King *Henry* the Third; or of King *Richard* the Second; or at what other Time I cannot take upon me to aſcertain from Accounts ſo defective and obſcure, as are thoſe which at this Day remain of this Affair.

Upon the additional Work now deſcrib'd, was rais'd a Wall wholly of Brick, only that it terminating in Battlements, theſe are topp'd with Coppings of Stone. 'Twas two Foot four Inches in Thickneſs, and ſomewhat above eight Foot in Height. The Bricks of this are of the ſame Module and Size with thaſe of the Part underneath. How long they had been in Uſe is uncertain."

This Wall for Strength and Beauty was embelliſh'd with ſtately Towers, which on the South, together with the Wall, are long ſince become a Prey to the Tide and Weather; but the Remains of thoſe on the Land-ſide being fifteen in Number, are ſtill to be ſeen,

one whereof about the Middle of *Houndſditch*, diſcover'd by the abovenam'd Antiquary, is of *Roman* Conſtruction, compos'd of Stone, with Layers of Bricks, interlaid after the *Roman* Manner, and, for ought appears, is the moſt conſiderable Piece of *Roman* Architecture remaining in *Great Britain*.

This Tower, which is ſtill ſix and twenty Feet in Height, is ſituate almoſt oppoſite the End of *Gravel-Lane*, on the Weſt of *Houndſditch*, and is ſtill three Stories high, but ſorely decayed, and rent from Top to Bottom in divers Parts: It is at preſent inhabited by a Baker, and the Door thereof within the Wall is in *Shoemaker Row*, fronting the Paſſage into *Duke's Place*.

CHAP. V.

Of the Antient and Preſent State of LONDON, *as to* Water.

AS the Walls of this City were built for Strength, and its Gates for Convenience and Ornament; ſo for Health and the Benefits of Life, another Thing is requiſite, and that is, WATER. In what Manner this City antiently has, and does now enjoy ſo great a Commodity, ſhall be the Subject of this Chapter.

SECT. I.

Of the ſeveral Rivers *and* Wells.

TILL the Time of the *Norman* Conqueſt, and Two hundred Years after, beſides the famous River *Thames*, on the South Part, the City of *London* was water'd with the River of the Wells, as it was then called, on the Weſt; with a Water called *Walbrook*, running through the midſt of it, into the *Thames*; and with a fourth Water, or Bourn, which ran within *Langborn* Ward, watering that Part in the Eaſt. In the Weſt Suburbs was alſo another great Water, called *Old-Born*, which fell into the River of *Wells*.

There were three principal Fountains, or Wells, in the other Suburbs; *viz.* *Holy*-Well, *Clement*'s-Well, and *Clark*'s-Well; near the laſt were divers other Wells, as *Skinner*'s-Well, *Fag*'s-Well, *Tode*-Well, *Loder*'s-Well, and *Lad*-Well: All which, having their Fall and Over-flowings, into the aforeſaid River, much increaſed its Stream, and in that Place gave it the Name of *Wells*.

There was a Pool in *Weſt-Smithfield*, called, in ſome Records, *Horſe*-Pool; and another near the Pariſh-Church of St. *Giles*'s, without *Cripplegate*. Beſides all theſe, there were divers Wells and Springs in every Street and Lane of the City, which ſerved it with ſweet and freſh Water; but they being decay'd, other Means have been found out to ſupply the Want of them; as will be ſhewed: But firſt of the aforenamed Rivers, and other Waters.

SECT. II.

Of the THAMES.

THAMES, the moſt famous River in the Iſland of *Great-Britain*, ariſes firſt in a ſmall Spring in the Pariſh of *Cubberly* in *Glouceſterſhire*; afterwards joining the *Iſis*, near *Dorcheſter* in *Oxfordſhire*, and, ſtill increaſing, paſſeth by the Univerſity of *Oxford*; and ſo on, in an extream quiet Courſe, to *London*, and thence breaketh into the *French* Ocean by main Tides; which, twice in four and twenty Hours Space, do ebb and flow more than Sixty Miles in Length, to the great Conveniency of Travellers; and by which all Kinds of Merchandize are eaſily conveyed to *London*, the chief Store-Houſe, and Staple, of all Commodities, within this Realm. There were, in Mr. *Stow*'s Time, not to mention great Ships, and other Veſſels of Burthen, above two thouſand Wherries, and ſmall Boats, pertaining to the Cities of *London*

on and *Weſtminſter*, and Borough of *Southwark*, whereby, he ſays, three thouſand poor Men, at leaſt, were ſet in Work, and maintained; but this is far ſhort of what are now employed, the Number of Boats and Wherries on the *Thames*, within the Lord Mayor's Juriſdiction, being at this Time 5854, and of Lighters and Barges above 1000. And here it is to be noted that all the Boats, Lighters, *&c.* belonging to the ſame Perſon, have all the ſame Numbers.

SECT. III.

Of the River of the WELLS.

THE River of the Wells in the Weſt Part of the City, was ſo called in old Time, as appears from a Charter, of *William* the Conqueror, to the College of St. *Martin Le Grand* in *London*, in which are theſe Words. "I do give and grant to the ſame Church, all the Land, and the Moore without the Poſtern, which is called *Cripylegate*, on either Part of the Poſtern; that is to ſay, from the North Corner of the Wall (as the River of the Wells, there near running, departeth the ſame Moore from the Wall) unto the running Water, which entereth the City." This Water hath ſince that Time been called *Turnmill*-Brook, yet was alſo at that Time called the River of the Wells, which Name continued till the Reign of King *Edward* I. for in a Book of Parliament Records in the Tower, it appeareth that a Parliament being holden at *Carliſle*, in the Year 1307, the 35th of *Edward* I. *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, complained "that whereas, in Times paſt, the Courſe of Water, running at *London* under *Oldborn*-Bridge; and *Fleet*-Bridge, into the *Thames*, had been of ſuch Breadth and Depth, that Ten or Twelve Ships, Navies at once, with Merchandizes, were wont to come to the aforeſaid Bridge of *Fleet*, and ſome of them unto *Oldborn*-Bridge; now the ſame Courſe, by Filth of the Tanners, and ſuch others, was ſore decayed; alſo by raiſing of Wharfs, but eſpecially by a Diverſion of the Water made by them of the *New-Temple*, for their Mills ſtanding without *Baynard*'s Caſtle, in the Firſt Year of King *John*, and by divers other Impediments: So as the ſaid Ships could not enter as they were wont, and as they ought. Wherefore he deſired, that the Mayor of *London*, with the Sheriffs, and other diſcreet Aldermen, might be appointed to view the Courſe of the ſaid Water; and that by the Oaths of good Men, all the aforeſaid Hindrances might be removed, and it to be made as it was wont of old. Whereupon *Roger Le Brabavon*, the Conſtable of the Tower, with the Mayor and Sheriffs, were aſſigned to take with them honeſt and diſcreet Men, and to make diligent Search and Enquiry, how the ſaid River was in old Time, and that they leave nothing that may hurt or ſtop it, but keep it in the ſame Eſtate that it was wont to be."

Whereupon the ſaid River was at that Time cleanſed, the Mills removed and other Things done for the Preſervation of the Courſe thereof; but was never brought to its old Breadth and Depth, upon which the Name of River ceaſed, and it was afterwards called a Brook; namely, *Turnmill* or *Tremill*-Brook, becauſe divers Mills were erected upon it, as appeareth by a Regiſter Book, containing the Foundation of the Priory of *Clerkenwel*, and Donation of the Lands thereunto belonging; and by divers other Records.

This Brook was afterwards oftentimes cleanſed, and the laſt Time, to any Effect, was in the Year 1502, the Seventeenth of *Henry* VII. the whole Courſe of *Fleet*-Dike, as it was then called, was ſcowred down to the *Thames*. So that Boats with Fiſh and Fewel were rowed to *Fleet*-Bridge and *Oldborn*-Bridge, as they were wont, which was a great Conveniency to all the Inhabitants in that Part of the City.

In the Year 1589, a Fifteenth was granted by a Common-Council of the City,

City, for cleanſing this Brook, or Dike; and the Money collected, amounting to a Thouſand Marks, was employed therein; but to no Purpoſe: It was intended, by drawing ſeveral Springs about *Hampſtead*-Heath, into one Head, or Courſe, not only to ſupply the City with freſh Water, where it was wanted, but alſo to ſcower the Channel of the ſaid Brook into the River *Thames*; but by continual Encroachments made on the Banks, and Soilage caſt into the Stream, it ſoon became worſe choaked up than it was before.

SECT. IV.

Of the Running-Water, Langborn-Water, Oldborn, *and the* Wells.

THE Running-Water, as it is called by the Conqueror, in his Charter afore-mentioned, which entered the City, before there was any Ditch between *Biſhopſgate*, and where *Mooregate* now ſtandeth, was truly called *Walbrook*, from the Wall which it entered, and not from *Gualo*, as ſome have ſuppoſed. It ran through the City, with ſeveral Windings, from the North towards the South, into the River *Thames*; and had divers Bridges over it, along the Streets and Lanes through which it paſſed. It is ſaid, in an old Book, entitled, The Cuſtoms of *London*, That the Prior of the *Holy-Trinity*, within *Aldgate*, ought to make over *Walbrook*, in the Ward of *Breadſtreet*, againſt the Stone Wall of the City, that Bridge which is next the Church of *All-Saints*, at the Wall. Alſo, That the Prior of the new Hoſpital, St. *Mary Spittle*, without *Biſhopſgate*, ought to make the middle Part of another Bridge, next the ſaid Bridge, towards the North: and that in the 28th of *Edward* I. it was, by Inquiſition, found before the Mayor of *London*, that the Pariſh of St. *Stephen*, upon *Walbrook*, ought of Right to ſcower the Courſe of the ſaid Brook; and the Sheriffs were therefore commanded to ſee that the Pariſhoners did ſo. In the Year 1300, the Keepers of thoſe Bridges were, *William Jordan*, and *John de Bever*.

This Water-Courſe having divers Bridges, was afterwards vaulted over with Brick, and paved level with the Streets and Lanes through which it paſſed; and ſince that, Houſes being built thereon, was hid under Ground, and hardly known.

Langborn Water, ſo called from the Length thereof, was a great Stream of Water, breaking out of the Ground in *Fenchurch-Street*, which ran down with a ſwift Current, Weſt, through that Street, croſs *Graſs-Street*, as it was then called, and down *Lombard-Street*, to the Weſt End of St. *Mary Woolnoth's* Church, and then turning its Courſe South, down *Shereborne Lane*, ſo named from Sharing or dividing the *Borne*, it brake into ſeveral Rills into the River *Thames*. From this Bourn, that Ward took its Name, and is to this Day called *Langborne* Ward. This Bourn has alſo been long ſince ſtopt up at the Head, and the reſt of the Courſe filled up, and paved over, ſo that no Sign thereof remaineth more than the Names aforeſaid.

Oldborn, and *Holborn*, was a Water, iſſuing out about the Place where the Bars now ſtand, which ran down the whole Street to *Holborn*-Bridge, and into the River of the Wells, or *Turnmill-Brook*. This Bourn has been likewiſe long ſince ſtopp'd at the Head; but the Street ſtill retains the ſame Name.

There were in the Suburbs near *London*, Northward, ſeveral Wells, ſweet, wholeſome, and clear, among which the moſt famous were, *Holy*-well, and *Clark*'s-well; which ſaith, *Fitz-Stephen*, "were frequented by Scholars and Youths of the City, in Summer Evenings, when they walked forth to take the Air."

The Firſt, *viz. Holywell* was in a Place, which is ſtill called *Holywell-Street*; tho' better known at preſent by the Name of the Back-Side of St. *Clement's*.

The Fountain call'd St. *Clement's* Well,

Well, North of the Pariſh Church of St. *Clement*'s, and near an Inn of Chancery, called *Clement*'s-*Inn*, was, in *Stow*'s Time, fair and curbed Square with hard Stone, always kept clean for common Uſe, and never wanted Water.

The Third was called *Clerk*'s-*Well*, or *Clerkenwell*, not far from the Weſt End of *Clerkenwell* Church; which Church took its Name from the Wall, as the Well did from the Pariſh Clerks of *London*, who uſed to aſſemble there, yearly, to act ſome Play, or Hiſtory, taken from Holy Scripture. In the Year 1390, the 14th of *Richard* II. the Pariſh Clerks of *London*, played Interludes at *Skinner*'s-well, near *Clerk*'s-well, which continued for three Days, the King, Queen, and many of the Nobility being preſent. Alſo, in the Year 1409, the 14th of *Henry* IV. they acted a Play at *Skinner*'s-well, which laſted Eight Days, and was of Matter from the Creation of the World; there were moſt Part of the Nobility and Gentry of *England* to ſee the ſame.

There were many other ſmaller Wells near the *Clerk*'s-well, namely *Skinner*'s-well, ſo called, becauſe the *Skinners* of *London*, did act there, yearly, Plays from the Holy Scripture; inſtead of which, they had afterwards Wreſtlings, chiefly at *Bartholomew* Tide.

There were alſo *Fag*'s-well, near *Smithfield*, by the *Charter-Houſe*, *Tode*-well, *Loder*'s-well, and *Rad*-well, all decayed, and ſo filled up, that the Places, where they were, are not now to be diſcerned.

North of *Holywell*, was another, called *Dame-Annis-the-Clear*; and not far from that, but ſomewhat Weſt, another clear Water, called *Perilous Pond*, becauſe divers Youths, who went to ſwim therein, were drowned.

There was a great Water in *Smithfield*, which becauſe the Inhabitants in that Part of the City did there water their Horſes, was called *Horſepool*. The Springs being ſtopped, the remaining Part, which was but foul, was incloſed with Brick, and called *Smithfield*-Pond; but after the Fire of *London* was quite filled up.

The Pool near St. *Giles*'s Church, without *Cripplegate*, was a large Water; for in the Year 1244, *Anne* of *Lothbury* was drowned therein; this was ſtopp'd up, but the Spring preſerved, and was cooped about with Stone, by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*. There is now a Pump ſtanding near where this Pool was, of which more hereafter.

The River of the Wells, the running Water of *Walbrook*, the afore-mentioned Bourns, and other freſh Waters about the City, being, in Proceſs of Time, by Encroachments for Buildings, and other Ways, utterly decayed, and the Number of Citizens very much increaſed, they were forced to ſeek for new Supplies; whereof ſome were granted to them, and their Succeſſors, at the Requeſt of *Henry* III. in the 21ſt Year of his Reign, by one *Gilbert Stamford*, with Liberty to convey Water from the Town of *Tyburn*, by Pipes of Lead, into the City.

SECT. V.
Of CONDUITS.

THE firſt Ciſtern of Lead, caſtellated with Stone, in the City of *London*, was called the *Great Conduit* in *Weſt-Cheap*, and was begun to be built in the Year 1285, in the Mayoralty of *Henry Wales*.

The Tun in *Cornhill* was ciſtern'd in the Year 1401, in the Mayoralty of *John Chadworth*.

The Boſſes of Water at *Billingſgate*, *Paul*'s Wharf, and St. *Giles*'s Church, without *Cripplegate*, were made about the Year 1423.

Water was procured for the Standard in *Weſt-Cheap*, about the Year 1431; which Standard was re-built by the Executors of *John Wells*, as ſhall be ſhewn in another Place.

Water was conveyed to the Gaols of *Newgate* and *Ludgate* in the Year 1432.

John

John Pope, Citizen, and Barber, gave, by his Will, dated *May* 1437, a Tenement, which by Right deſcended to him, to the Lord Mayor, Chamberlain, and Commonalty of *London*, for ever, for the Uſe and Reparation of the Great Conduit, and the other Conduits in the City.

King *Henry* VI. in the Year 1442, granted Licence to *John Hatherly*, Mayor, to take up two hundred Fodder of Lead to build Conduits, a common Granary, and a new Croſs in *Weſt-Cheap*, for the Honour of the City.

The Conduit in *Weſt-Cheap*, by *Paul*'s-Gate, commonly called the Little Conduit, was built about the Year 1442, one thouſand Marks being granted by Common-Council, for building that, and repairing other Conduits. It was alſo began to be repaired after the Fire of *London*, but not finiſhed.

The Conduit in *Aldermanbury*, and the Standard in *Fleet-ſtreet*, were made and finiſhed by the Executors of Sir *William Eaſtfield*, in the Year 1471. A Ciſtern was alſo made to the Standard in *Fleet-ſtreet*, one at *Fleet*-bridge, and another without *Cripplegate*, in the Year 1478.

The Conduit in *Gras-ſtreet*, 1491.

The Conduit at *Holborn-Croſs*, about 1498.

The little Conduit by *Stock's-Market*, bout 1500.

The Conduit at *Biſhopſgate*, about 1513.

The Conduit at *London*-Wall, againſt *Coleman-ſtreet*, about 1528.

The Conduit at *Aldgate* without, about 1535; the Water whereof came from *Hackney*.

The Conduit in *Lothbury*, and in *Coleman-ſtreet*, near the Church, about 1546.

The Conduit of *Thames* Water at *Dowgate*, 1568.

That at *Holborn-Croſs* was again new made by Mr. *William Lamb*, in the Year 1577, and thence called *Lamb*'s Conduit.

Another Conduit was built at *Alderſgate*, without the Gate, in the Year 1610, and *Thames-Water* conveyed unto it in Pipes of Wood and Stone, by an *Engliſh* Gentleman, named *Thomas Hayes*.

Theſe Conduits us'd in former Times to be viſited, and particularly on the 18th of *September* 1562, as Mr. *Stype* ſays, from a Manuſcript and many worſhipful Perſons, rode to the Conduit Heads to ſee them, according to the old Cuſtom; then they went and hunted a Hare before Dinner at the Head of the Conduit, where a great Number were handſomely entertained by the Chamberlain. After Dinner, they went to Hunt the Fox; there was a great Cry for a Mile, and, at length, the Hounds killed him at the End of St. *Giles*'s, with a great hallooing and blowing of Horns at his Death; and thence the Lord Mayor, with all his Company, rode thro' *London*, to his Place in *Lombard-ſtreet*.

Alſo from the River *Thames* many Citizens did ſupply themſelves with Water for their Family Uſes, fetching it by Lanes that led to the Water-ſide in divers Wards of the City: But, in Time, many of theſe Lanes were ſtopt up by thoſe who dwelt thereabouts, for their own Gain, for they would not ſuffer any one to paſs without paying a Duty. This became ſo great a Grievance, that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, in the 17th of *Edward* III. receiving Complaints thereof, an Inquiſition was made, and divers Perſons being ſworn to make diligent Enquiry into it, they brought in Preſentments of the Annoyances and Stoppages in the ſeveral Wards.

SECT. VI.

Of the Thames-*Water, when firſt conveyed into Houſes.*

THAMES-Water was firſt conveyed into the Citizens Houſes by large Pipes of Lead, from a moſt ingenious Forcier, ſtanding near *London*-Bridge, made by *Peter Morrice*, a *Dutchman*, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, in the Year 1582, for the Service

ervice of the City on the Eaſt Part hereof. It is done by a Mill, and was he Firſt Water-Work that was made to pply the City with *Thames* Water. At rſt it only ſerved as far as *Gracechurch-treet*, and the neighbouring Parts.

This *Peter Morrice* having ſhewn he Mayor and Aldermen an Experiment of his Skill in raiſing Water, by rowing it over St. *Magnus*'s Steeple, hich had never been ſeen in *England* efore, was granted by the City, a eaſe for Five Hundred Years, of the ſe of the *Thames-Water*, and the Place here his Mills ſtood, and one of the rches of *London*-Bridge, paying Ten hillings yearly into the Chamber of *ondon*, as an Acknowledgment; and wo Years after they let him another rch of the Bridge for Five Hundred ears. This procur'd him a conſidera-le Eſtate, and continued in his Family ll the Year 1701, when the Owner nding that the *New-River* undermin'd im, and impair'd his Profits, ſold his ight and Title to *Richard Soams* Citi-en and Goldſmith of *London*, for the um of 38,000 *l.* but *Soams* foreſeeing hat he ſhould have Occaſion for ano-her Arch for more Water, *Morrice*, he better to enable him to go through his great Bargain, petitioned the City or it. Whereupon ſeveral Committees ere appointed to examine, whether ranting the Fourth Arch (for the Third elonged to a Wharfinger) would not ncommode, and be a Stoppage to the iver; who bringing in their Report, hat it would be no Damage to let the ourth Arch for this Uſe, it was grant-d to *Morrice*, and he added his whole nterest in this Grant, as well as his for-her, to *Soams*'s Bargain.

The ſaid *Soams* took a new Leaſe of he City, at 20 *s.* a Year, and 300 *l.* ine, for ſo many of the Five Hun-red Years, granted to *Morrice*, as were nexpired. After which he divided the roperty of this Leaſe into 300 Shares, nd made it a Company; the Price of ach Share being ſet at 500 *l.*

The Conduits of *Thames-Water*, near he Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Magda-len*, and St. *Nicholas Coleabby*, near *Old Fiſh-Street*, were made in the Year 1583.

Another new Forcier was made near *Broken-Wharf*, to convey *Thames-Water* into Houſes in *Weſt-Cheap*, about St. *Paul*'s, *Fleet-ſtreet*, &c. by an *Engliſh* Gentleman, named *Bevis Bulman*, in the Year 1594.

And *Thames*-Water, in the Year 1610, as was juſt now obſerved, was conveyed to a Conduit without *Alderſgate*.

SECT. VII.

Of the NEW RIVER, *and when it firſt began.*

THE famous *New River*, brought from *Chadwell* and *Amwell*, at the Coſt and Charge of Sir *Hugh Middleton*, Knight and Baronet, Citizen and Goldſmith of *London*, deſerveth to be had in Remembrance.

Queen *Elizabeth*, by an Act of Parliament, granted a Liberty to the Citizens of *London*, to cut and convey a River from any Part of *Middleſex*, or *Hertfordſhire*, to the City of *London*, with a Limitation of Ten Years Time for the Performance thereof: King *James* I. alſo granted the like Act, but without any limited Time, for the ſame Purpoſe: And when all elſe refuſed, Mr. (afterwards Sir *Hugh*) *Middleton*, undertook to bring this intended River from *Chadwell* and *Amwell*, near *Ware* in *Hertfordſhire*, to the North Side of *London*, near *Iſlington*, where he built a large Ciſtern to receive it.

The Work began on the 20th of *February* 1608, and in Five Years Space was fully accompliſhed, after great Art, Pains, and Induſtry had been beſtowed in the Paſſages of it, on Account of the Grounds not being all of the like Nature, ſome being owzy and very muddy, others again ſtiff, craggy, and ſtony.

The Depth of the Trench, in ſome Places, was full Thirty Feet, if not more; whereas in others, it required great Art to mount it over a Valley in

a

a Trough, between two Hills, and the Trough all the while borne up by wooden Arches; ſome of them fixed in the Ground very deep, and riſing above Twenty-three Feet in Height. The Channel is narrow, but runs, in a winding Courſe, 60 Miles before it reaches this City, and has 800 Bridges over it.

Being brought to the intended Ciſtern, but the Water not yet let into it, on *Michaelmas Day*, *A.* 1613, the Day, on which Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Knight, Brother to Mr. *Hugh Middleton*, was choſen Lord-Mayor for the Year enſuing; Sir *John Swinerton*, the Lord-Mayor, at that Time, accompanied by the Lord-Mayor Elect, Sir *Henry Mountague*, Recorder of *London*, and many of the worthy Aldermen, rode to ſee the Ciſtern, and the firſt Iſſuing of the River thereinto; which was performed in the Manner following.

A Company of Labourers, to the Number of Sixty, or more, well cloathed, and wearing Green-Caps, all alike, carrying Spades, Shovels and Pickaxes, marched after Drums twice or thrice about the Ciſtern, and then preſented themſelves before the Mount, where the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and the reſt of the Company ſtood; and one in Behalf of the Reſt, delivered a Speech in Verſe, as follows:

LOng have we labour'd, long deſir'd and pray'd
For this great Work's Perfection: And by th' Aid
Of Heaven, and good Mens Wiſhes, 'tis at Length
Happily conquer'd by Coſt, Art and Strength.
And after five Years dear Expence in Days,
Travail and Pains, beſide the infinite Ways
Of Malice, Envy, falſe Suggeſtions,
Able to daunt the Spirits of mighty ones
In Wealth and Courage: This, a Work ſo rare,
Only by one Man's Induſtry, Coſt and Care,
Is brought to bleſt Effect, ſo much [illegible] *ſtood;*
His only Aim, the City's general Good.
And where (before) many unjuſt Co[mplaints,]
Envioufly ſeated, cauſed oft Reſtraints,
Stops, and great Croſſes, to our Ma[ſter's Charge,]
And the Work's Hindrance: Fac[e now at large]
Spreads itſelf open to him; and commen[ds]
To Admiration both his Pains and End[eavour]
The King's moſt gracious Love. Perfu[ſion draws]
Favour from Princes, and from all [ap]*plauſe.*
Then worthy Magiſtrates, to [which]
Content,
Next to the State, all this great Co[ncern]
was bent,
And for the publick Good, which Gra[ve]
requires,
Your Love and Furtherance chiefly [to]
deſires,
To cheriſh theſe Proceedings, which [may]
give
Courage to ſome that may hereafter live
To practiſe Deeds of Goodneſs, and [to]
Fame,
And gladly light their Actions by [his]
Name.
Clerk of the Work, reach me the Book
to ſhow,
How many Arts from ſuch a Labour flow.

Firſt, Here's the Overſeer, that try'd
Man,
An ancient Soldier, and an Artizan,
The Clerk, next him, Mathematician,
The Maſter of the Timber Work take
Place,
Next after theſe; the Meaſurer, [of]
like Caſe,
Bricklayer, and Engineer; and after
thoſe,
The Borer, and the Pavior. Then it follows
The Labourers next: Keepers of [the]
well-Head,
The Walkers laſt: So all their Names
are read.
Yet theſe but Parcels of Six Hundred
more,
That at one Time have been employ'd [be]*fore.*

Yet theſe in Sight, and all the reſt will ſay,
That all the Week they had their Royal Pay.
Now, for the Fruits then: Flow forth precious Spring,
So long, and dearly ſought for, and now bring
Comfort to all that love thee: Loudly ſing,
And with thy Chryſtal Murmurs ſtrook together,
Bid all thy true Well-wiſhers *welcome hither.*

At theſe Words, the Floodgate flew open, and the Stream ran ſwiftly into the Ciſtern, with Drums and Trumpets ſounding, and Guns firing in a triumphant Manner.

Sir *Hugh Middleton*, with the Aſſiſtance of King *James* I. and the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, is ſuppoſed to have expended five hundred thouſand Pounds in bringing this Work to Town: But ſo poorly did it anſwer at firſt, that the Projector was almoſt ruined by it, whereupon the King, who was intitled to a Moiety of the Profits, relinquiſhed his Share, reſerving only 500 Pounds a Year out of it: And for above thirty Years, there were not divided but five Pounds odd Money to each of the Sharers, which are Seventy-two in Number; and are now reckoned to be worth between 4 or 5000 Pounds each.

The New River Company ſupplies, at this Time, above 30,000 Houſes with Water, for they have more than that Number of Tenants, ſeveral of which pay for many Houſes. Their Ciſtern at *Iſlington* was in the Year 1732, began to be alter'd in a very commodious Manner, as well as the Pipes, through which Water paſſed into the Streets of *London*; the old ones, being of Wood, were found to be very inconvenient, by interſecting, and lying upon one another; ſo that when there was Occaſion to mend any one of the lower Tire, ſeveral that lay upon upon them were for a-while render'd as uſeleſs as thoſe; but they are now made all of Lead, and laid Level with each other. This laſt Work, which is compleatly finiſhed, has been more than ten Thouſand Pounds Expence to the Proprietors.

Before this *New-River* was brought to Perfection, there was a Propoſal made by one *Ruſſel*, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, to bring *Uxbridge-River* to the North Side of *London*; which Project was again revived in the Year 1641, but rejected by Parliament; and ſomething of the ſame Kind was attempted in his late Majeſty King *George* the Firſt's Reign, which met with the ſame Fate.

SECT. VIII.

Of the York-Buildings, Chelſea *and other* Water-works.

THE Water-Works of the *York-Buildings* Company, were firſt ſet up in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, which ſupply a great Part of the City of *Weſtminſter*, with Water. Their Engine for raiſing Water by Fire, tho' a moſt ingenious Invention, is now entirely laid aſide, it not being to be work'd, but at a greater Expence than it would anſwer; but the Notice that is taken of it by a very curious Foreign Traveller, Monſ. *De la Motraye*, in his Third Volume of Travels, we ſhall give our Readers in his own Words, becauſe they do Honour to our Country.

" After ſtaying full Twelve Months at the *Hague*, I went to *London*, on ſome Buſineſs, where I always met with new Improvements made, either in Literature, Mathematicks, or Mechanicks, which raiſed my Admiration; the *Engliſh* Genius and Ambition conſtantly aggrandizing, embelliſhing and rendering that City flouriſhing, has brought all Arts and Sciences to a higher Degree of Perfection, than any other Nation whatſoever; and ſeeing, that there was not a ſufficient Number of Hydraulick Machines on the Banks of the River *Thames*, to ſupply this large

large City, which is the Richeſt and moſt Populous of all *Europe*, with Water, invented one more, by which one Element is made ſubſervient to the Inhabitants by another, which is wonderfully performed by the Force of Fire. This Engine is placed on the Banks of the *Thames*, and diſtributes the Water through the Pipes which are for that Purpoſe, and conveys it in a commodious Manner into all the Kitchens and Brewhouſes of *London*; thus reſembling the Function of the Veins and Arteries of a human Body, through which the Blood circulates.

The Inhabitants, beſides the Advantage of having Plenty of Water in their Houſes, at a very cheap Rate, and no Trouble, can, by the Means of Fire-Plugs and Engines, of the *Engliſh* Invention, have Water enough to extinguiſh any Fire that ſhould happen in any Part of the Town. This new Machine is placed at an equal Diſtance from the Water-Engine at *London*-Bridge, and that at *Chelſea*."

The next moſt conſiderable Water-Works are thoſe at *Chelſea*, eſtabliſhed, by Act of Parliament, in the Year 1721. Theſe ſupply a great Number of Houſes in *Weſtminſter*, and the new Buildings by *Hanover-Square*, and have a moſt noble Reſervoir, for that Purpoſe, in *Hyde-Park*.

There are ſome others of leſs Conſequence, ſuch as *Merchand*'s Water-works, which ſupply ſome Part of the *Strand*, St. *Martin*'s-*Lane*, and *Long-Acre*:

Hampſtead, *Shadwell*, *Mill-Bank*, St. *Saviour*'s, and *Broken*-Wharf; theſe laſt are bought in by the New River Company.

A Part of *Weſtminſter* was likewiſe ſupplied, not long ſince by *Hyde-Park*-Water, but that is now converted into what is called the *Serpentine* River.

Beſides theſe Waters brought into the City from abroad, it affords abundance of excellent Springs within itſelf; the Waters whereof are much commended; Particularly, the Pump at St. *Martin*'s *Outwitch* Church, the Corner of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*; the Pump near St. *Antholin*'s Church, in *Watling-ſtreet*; the Pump in St. *Paul*'s Church-Yard; two Pumps in *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital; and one in *Little Britain*: At all which Places are Iron Diſhes, chained, for the Uſe of every one who is willing to drink thereof.

As there were ſeveral Benefactors to the Conduits afore-mentioned, Mr. *Stow* hath recorded their Names; and we ſhall likewiſe give them to our Readers, thinking it Pity that ſuch Munificence ſhould be buried in Oblivion.

In the Year 1236, certain foreign Merchants of *Amiens*, *Corby*, and *Nele*, for Privileges which they enjoyed in this City, gave a hundred Pounds towards the Charges of conveying Water from the Town of *Tyburn*.

Sir *William Eaſtfield*. Mayor 1438, convey'd Water from *Tyburn* to *Fleet-ſtreet*, where he began a Conduit, and to *Aldermanbury*; and from *Highbury* to *Cripplegate*.

Robert Large, Mayor 1439, gave to the new Water-Conduits forty Marks, and towards vaulting over *Walbrook*, near the Pariſh Church of St. *Margaret*'s in *Lothbury*, two hundred Marks.

William Combes, Sheriff 1441, gave to the Works of the Conduits ten Pounds.

Richard Rawſon, one of the Sheriffs 1476, gave twenty Pounds.

Robert Revel, one of the Sheriffs 1490, gave ten Pounds.

John Matthew, Mayor 1490, gave twenty Pounds.

William Buck, Taylor, in the Year 1494, towards repairing Conduits, gave a hundred Marks.

Dame *Thomaſin*, Widow, late Wife to Sir *John Percival*, Merchant Taylor, Mayor in the Year 1498, gave to the Conduit in *Holborn*, twenty Marks.

Richare Shore, one of the Sheriffs 1505, gave to the Conduit in *Holbourn*, ten Pounds.

The Lady *Aſcue*, Widow to Sir *Chriſtopher*

hriſtopher Aſcue 1543, gave to the Conduits, one hundred Pounds.

David Woodroofe, Sheriff 1554, ave towards the Conduit at *Biſhopſ-ate*, twenty Pounds.

Edward Jackman, one of the She-ffs 1564, gave to the Conduits, a undred Pounds.

Bernard Randulph, Common-Serjeant f the City 1583, gave to the Water Conduits, nine hundred Pounds.

Since the City, by other Means, is o plentifully ſupply'd with Water, any of the Conduits have been taken own, becauſe, ſtanding in the midſt f the principal Streets, they were a Hinderance to the Paſſage of Coaches, Carts, and other Carriages.

Thoſe taken away, with their Ci-terns, are,

The great Conduit, called the *Tun* n *Cornhill*.

The Standard in *Fleet-ſtreet*.

The great Conduit in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*.

The ſmall Conduit in *Stock*'s-*Mar-et*.

The Conduit at *Dowgate*.

The Conduit at *Cripplegate* was ta-en down *A.* 1729.

The Conduit without *Alderſgate*.

The Conduit at *Aldgate*.

The great Conduit in *Alderman-bury*.

And the Standard, and all the Conduits in *Cheapſide*. In the Room of the laſt of theſe that was taken away there was a Petition deliver'd in the Year 1732, to the Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City, for Leave to ſet up an Equeſtrian Statue to the Memory of King *William* III. but rejected.

Some Conduits there are ſtill remaining, tho' very little uſed; for what with ſeveral Springs, the *Thames*, and *New River* Waters, there is not a Street in *London*, but one, or other, of theſe Waters run through it in Pipes under Ground, which either is, or may be, convey'd into every Houſe; ſo that there is not a City in the World ſo well ſerv'd with Water.

There are alſo very good Mineral Waters at *Pancras*, at *Iſlington*, and under the Gardenwall of *Powis*-Houſe, on the Backſide of *Ormond-ſtreet*, which are ſaid to be of great Phyſical Virtue.

Lamb's Conduit was burnt down in the Year 1666, and rebuilt in 1677. in the Mayoralty of *Thomas Davis*, Kt. and is now ſtanding.

Strype mentions a Water called *Marybone* Water, becauſe it comes from *Marybone*, and ſays, it ſupplied ſome of the Conduits in this City.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Ancient and Famous River of THAMES.

THE River of THAMES, which for Conveyance is of ineſtimable Benefit to *London*, and is, if I may be allowed the Expreſſion, the Life and Soul of this Great City, and of whoſe Utility every Citizen, in particular, and every *Briton*, partakes, deſerves from me particularly to be deſcribed. I ſhall begin with the Head or Spring of this famous River, and ſhew how it glideth along, until it falleth into the Ocean.

SECT. I.

Of the Courſe of the Thames, *from its Head to the Sea.*

THIS River receives its Name from two others, *Thame* and *Iſis*, which unite their Streams a little below *Dorcheſter* in *Oxfordſhire*. *Iſis*,

the moſt conſiderable Branch, riſes at *Cubberly*, in the Plains of *Cotſwold* in the County of *Glouceſter*, where it is ſometimes named *Iſis*, or the *Ouſe*; and, by ſome, ignorantly called *Thames*, even there. It ſoon becomes a conſiderable Stream, and taking its Courſe Eaſtward, receives, a little below *Creeklade*, the *Cirne*, or *Churne*, from which the Town of *Cirenceſter* in *Glouceſterſhire* takes its Name; from thence it runs North Eaſt, to *Lechlade*, where, after receiving an infinite Number of ſmall Streams, it unites with the *Colne*, and here begins to be Navigable, carrying Veſſels of forty or fifty Tons.

It continues its Courſe almoſt North Eaſt to *Oxford*, ſuppoſed, by ſome to be called *Ouſeford*, from this River, which here meeteth the *Charwell*. From *Oxford* it runs almoſt South to *Abington* and from thence to *Dorcheſter*, and ſo on to *Thame* in *Oxfordſhire*; where, joining a River of that Name, it loſes that of *Iſis*, or *Ouſe*, and is called *Thameſis* all along as it paſſeth. From *Thame* it goes to *Watlingford* in *Berkſhire*, and ſo to *Reading* in the ſame County; which, in Time paſt, from the Number of Bridges there, was called *Pontium*. It receives here the River *Kenet*, which cometh from the Hills that lie Weſt of *Marlborough* in *Wiltſhire*; then the *Thetis*, commonly called the Tide, that cometh from *Thetisford*. It haſteth thence to *Sudlington*, otherwiſe called *Maidenhead*, in *Berkſhire*, and ſo to *Windſor*, *Eton*, and thence to *Chertſey* in *Surrey*, where *Erkenwald*, Biſhop of *London*, ſome time built a Religious Houſe.

From *Chertſey* it goes directly to *Stanes*; and receiving another Stream, called the *Cole*, paſſeth by *Weybridge*, where *Guilford* River falleth into it; thence to *Shepperton*, *Walton* upon *Thames*, *Sunbury*, *Hampton* Town and Court; *Kingſton*, called *Kingſton* upon *Thames*; *Twickenham*, *Shene*, *Iſleworth*, *Sion-houſe*, *Brentford*, or *Bregetford*, where it meeteth with the *Brane*, or *Brene*, another Brook deſcending from *Edgeworth*. From *Brentford*, it paſſeth by *Mortlake*, *Putney*, and *Fulham*, where there is a very handſome Bridge, lately built over it; but of this more hereafter; thence by *Hammerſmith*, *Batterſea*, *Chelſea*, and *Lambeth*, to *London*.

This famous River being thus brought to *London*, goeth on a-pace to meet the Ocean: The firſt Water it receives is the *Brome* on *Kent* Side, Weſt of *Greenwich*, whoſe Head is *Bromley* Parish; and going thence by *Lewiſham*, it taketh in a Water from the Eaſt. The next it meets withal is on the *Eſſex* Side, almoſt againſt *Woolwich*, and this is the *Lee*, or *Ley*. And being paſt that, the *Darwent* alſo meeteth it on *Kent* Side, two Miles and more, below *Erith*, it riſing at *Tunbridge*.

The next River that falleth into the *Thames*, is Weſt of the *Wanie* Iſles, a Rill of no great Fame, nor long Courſe, for riſing about *Coringham*, it runneth not many Miles Eaſt and South, till it falls into the Mouth of this River, which is now deſcribed; and which, laſt of all, cometh to the *Medway*, a notable River, watering all the South, and South Weſt Parts of *Kent*.

The Length of the River *Thames*, from its Source to the Fall thereof, into the Sea, is at leaſt an Hundred and Eighty Miles; and as it is in its Courſe the longeſt of the three famous Rivers of this Iſle, ſo is it no ways inferior to them in the Abundance of all Kinds of Fiſh, *viz. Salmons*, *Barbels*, *Trouts*, *Chevins*, *Perches*, *Smelts*, *Breams*, *Roches*, *Daces*, *Gudgeons*, *Flounders*, *Shrimps*, *Eels*, &c. And tho' it ſeems oftentimes to be defrauded, as it were, by the inſatiable Avarice of Fiſhermen, yet is there no Complaint of Want.

SECT. II.

Of the TIDES.

THIS River floweth and filleth all her Channels, twice in every Four and Twenty Hours, which Ebbing and Flowing holdeth on for the Space of 70 Miles within the main Land.

Land. It is commonly ſaid, that the Stream or Tide is always higheſt at *London*, when the Moon exactly toucheth the North East, and South, or Weſt Points of the Heavens; but this will be ſhewn to be an Error. Theſe Tides likewiſe differ in their Times, each coming 24 Minutes later than the other, which wanteth but 12 of a whole Hour in the 24. We likewiſe ſee daily that each Tide is not of equal Height and Greatneſs; for at the Full and Change of the Moon, we have the greateſt Floods, and, ſuch is their extraordinary Courſe, that as they diminiſh from their Changes and Fulls unto the firſt and laſt Quarters, ſo afterwards they increaſe again until they come to the Full and Change.

They riſe ſo high ſometimes, when the Wind is at North, or North East, which bringeth in the Water with more Vehemence, that the *Thames* overfloweth its Banks near *London*; which happens eſpecially in the Fulls and Changes of *January* and *February*. This Order of Flowing is moſt conſtant, except ſome rough Winds out of the Weſt, or South-Weſt do keep back, and check the Stream in its Entrance; as the East and North-East haſten its coming in; or ſome extraordinary Accident puts by the uſual Courſe of the Northern Seas, which fill the ſaid River by their natural Return and Flowing.

How often ſoever the Courſe of the Stream happens to be thus diſturbed, yet at two ſeveral Times of the Moon, the Waters return to their natural Courſe and Limits of Time exactly. *Polydore Virgil* ſaith, That this River is ſeldom increaſed, or rather never overfloweth its Banks, by Land-Floods; but herein he is greatly miſtaken, for the more this River is put by its right Courſe, the more the Water muſt of Neceſſity ſwell with the white Waters, which run down from the Land; becauſe the Paſſage cannot be ſo ſwift and ready in the Winding, as in the ſtrait Courſe.

The Land Floods alſo very much ſtain the Fineneſs of the Stream, which is otherwiſe very clear of itſelf, and next unto the Water of the Sea, which is as much more ſubtle and pure than any other, as great Rivers are in Compariſon to ſmall Brooks; although *Ariſtotle* will have the Salt-water to be the moſt groſs, becauſe a Ship will bear a greater Burthen on the Sea, than on freſh Water, and an Egg ſinks in this, that ſwimmeth in the other: But this may be eaſily anſwered by the Quantity of Space, and Abundance of Waters in the Sea, whereby it becometh of more Force to ſuſtain ſuch Veſſels as are committed to it, and to which the greateſt Rivers are in no Degree comparable.

Now as to the Flux and Reflux of the River *Thames*, it is a received Opinion, but vulgar Error, that it is High Water at *London* when the Moon is either upon the South East, or North Weſt Point of the Heavens; but this general Rule holds only true under the Poles, where the Equinoctial and Horizon are the ſame: And it ſuppoſeth alſo, that the Departure of the Moon from the Sun to be at all Times equal; in both which Reſpects the Rule is defective.

For at *London*, (which lies in 51 Degrees 30 Minutes of North Latitude) where a South Weſt or North East Moon makes a full Sea, or High Water, and that is at three of the Clock, which is true, when the Moon is in either of the Equinoctial Signs, *Aries*, or *Libra*, or near them, and has no Latitude; yet in the ſame Place when the Moon is in *Cancer*, having five Degrees of North Latitude, it will be 30 Minutes after ten of the Clock before the Moon will be at North East, that ſhould be there at Nine of the Clock, by the vulgar Rule, which is an Hour and a half too late: And the ſame Day ſhe will be South Weſt at half an Hour after One, which is an Hour and a half too ſoon.

To correct this Error, and prove the true Time of High Water at *London*-Bridge, will be beſt performed by knowing the Day of the New or Full Moon, which every Almanack will ſhew; for upon the Day of the New or Full Moon,

it will be High Water at *London*-Bridge, at three of the Clock, and every Day after at ſuch Hours and Minutes as may be ſeen in the following Table.

The TIDE TABLE.

	Ho.	Min.
New Moon. } Full Moon. }	3	00

Days after the New or Full Moon.	Time of High Water at LONDON.	
1	3	48
2	4	31
3	5	14
4	5	52
5	6	30
6	7	3
7	7	36
8	8	24
9	9	27
10	10	30
11	11	28
12	12	26
13	1	19
14	2	12

Explanation of the TABLE.

Reckon how many Days are paſt ſince the laſt New or Full Moon, then look for that Nnmber in the firſt Column of this Table, and right againſt it, in the ſecond, you have the Hour and Minute that it will be High Water at *London*-Bridge that Day. As for Example, If you look for five Days after the New or Full Moon, right againſt it ſtands ſix Hours and 30 Minutes; and at that Time it will be High Water at *London*-Bridge: But it muſt be obſerved, that there is a conſiderable Difference between the Spring Tides, and the Neap Tides, in reſpect to Time; for the Neap Tides will be ſometimes an Hour or more ſooner than what is ſhewn in this Table.

There are three Things very remarkable in this River, *viz.* its Spring Tides, its Overflowing its Banks, and its ſtrange Shifting of Tides at ſome Times. The Spring Tides are higher than ordinary, and happen about every Full or Change of the Moon. The great *French* Philoſopher, *Des Cartes* endeavours to account for this, ſaying, from the Theorique of the Moon, that ſhe moves ſo in her Eliptical Orb about the Earth, that at her Full and Change ſhe comes nearer to the Earth, and in each Quarter goes further from it. Whence, from this Hypotheſis, greater Tides muſt be at the Full and Change, and Neap or Low Tides at the Quarters; which is indeed for the moſt Part true; for without doubt the Moon's Nearneſs at the Full and Change, is the Cauſe of the Spring Tides, as her Diſtance at the Quarters makes the Neap Tides.

But there is another Thing conſiderable (ſays another Philoſopher, *Childrey*,) in the Buſineſs which *Des Cartes* doth not conſider, or it may be, did not know; that is, That the Spring Tides, in our River *Thames*, come not juſt upon the Full or Change, but two or three Days after, and the like doth the Neap Tides after the Quarters; which is againſt his Hypotheſis. Therefore, to untie this Knot, it may be conceived, that the Cauſes why the Spring Tides are at the higheſt 2 or 3 Days after the Full and Change, and not on the very Day, is the ſame with that, why the ſharpeſt pinching Time of Winter comes not juſt in the ſhorteſt Day, when the Sun is at the loweſt with us, but in *January*, and about four or five Weeks after: Why alſo the coldeſt Time of the Night is not at Midnight, but about Break of Day. Why the hotteſt Time in the Summer is in *July*, four or five Weeks after the Solſtice; and why the hotteſt Time of the Day is not juſt at Noon, but about two or three of the Clock in the Afternoon.

The *Thames* overflowing its Banks proceeds from ſeveral Cauſes. Firſt, from great Rains, by which the freſh Waters raiſe up the River, and going down to the Sea, are ſtopt by the Floods, whence they muſt needs ſwell above their uſual Height. There was a notable Example of this in the Year

1555.

1555, when by reaſon of exceſſive Rains that had fallen, all St. *George*'s *Fields*, in *Southwark*, the *Palace-Yard*, and even *Weſtminſter*-Hall, were overflowed.

2. Inundations of the *Thames* may be occaſioned by boiſterous North-weſt Winds, which, generally, not only cauſe very great Tides at the Mouth of the *Thames*, but on the Coaſts of *Holland*, *Flanders*, and *Picardy*, and the Shoars of *England* oppoſite to them: Becauſe that Wind doth blow with equal Force, in the Tide of Flood, at each End of this Iſland, both Weſtwards and Northwards.

3. There is another Cauſe of greater Tides and Inundations in the *Thames*, not commonly taken Notice of, which is the Moon's being in her *Perigeon*, or in that Part of her Orb that is neareſt to the Earth; for if the Spring Tides are made by her coming nearer the Earth at her Full and Change, and her withdrawing farther form the Earth at her Quarters, occaſions the Neap Tides, it muſt follow, that if to the Proximiority which the Moon hath to the Earth, by moving in her *Elipſis*, there be added that Proximiority which ſhe hath in her *Eccentrick*, or oppoſite Angles, ſhe ſhould operate ſo much the more extraordinarily upon the Sea, and make the higher Spring Tides at ſuch Full and Change. And, on the contrary, that when ſhe is eſtranged from us by a double Elongation of the Quarter in her *Elipſis*, and of our *Auge* in her *Eccentrick*, ſhe ſhould operate ſo much the more weakly there than ordinarily, and to that Quarter make a ſlack Neap Tide.

In the *Thames*, there are, at ſome Times, ſtrange Shiftings of the Tides, which, by ſome, are looked upon as Prodigies, becauſe they happen but ſeldom; yet they are known to proceed from a natural Cauſe, as well as other common Effects. Several of theſe Shiftings have been taken Notice of by Hiſtorians.

I. On the 12th of *October* 1411, the *Thames* flowed thrice in one Day.

II. On the 17th of *September* 1550, the *Thames* flowed and ebbed three Times in nine Hours below the Bridge.

III. On the 26th of *January* 1564, at Night, there were two Tides in two Hours at *London*-Bridge; and likewiſe the next Day there were two in the Morning, and two at Night; And on *Sunday* the 28th of the ſame Month, two Tides in the Morning, and at Night but one, as it uſed to be, and ſo continued.

IV. On the 6th of *November* 1574, in the Morning, there happened two great Tides, the firſt in Courſe, and the other within an Hour after, which overflowed the Marſhes at *Lambeth*, and many Vaults and Cellars adjoining.

V. On the 19th of *February* 1608, when it ſhould have been dead low Water at the Bridge, it was high, and preſently ebbed almoſt half an Hour to a Foot Depth; and then, on a ſudden, flowed almoſt two Feet higher than it did before, and then ebbed again, until it came near to its right Courſe; ſo that the next Flood began almoſt as it ſhould have done: All which happened before twelve of the Clock at Noon, the Weather being indifferent calm.

VI. On the 6th of *February* 1609, there was a ſtrange Shifting of the Tides, but the Time is not mentioned.

VII. On the 3d of *January* 1622, in the Morning, the *Thames* ſhifted four Tides in five Hours, two Floods and two Ebbs, and then kept its right Courſe.

VIII. On the 2d of *February* 1653, the *Thames* ebbed and flowed thrice in ſix Hours; and the like Shifting of Tides was obſerved in the maritime Places in *Kent*, at the ſame Time.

IX. On the 3d of *October* 1654, the *Thames* ebbed and flowed twice in three Hours.

X. On the 1ſt of *November* 1660, the *Thames* ebbed and flowed three Times, between ten of the Clock at Night, and five the next Morning.

If theſe Shiftings are examined, it will be found that in all of them the

Tides were very ſlack, and in a manner, at the very Neapneſs; and that in all of them, except two, thoſe in 1574, and 1656, the Moon was in *Apogæo*, about three or four Days before the Shifting, to make them, if poſſible, more ſlack and neap. By the Examples in 1654, and 1660, it looks as if the Cauſe of the Shifting of the Tides, is only the Over-bearing of their Courſe, when at the ſlack, by a North Weſt Wind, which is the moſt powerful Adverſary they can have upon the *Engliſh* Coaſt; for if a ſlow Ebb be encounter'd full in the Teeth, what can follow but a Return of the Tide? And if the North-weſt Wind, either abates its Fierceneſs, or ſhifts into ſome other Quarter, as the South-weſt, or North-eaſt, for ſome ſhort Time, and then either Return to its former Point, or reſume its former Force, and does thus once, twice, or thrice, (which is uſual at Sea, though its Wanderings are not ſo ſenſible at Land) it may be eaſily believed, ſeeing ſo plain a Reaſon for it, that there will be a Playing of the Tide to and fro, and ſeveral Floods and Ebbs ſucceeding one another in a few Hours. Perhaps this Shifting of the Tides, is the more taken Notice of in the *Thames*, becauſe of its gentle Ebb to the Sea; yet this is the more eaſily turned, whereas a River of a rapid Current, would prevail over theſe Irregularities.

SECT. III.

Of the Lord Mayor's and the City's Juriſdiction on the Thames, *and the Extent thereof.*

THE Lord Mayor's, and City's Juriſdiction on the River *Thames*, begins at a Place called *Colnie*-Ditch, a little above the Bridge of *Staines*, Weſtward, where is a Stone erected, with the City Arms carved thereon, and called the *London*-Mark-Stone; from hence it comes to *London*-Bridge, and from thence reaches to a certain Place called *Yendal*, otherwiſe *Yenland*, or *Yenlet*, and the Waters of *Medway*. This Authority and Juriſdiction, belongs to the Lord Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, by divers Grants, Charters, and Confirmations, made by the Kings and Queens of *England*, and by divers Acts of Parliament; and not only the Water of *Thames*, with the Fiſh therein, belong to the City, but the Soil and Ground under it; being given to them by former Kings, as appears from a Writing in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, found, as Mr. *Strype* ſays, among the Manuſcripts of the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, proving the Sea Lands, and Salt Shores, to be the Queen's Property; wherein are theſe Words:

"Alſo for Proof of the Prince's Intereſt in Rivers flowing from the Sea, the *Thames*, and Conſervation thereof, was not only given to the City of *London*; but, by their eſpecial Suit, the King gave therewithal the Ground and Soil under the ſame: Whereupon, if any that hath a Houſe or Land adjoining, to make a Strand, Stairs, or ſuch like, they pay forthwith a Rent to the City of *London*, how high ſo ever they be above the low-water Mark. Such is the Prince's Intereſt in all the Rivers that ebb and flow."

Nevertheleſs, there have been ſome Conteſts betwixt the Lord Mayor, and the Lord High Admiral of *England*, about it; but after a fair and judicial Trial, in open Court, the Diſpute was determined in Favour of the City; and the Lord Mayor, for the Time being, was adjudged to be Conſervator of the *Thames*, within the Bounds and Limits aforeſaid, and to have abſolute Power of inflicting Puniſhments for all unlawful Fiſhings, either by Fiſhermen, or others, and for all Abuſe of his Authority: But as his other great Employments with-hold him from attending on this important Buſineſs, ſo much as the urgent Neceſſity of it requires, he hath a Deputy, or Subſtitute, called the Water Bailiff of *London*, who, under his Authority, and by Virtue of his more abſolute Power, doth continually ſearch, overſee, and puniſh all Offenders, who dare infringe thoſe Rights belonging

belonging to ſo famous a River, or make Spoil of what was intended for general Benefit. There were alſo ſome Controverſies about the Rivers *Thames* and *Medway*; but all Differences were abſolutely concluded, *A.* 1613, Sir *John Swinnerton* being then Lord Mayor, and *Thomas Sparrey*, Eſq; his Deputy in that Office.

And whereas there was a Company of Fiſhermen, called Tinkermen, who with unlawful Nets, and other Devices, made an infinite Daſtruction of the young Brood or Fry of Fiſh, to feed their Hogs; by the diligent and extraordinary Care and Coſt of the Lord Mayor, and the reſt of the Citizens, and by the Vigilance of his Water Bailiff, they were many Years ago ſuppreſt, and a regular and orderly Manner of Fiſhing brought into Uſe, that ſuch Havock may not for the future be made of the young Fry; as alſo ſundry other Abuſes, by unlawful Fiſhing, and ſome annoying Timber in *Tilbury Hope*, below *Graveſend*, dangerous to Paſſengers, and deſtructive to the young Brood of Fiſh, and to Fiſhermen's Nets, were, for the general Benefit, reformed. They likewiſe took care to clear and cleanſe the River Weſtwvrd, of about ſeventy nine Stops, or Hatches, conſiſting of divers great Stakes, and Piles, erected by Fiſhermen for their private Lucre, and ſtanding dangerouſly for Paſſengers; but none of theſe are now left, except ſuch as ſtand out of the paſſable high Stream, that can prejudice none. The like Courſe was kept in the Time of *Henry* IV. and *Henry* VIII. There is alſo a watchful Eye that no Carrion, nor dead Carcaſſes be thrown into the River, to pollute, or infect the Stream.

To all theſe Intents and Purpoſes, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, with their Under-Officers, meet eight Times a Year in the four Counties of *Middleſex*, *Surrey*, *Kent*, and *Eſſex*, and have a judicial Sitting, for Maintenance of the Rights and Priviledges of the River; within the Extent of their Juriſdiction; and as the Verdict given by the Jury, makes it appear, they proceed to the Puniſhment of the Tranſgreſſors, according to the Nature of the Offence; wherefore it may not be improper to give this memorable Inſtance.

Sir *John Jolles*, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, and Conſervator of the River *Thames*, and Waters of *Medway*, aſſiſted and accompanied by five of the Aldermen, one of the Sheriffs, and the Common Serjeant of the City, (in the Abſence of the Recorder,) and attended by the Sub-conſervator, or Water Bailiff, with fifty other Officers and Servants, took their Barges, on *Wedneſday* the 3d of *July*, 1616, at *Billingſgate*, and in a few Hours arrived at *Graveſend* in *Kent*, where a Seſſion for Conſervacy of the ſaid River, was kept before the ſaid Lord Mayor, and his Aſſiſtants. At which Time, and Place, a Jury of Freeholders of the ſaid County, being ſworn to enquire of all Offences committed in any Part of the River within the ſaid County, the Common Serjeant delivered them a Charge to this Effect:

" That foraſmuch as there had not been any Seſſion of Conſervacy, in many Years paſt, kept by any Lord Mayor of *London* in that Place, it was probable, that they could not be well informed, neither of the Lord Mayor's Juriſdiction and Power, to reform Annoyances and Offences there, nor of the Nature of the Service by them to be performed in the Courſe of their Enquiry: And therefore he thought it fit to make known unto them both the one and the other. And hereupon he ſhewed them, that the Juriſdiction of the City of *London* in the River of *Thames*, from *Stanes* Bridge Weſtward, unto the Points of the River next the Sea Eaſtward, appeared to belong to the City, in Manner and Form as followeth; both in Point of Right, and in Point of Uſage: And then went over his Arguments.

I. Firſt, in Point of Right by Preſcription, as appeareth by an antient

Book, called *Dunthorne*, That the River *Thames* was the Cauſe of the firſt Founding and Building the City. The Government of which, both City and River, as well the Chiefs, the Mayors, the Keepers, the Sheriffs, the Aldermen, and eminent Men of the ſaid City, hitherto have obtained and held. Whence he inferr'd, that the Government of the River hath belonged to the City Time out of Mind.

In 21 *Henry* III. *Jordan Coventrie*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, was, by the Mayor and Aldermen, ſent to remove certain Kiddels, that annoyed the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*, who, *ultra* Yenland *verſus Mare*, did take divers Perſons that were Offenders, and impriſoned them; whereupon Complaint being made to King *Henry* III. he took the Matter ill at firſt, and ſent for the Lord Mayor and Citizens to *Kennington*: And upon hearing of the Matter, the City's Juriſdiction on the River was ſet forth and allowed, and the Complainants convicted, and every one of them amerced at 10 *l.* and the Amercements adjudged to the City; and their Nets were afterwards burned, by Judgment given by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the Huſtings.

In 37 *Henry* III. *eodem A. ante Pentecoſtem, Vicecomites* London, *quia Aqua* Thameſiæ *pertinet ad* London, *per præceptum dict. Dom. Regis, deriverunt omnes alios Gurgites à* London, *uſq; Mare.*

In 1 *Richard* II. Writs were directed to the Sheriffs of *Kent* and *Eſſex*, reciting the City's Title, with Command, not to ſuffer the Citizens of *London* to be moleſted, contrary to the Liberties formerly granted and allowed to them.

II. Secondly, in Point of Right by Allowance in *Eyre*, in 41 *Henry* III. before *Hugh Bigot*, being Juſtice Itinerant, the Sheriff, and Citizens of *London*, were called in Queſtion, for their Juriſdiction exercised on the *Thames*. Before whom it was found by a Jury in *Southwark*, That none had any Right and Title in the *Thames*, as far as the new Whirlpool, but the Citizens of *London*.

In 14 *Edward* II. *Lib. Antiq. Regum* 156. The Conſtable of the *Tower* was indicted by divers Wards of *London*, before the Juſtice in *Eyre* at the *Tower*, Concerning Kiddels ſet in the *Thames*, which, it ſeems, the Conſtable had received Conſideration for. The Conſtable anſwer'd, as to the Kiddels, that the Juſtices had not Juriſdiction out of *London*, and that the aforeſaid Kiddels, were in other Counties: But the Juſtices ſaid, That the Water of the *Thames*, as far as the Sea, belonged to the City of *London*, and if he pleaſed, he might bring in his Anſwer; who then pleaded not Guilty.

III. Thirdly, by Charters.

In 8 *Richard* I. Our Lord, *Richard* the King, Son of *Henry* II. grants, and firmly commands, That all the Kiddels that are in the *Thames* be taken away, whereſoever they are in the *Thames*.

The Charter of King *John* grants and firmly commands, That all the Kiddels that are in the *Thames*, or the *Medway*, be taken away, and that no other Kiddels be placed in the *Thames*, or the *Medway*, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 10 *l.* Sterling.

He then urged the famous Charter of King *Henry* III. which ran thus: " *Henry*, by the Grace of God, Kyng of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy*, and *Aquitain*, and Earl of *Anjou*; Unto all Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Stewards, Miniſters, and to all Bailiffs, and to all his true Men, greeting. Wetyth wel, That for the Wele of our Soule, and the Helthe of the Soule of Kynge *Johan*, oure Fader, and the Soules of our Antceſſors; and alſo for the common Profyt of our Cite of *London*, and of al oure Realme, We have graunted, and ſtedfaſtly commaunded, that al the Weris that ben in *Thamys*, or in *Medwey* by *Medwey*, where that ever they be in *Thamys*, or in *Medwey*, be done awaye. And that from hens forwarde no Weres be ſett

ſett in *Thamys*, nor in *Medwey*, upon Forfeitour of 10*l.*

Alſo We clayme quyte to oure Citezens of *London*, al that the Conſtables of our *Tour* of *London*, was wont to take of the ſame Weres. Wherefore We wyll, and ſtedfaſtly commannd that no Conſtable of *Tour* ony Time from hens forward ony Thing axe, or ony Graunte do to ony of the ſame Cite, by encheſon of the ſame Weres. It is knowne in owe to us, and (by) our trewe Men do us to underſtonde, that moſt Prayenge and laſte Profyt myght falle to the ſame Cite, and to al the Realme, by Encheſon of the ſame Weres, which we make for ever firme and ſtable to the ſame Cite, as the Chartour of our Lord, Kyng *Johan*, our Fader, with our Barons of *London* thereof have reaſonably wytneſſith. Witneſs, *Euſtas* of *London*, *Peter* of *Wyncheſter*, *Joklyn* of *Bath*, *Rychard* of *Salyſbury*, Biſhops: *Hubert* of *Brough*, Erle of *Kent*, our Juſtice *Gylbert* of *Clare*, Erle of *Glouceſter*, and *Hertford*; *Fitz-Nicol*, *Rychard* of *Argentin*, our Styward. Gyve by the Hand of our worſhypful Fader, *Rauf*, Biſhop of *Chycheſter*, our Chauncelar, at *Weſtminſter*, the 18th Day of *Feverell*, the Yere of our Regne 11."

The following is an Extract out of the Charter of *London*, granted to the City by King *Richard* II. the ſixth and ſeventh Articles.

In the 68th Article, alſo, are theſe Words, " And that the ſame Citezens remove and do away al the Weres in *Thamys* and *Medway*; and that they have the Puniſhmentis thereof belonging to us."

Likewiſe in the 73d Article are theſe Words: " And that the Conſtable of the Tower of *London* make no Preſes by Lond, nor by Water, of Vitayle or ony other Thynges whatſoever they ben, of Men of the foreſaid Cite, nor of non other; coming to the Cite, or going out. Nor he ſhall not areſten, be ony maner Way, Shipes nor Botes bryngyng or ledyng Vitayles, or other Marchandyſes to the Cite, or for (fro) the Cite foreſaid."

Beſides theſe he produced, to the aforeſaid Purpoſe, others in this King's Reign, and that of *Edward* III.

Mr. *Strype* likewiſe mentions a Record, 2 *Edward* III. allowing the City's Liberty; whereby alſo the Sheriffs of all the Counties, on which the *Thames* waſheth, were commanded not to hinder or interrupt the City of *London* in removing and taking the Kiddels.

IV. Fourthly, this Juriſdiction belongs to the City, by *Acts of Parliament*.

Will. II. *Cap.* 47. *An.* 13. Lib. I. No Salmons to be taken from the Nativity of our Lady unto St. *Martin's-day*, in all Points: Nor any to be taken in Mill-pools, from the midſt of *April* until *Midſummer*. The Offence puniſhable, I. By burning the Nets and Engines. II. Impriſonment for a Quarter of a Year. III. For a whole Year.

The 13 *Richard* II. *Cap.* 19. confirms the other; and reſtrains the taking of young Salmons in many Waters, from the midſt of *April* until *Midſummer*, upon the ſame Pain.

None within that Time to uſe any Nets, called *Stalkers*, nor any other Engines, by which the Fry may be deſtroyed; upon the ſame Pain.

He urged likewiſe, 17 *Richard* II. *Cap.* 9. and 11 *Henry* VII. *Cap.* 15.

In the fourth Year of the ſaid King's Reign (*Henry* VII.) an Act of Parliament was made, whereby the Mayor of *London* was to have the Rule of the River *Thames*, from *Stanes*-Bridge to the Water of *Yenland*.

In 1 *Elizabeth*, *Cap.* 17. None ſhall with any manner of Net, Weel, Butcayning, Keeper, Lymecreel, Raw Fag-net, Troll-net, Trim-net, Scaleboat, Webliſter, Stutlamete, or with any other Device or Engines, made of Cheare, Woolbine, Canvas; or ſhall, of any heeling Nets, or Trimbleboat, or any Device, Engine, Cautels, Ways or Means whatſoever, heretofore made or deviſed, or hereafter to be made or deviſed, take and kill any young Brood, Spawn, or Fry of Eels, Salmon, Pyke,

or

or Pyckerel, or if any other Fiſh in any Floodgate, Pipe, or the Tail of any Mill, Wear, or in any Straits, Streams, Brooks, Rivers, Salt or Freſh.

2. None ſhall take and kill any Salmons or Trouts, not being in Seaſon; being Kepper Salmons, or Kepper Trouts, or Shedder Salmons, or Shedder Trouts.

3. None ſhall take and kill any Pyke, or Pyckerel, not being in Length ten Inches Fiſh, or more; nor any Trout, not being eight Inches; nor any Barbel, not being twelve Inches, and more.

4. None to fiſh with any Nets, Trammels, Keep, Weare, Helme Creele, or by any other Engine, Device, Ways or Means, but only with Net or Trammel, whereof every Meſh, or Maſh, ſhall be two Inches and an half broad; Angling excepted.

A Proviſo. That this ſhall not extend to Smelts, Roches, Minoes, Bulheads, Gudgeons, or Eels, in Places where the ſame have been uſed to be taken.

The Offenders to loſe, for every Offence, 20*s.* and the Fiſh, and alſo the unlawful Nets, Engines, and Inſtruments.

The Mayor of *London* (*inter alia*) ſhall have full Power and Authority by this Act, to enquire of all Offences committed contrary to this Act, by the Oaths of twelve Men, or more; and to hear and determine all and every the ſame.

The Pains and Forfeitures to be to the Uſe of every ſuch Perſon or Perſons, (being no Body Politick or Corporate. or Head of the ſame) before whom ſuch Conviction ſhall be had; and to the Uſe of every Body Politick and Corporate, that heretofore have lawfully had any Fines, *&c.* upon ſuch Conviction.

5. He proceeds to aſſert the City's Right to the Conſervation of the *Thames*, and the Waters of *Medway*, by Inquiſition, whereof theſe were two; one taken at *Raynham* in *Eſſex*, the other at *Graveſend* in *Kent*, before Sir *William Cambridge*, Grocer, then Lord Mayor of *London*, 9 *Henry* V. where it was preſented, "That whereas, by the antient Ordinances of *London*, the Meſhes of Nets ſhould be two Inches in the Fore-part, and one Inch in the Hinder-part, and it being found that the Offences, according to the ſaid Inquiſitions, are *contra Libertates & Conſuetudines Civitatis*; it was adjudged, that the Nets ſhould be burned, according to the antient Cuſtom in that Behalf provided.

6. He goes on further to prove this Right belong'd to the City by Decrees. In 8 *Henry* IV. the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, did exhibit their humble Petition to the King's Council, reciting, "That, Time out of Mind, they have had the Conſervation and Correction of the River of *Thames*, and of all Trinckes, Nets, and other Gins, whatſoever, in the Rivers of *Thames*, and *Medway*, placed, and have uſed to make a Sub-Conſervator under them; and complained, that *Alexander Bonner*, then Sub-Conſervator, having done his Duty in removing Kiddols, was evil entreated by the Owners, the ſame Owners dwelling in *Erith*, *Patriſerry*, *Barking*, *Woolwich*, and other Places in the Counties of *Kent* and *Eſſex*." And upon hearing of the Matter in *Camera Stellata*, i. e. the Star-Chamber, they were found Guilty, and and conſtrained to ſubmit themſelves to the Lord Mayor, and ordered always to bring their Nets to the Lord Mayor, before they ſhould uſe them. And that the Kiddels then taken, ſhould be at the Diſpoſition of the Lord Mayor; and the Offenders made their Submiſſion accordingly.

7. He proved, by Letters Patent, that a Grant was made by King *Edward* IV. to the Earl of *Pembroke*, for Building a Weare in the River of *Thames*, which Grant was cancelled, at the Requeſt of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, upon ſhewing their Right, for that it was contrary to their antient Liberties; at which Time the City's Title to the then Conſervacy of the Ri-

vers

ers of *Thames* and *Medway*, was at rge ſet forth, and is recited to have een ſhewn to the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl and his Council, and was fterwards allowed, and the Patent hereupon cancelled.

8. He re-inforceth the Right of the ity by Proclamations, whereof one as made in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. n the 34th Year of his Reign, in which is affirmed, that the Lord Mayor, nd his Predeceſſors, have had, by di-ers Grants of the Kings, of *England*, nd by Acts of Parliament, and have lſo long enjoyed, the Conſervacy of *Thames*, without Interruption or In-ediment of the ſaid King *Henry* VIII. r any of his Subjects: And by the me Proclamation it was commanded, That none ſhould reſiſt, deny, or im-ugn the Lord Mayor, or his Deputy, n doing or executing any thing, for he Conſervacy of the River, and of he Fiſh and Fry within the ſame.

9. By Report. For in the Contro-verſy betwixt the Lord High Admiral nd the Lord Mayor, for meaſuring Coals, and other Things, upon the *Thames*, it then fell into Debate, to whom the Conſervacy of the ſaid Ri-ver did belong: which Cauſe was re-ferred by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Council of State, *A.* 1597, to the Attorney and Sollicitor-General, who jointly certified, among other Things, that the Conſer-vacy of the River *Thames*, did, and ought to belong to the City of *Lon-don*.

10. By Quo Warranto. For in the 3 *Jac.* I. a Quo Warranto being brought againſt the City in the Exche-quer, to know by what Title they claimed the Conſervacy of the River of *Thames*, and of the Waters of *Medway*; the City made their Title to the ſame by antient Preſcription, and Judgment was given for them.

And all this was ſpoken for Proof of the City's Right.

He went on next, to confirm the Right of the City by Proof of Uſage; ſhewing, that the Lord Mayor and Al-dermen, have, Time out of Mind, made Ordinances, concerning the good Government of the River *Thames*, for the Times and Manner of Fiſhing below *London*-Bridge, Eaſtward, to be obſerved upon Pains. And it appeareth, That from Time to Time, from the Time of King *Henry* III. and ſo down-ward, the Lord Mayor hath removed Kiddels, Weares, Trinckes, and other unlawful Engines, and hath reformed the Diſorders of ſuch as have offended in the River *Thames*, and puniſhed Of-fenders, ſometimes by Impriſonment, ſometimes by Fine, and by burning their unlawful Nets.

The Right of the City appears alſo by Writs and Precepts; for in the 9th of *Henry* V. Precepts were iſſued under the Teſte of the Lord Mayor, to the Sheriffs of *Kent* and *Eſſex*, for the Re-turning Juries before the Lord Mayor, to enquire of Offences done in the Ri-ver *Thames*.

By Accompts in the Office of the Chamberlains of *London*, from the 17th of *Richard* II. to the 11th of *Eliz.* it appeareth, That the Water-Bailiff of *London* hath made Search for unlawful Nets in the Waters of *Thames* and *Med-way*.

In the 9th of *Henry* V. Commiſſion was given to the Lord Mayor, to put in Execution the Acts of Parliament, made for the Conſervacy of the Waters of *Thames* and *Medway*, and to enquire of all Offences, made, or done, in the ſaid Waters, and to puniſh the Delin-quents for the ſame.

A like Commiſſion in the 3 *H.* VI.
A like Commiſſion in the 1ſt of *Eliz.*
A like Commiſſion in the 1ſt of *Jac.*

And all theſe, or the like Commiſſi-ons, in this Caſe, were, and are di-rected to the Lord Mayor for the Time being.

Laſtly, The Right and Title is made good by continual Claim. In the 37th of *Henry* VIII. Letters came from the Lord Admiral, to ſtop ſuch Matters as were then in Queſtion, be-tween his Lordſhip and the City upon the River *Thames*.

In the 3d of *Edward* VI. Order

was

was given that the Chamberlain ſhould take Care to ſtop certain Inqueſts, charged, by Virtue of a Commiſſion directed to the Lord Admiral, to enquire of Abuſes in Fiſhing below the Bridge.

In the 4th of *Edward* VI, the Common-Serjeant was appointed to repair to the Duke of *Somerſet*, and to inform him of the City's Authority, in pulling down Wears within the River *Thames*.

In the 6th of *Edward* VI. Order was given, that Suit ſhould be made to the King's Majeſty, and his Council, for the Determination and Allowance of the City's Juriſdiction and Intereſt in the River *Thames*.

1 *Mar. Reg.* A great Number of the Fiſhermen of the Eaſt-ſide of *London*, preſent in the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, were commanded to obey the Water-Bailiff: And that one *Hunter*, of the Admiralty, ſhould be ſummoned before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at the next Court to be held for the ſame Matter.

1 *Eliz. Reg.* Certain Committees were appointed to confer with the Lord Admiral, touching the Controverſy between him and the City, concerning the Conſervacy of the River *Thames*.

In the 3d of *Eliz.* Certain Committees were appointed to attend the Lord Admiral, concerning the Juriſdiction of the River *Thames*.

7 *Eliz.* The Lord Admiral to be conferred with, touching the City's Juriſdiction in the River *Thames*.

8 *Eliz.* The Lord Admiral to be conferred with, touching the City's Right to the Conſervacy of the River *Thames*.

13 *Eliz.* The Lord Admiral to be moved, that the City may enjoy their Liberties in the *Thames* and *Medway*.

17 *Eliz.* The Aldermen and others to confer with the Lord Admiral for the City's Title in the River Eaſtward.

23 *Eliz.* Mr. *Norton*, and others, appointed to attend on the Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and to inform his Lordſhip touching the City's Title to the Conſervacy of the River *Thames* below *London*-Bridge.

23 *Eliz.* Seſſions appointed for the Conſervacy of the River of *Thames*, the 9th of *October*, at *Barking* in *Eſſex*; and on *Wedneſday* following to be kept at *Woolwich* in *Kent*.

24 *Eliz.* Certain Aldermen appointed to treat with the Lord Admiral, touching the Conſervacy.

29 *Eliz.* Aldermen appointed to go to the Lord Admiral, and to inform his Lordſhip touching the City's Right to the Conſervacy of the River *Thames*, from *London*-Bridge to *Yenland*, and the *Reculvers*.

In the Letters Patents granted by King *James* I. in the third Year of his Reign, the City's Title to the Conſervacy of the River *Thames*, and Waters of *Medway*, is recited, and ſet down at large; and as the City had been interrupted in that Office, to take away all Controverſy in this Behalf, and to remove all Doubt, the King did by thoſe Letters Patents, Grant, Ratify, and Confirm, to the City of *London*, the Conſervacy of the ſaid River *Thames*, and Waters of *Medway*.

The Office of Conſervator of ſo noble a River, is of great Extent; for he is to preſerve the Currency of the Stream, and the Banks on both Sides: For, by the Laws, all Navigable Rivers are the High Streams of the King, for the Paſſage of Ships, Boats, &c. as the High-Way is *Via Regia*, for the People to paſs by.

He is likewiſe to preſerve the Fiſh and Fry, within the ſame; to enquire after any Fiſhermen, or others, who uſe any unlawful Nets, or Engines; or fiſh at prohibited Seaſons.

And to prevent the Erection of any Wears, Kiddels, or Engines, and the Driving in of any Poſts, Piles, or Stakes, which may in any Sort hinder the Stream, or Navigation; and to pull them up, if already done, and puniſh the Offenders: Alſo to prevent all Incroachments upon the River, and the Banks thereof, and to enquire of all Bridges, Flood-Gates, Mill-Dams, and ſuch like

Annoyances,

nnoyances, and if any have caſt any oil, Duſt, Rubbiſh, or other Filth in- it.

The following are two Acts, one of arliament, the other of Common- ouncil, for preſerving its Banks and reventing Breaches.

An Act *of Parliament for the Preſervation of the River* Thames, *made in the twenty-ſeventh Year of the Reign of King* Henry VIII.

WHereas, before this Time, the River of *Thames*, among all ther Rivers, within this Realm, hath een accepted, and taken, and it is in- eed, the moſt commodious and profi- able unto all the King's Liege People, nd chiefly of all other frequented and ſed, and as well by the King's High- eſs, his Eſtates, and Nobles, Mer- hants, and other repairing to the City f *London*, and other Places, Shires, nd Counties adjoining to the ſame; hich River of *Thames* is, and hath een, moſt meet and convenient of all ther, for the Safeguard and ordering f the King's Navy, Conveyance of Merchandizes, and other Neceſſaries, and for the King's moſt Honourable Houſhold, and otherwiſe, to the great elief and Comfort of all Perſons with- this Realm, till now of late; divers vil-diſpoſed Perſons, partly by miſor- ering of the ſaid River, by caſting in f Dung and other Filth, laid nigh to he Banks of the ſaid River, digging nd undermining of the ſaid Banks and Walls next adjoining to the ſame Ri- er, carrying and conveying away of Way-ſhides, Shore-piles, Boards, Tim- er-work, Ballaſt for Ships, and other hings, from the ſaid Banks and Walls, ſundry Places; by reaſon whereof, reat Shelfs and Riſings have, of late, een made, and grown in the fair-way f the ſaid River; and ſuch Grounds as e within the Level of the ſaid Water- ark, by Occaſion thereof, have been rrounded and overflown by the Rage f the ſaid Water, and many great reaches have enſued and followed, the ſaid River of *Thames* to be utterly deſtroyed for ever, if convenient and ſpeedy Remedy be not ſoon provided in that Behalf:

For Reformation whereof, Be it enacted, eſtabliſhed, and ordained, by the King, our Sovereign Lord, and by the Aſſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame; That if any Perſon, or Perſons, hereafter, do, or procure any thing to be done, in the annoying of the Stream of the ſaid River of *Thames*, making of Shelfs by any manner of means, by mining, digging, caſting of Dung, or Rubbiſh, or other thing in the ſame River, or take, pluck, or convey away any Boards, Stakes, Piles, Timberwork, or other Thing, from the ſaid Banks, or Walls, except it be to amend, and the ſame to repair again; or dig, or undermine any Banks, or Walls, on the Water-ſide of *Thames* aforeſaid, to the Hurt, Impairing, or Damage of any of the ſaid Walls and Banks; then the ſame Perſon, or Perſons, and every of them, ſhall forfeit and pay for every Time ſo offending, One Hundred Shillings: The one Moiety thereof to be to the King our Sovereign Lord, and the other Moiety thereof to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, for the Time being. The ſame to be recovered, and obtained, by the Commonalty of *London*, by Bill or Plaint, Writ of Debt, or Information, ſeverally againſt every Offender, in any of the King's Courts; in which Actions and Suits, or any of them, the Party Defendant ſhall not be eſſoined or wage his Law, or any Protection to be allowed in the ſame.

And it is further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if Complaint ſhall happen to be made to the Lord Chancellor of *England*, Lord Treaſurer, Lord Preſident of the King's Council, Lord Privy Seal, or to any of them, by any Perſon, or Perſons, or Body Politick; that Sir *Thomas Spart*, Knight, now having the Office and Ordering of, and for Ballaſting of Ships, or any other

ther that hereafter ſhall have the Office and Order of Ballaſting of Ships; do take any Ballaſt for Ships near the ſaid River of *Thames*, and do not take for Parcel of the ſaid Ballaſting, the Gravel and Sand of the Shelfs between *Greenhyth* and *Richmond*, within the ſaid River of *Thames*, or in any Place, or Places, that is, or ſhall be, unto the Damage or Annoyance of the ſaid River of *Thames*, or in any Part thereof; that upon every ſuch Complaint, the ſaid Lord Chancellor, Lord Treaſurer, Lord Preſident of the King's moſt Honourable Council, Lord Privy-Seal, and every of them, calling both the Chief Juſtices of either Bench or one of them, ſhall have Power and Authority from Time to Time, to hear and finally determine every ſuch Complaint by their Diſcretion, and to put ſuch Order therein, for the taking of Ballaſt for Ships upon every ſuch Complaint, as by their Diſcretions ſhall ſeem moſt convenient for the Preſervation of the ſaid River of *Thames:* And the Parties offending ſuch Order, ſhall ſuffer Impriſonment, and make no leſs Fine than 5*l.* to the King's Uſe, for every Time offending or breaking the ſame.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That it ſhall be lawful to every Perſon and Perſons, to dig, carry, and take away Sand, Gravel, or other Rubbiſh, Earth, or Thing, lying or being in, or upon any Shelf or Shelves within the ſaid River of *Thames*, without Let or Interruption of any Perſon or Perſons, or paying any Thing for the ſame; any Thing contained in this preſent Act to the contrary notwithſtanding."

An Act of Common-Council, concerning the Conſervation and Cleanſing the River Thames, *made the 28th of* September *in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of King* Henry VIII.

WHereas, by the Statute made in the 27th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *Henry* the Eighth, among other, for Reformation of the Miſordering of the River *Thames*, by caſting in Dung, and other Filth, many great Shelves, and other Riſings, have been of late grown, and made within the ſaid River: By Reaſon whereof, many great Breaches have enſued by Reaſon thereof, which of like ſhall be the Occaſion of the utter Deſtruction of the ſaid River, unleſs that the ſame Law be put in due Execution, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof.

Wherefore, for a further Reformation of the ſame, and to the Intent, that the ſaid good and wholeſome Statute may be put in more Execution and better Knowledge of the People, it is enacted, by the Authority of this Common Council, That Proclamation may be made within this City, and the ſame to be put in Writing, and Tables thereof made and ſet up in divers Places of this City, That it ſhall be lawful to every Perſon or Perſons, to dig, carry away, and take away Sand, Gravel, or any Rubbiſh, Earth, or any Thing lying and being in any Shelf or Shelves within the ſaid River of *Thames*, without Let or Interruption of any Perſon or Perſons, and without any Thing paying for the ſame; and after that to ſell the ſame away, or otherwiſe occupy or diſpoſe of the ſaid Gravel, Sand, or other Thing at their free Liberty and Pleaſure. And that all Labourers, Bricklayers, Tilers, Maſons, and all others that ſhall occupy Sand or Gravel, ſhall endeavour themſelves with all Diligence to occupy the ſaid Sand or Gravel, and none other, paying for the ſame reaſonably, as they ſhould or ought to pay for other Sand or Gravel, digged out of other Men's Grounds about the ſaid City, which after is filled again with much filth Things, to the great Infection of the Inhabitants of the ſaid City, and all others repairing unto the ſame: And that further, humble Suit may be made to the King's Highneſs, That all Perſons having Lands, or Tenements along the ſaid River-Side, upon certain Pain by His Highneſs, and the Lord

of his Honourable Council to be limited, ſhall well and ſufficiently repair and maintain, all the Walls and Banks adjoining unto their ſaid Lands, that ſo the Water may not, nor ſhall break in upon the ſame, and the ſame to be continued, till the Time that the ſaid noble River be brought again to its old Courſe and former State: And that ſtrong Grates of Iron, along the ſaid Water-Side, and alſo by the Street-Side, where any Watercourſe is had into the ſaid *Thames*, be made by the Inhabitants of every Ward, ſo along the ſaid Water, as of old Time hath been accuſtomed. And that every Grate be in Height four and twenty Inches, at the leaſt, as the Place ſhall need, and in Breadth, one from another, one Inch, and the ſame to be done with all Expedition and Speed. And if the Occupiers of the ſaid Lands and Tenemenss make Default, contrary to the Ordinance aforeſaid, or elſe, if any Perſon or Perſons in great Rains and other Times ſweep their Soilage, or Filth of their Houſes into the Channel, and the ſame after is conveyed into the *Thames*, every Perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit, for every ſuch Default, Twenty-pence, and that upon Complaint to be made to any Conſtable, next adjoining to the ſaid Place where any ſuch Default ſhall be found, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Conſtable, or his ſufficient Deputy, for the Time being, from Time to Time, to diſtrain for the ſaid Offence, and to retain the ſame irreplegiable. A like Law to be obſerved and kept; and like Penalty to be paid for every Perſon that burns Ruſhes and Straw in their Houſes, or waſh in the common Streets or Lanes, and to be recovered, as aforeſaid; and the one Moiety thereof to go to the Mayor and Commonalty, and the other Moiety to be divided between the ſaid Conſtable that taketh him, and the Party-Finder of the ſaid Default. And if the Conſtable, or his Deputy, refuſe to do his Duty, according to the true Meaning of this Act, that then the Conſtable, or his Deputy, which ſhall ſo refuſe to do his Duty, as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay for every Time ſo offending three Shillings and Four-pence. And the ſame Penalty of the Conſtable to be recovered and obtained by Diſtreſs irreplegiable, to be taken by and of the Officers of the Chamber of *London*, to the Uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*.

And further, That no Perſon or Perſons having any Wharf or Houſe by the ſaid Water-ſide, make not thair Lay-Stalls, where the common Rakers of this City uſe to repoſe and lay all their Soilage to be carried away by them with their Dung-Boats, and that the ſaid Rakers ſhall lay their ſaid Dung, carried in their Dung-Boats, to ſuch convenient Place or Places, as ſhall be appointed by the Lord Mayor of *London*, for the Time being, with the Advice of his Brethern, the Aldermen of the ſame, and to no other Place or Places, upon Pain to forfeit for every ſuch Default, 5 *l.* to be recovered in any of the King's Courts within the City of *London*, by Bill, Plaint, Moiety of Debt, or Information, by any Perſon that will, or ſhall ſue for the ſame. The one Moiety thereof, to be unto the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and the other Moiety to him, or them, that will or ſhall ſue for the ſame. In which Actions, or Suits no Wager of Law, nor Eſſoign ſhall be allowed.

About the Year 1588, certain Mills were erected upon the River *Thames*, near the Bridge, to grind Corn for the better ſupplying of the City, which had for ſome Years paſt ſuffered very much, by reaſon of Dearth, and Scarcity of Corn, and that encreaſed greatly for ſome Number of Miles about the City, on Account of the Difficulty of grinding Corn for the Relief of the Poor. Therefore, in the Month of *March*, 1588, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City, petitioned the Queen, that they might erect four Corn-Mills on the River *Thames*, under two Roofs near the Bridge, in ſuch Places

Places where it ſhould breed no Annoyance. Whereupon ſeveral of the Council, *viz.* the Lord Chancellor *Hatton*, the Earl of *Leiceſter*, *Charles Howard*, Baron of *Effingham*, Sir *Francis Knollys*, Sir *Fancis Walſingham*, ſent their Letter, *April* 1, 1588, from the Court at *Greenwich* to Mr. *Rookesby*, Maſter of St. *Catharine*'s, Mr. *Fanſhaw*, Mr. *Peter Oſborn*, Remembrancer of the *Exchequer*, with this Order, That they ſhould call before them, ſuch as the Mayor and City ſhould appoint to manage the Cauſe, likewiſe ſome of the principal Officers of the Navy, and Maſters of the *Trinity*-Houſe; and to adviſe them to conſult together, whether the Erection of theſe Mills might be beneficial or inconvenient; and in what Sort and Place it ſhould be thought neceſſary they ſhould be ſet up. That being by them adviſed, the Queen might be moved to grant their Requeſt, if it ſhould be found behooteful for the City, and not hurtful to the River *Thames*. The three aboveſaid, at length, returned this Certificate to the Council: That by the Certificate of the principal Officers of the Navy, and the chief Maſters of the *Trinity*-Houſe, and the eight Maſters and Overſeers of the River, and other the Aſſiſtants of the Company of Watermen, as alſo by their own View and adviſed Conſideration, it was found, That the erecting of the ſaid Mills would not be hurtful, nor prejudicial, to the *Thames* any Way: And alſo would work Benefit, and no Inconvenience, ſo far forth as hitherto they could ſee and perceive.

The Certificate of the Maſters and Aſſiſtants of the Trinity-Houſe, *was as followeth.*

WHereas it hath pleaſed the Lords of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, to direct their Letter to the Worſhipful Mr. *Rookeſby*, Maſter of St. *Catherine*'s, Mr. *Fanſhaw*, Mr. *Oſborn*, Commiſſioners for the Building of certain Mills on the South Side of *Thames*, upon the Starlings above the Bridge: And the Commiſſioners abovenamed have ſent for us, the Maſter and Aſſiſtants of the *Trinity-Houſe* of *Deptforth-Strond* in *Kent*, that we ſhould make the Survey, whether the erecting and Building of thoſe Mills might be prejudicial or hurtful to the ſaid River. We whoſe Names are here under-written, with others, have taken a View of the ſaid Place, and do find, as far as we can judge and foreſee, it will not be hurtful, nor prejudicial, to the ſaid River in any Way. *April* 4. 1588. By

John Hawkins, *Wil. Holſtock*,
Ric. Gibbs, Maſter. *Edw. Wilkinſon*,
Wil. Harris, *Peter Hills*.
Thomas Andros,

In former Times there ſeem to have been ſeveral Mills upon the *Thames*; one of which, below Bridge, on *Southwark* Side, belonged to the Monks of *Rocheſter*: But theſe are now almoſt all taken away, as every Thing is that may annoy this noble River, which from the Wealth it brings in from all Parts of the World, and the great Convenience of it to the Inhabitants of theſe Cities may be ſaid to be the *Radical Moiſture* of *London*; the Advantages of it were very well hinted at in an ingenious Repartee made by the Lord Mayor to King *James* I. who being diſpleaſed that the City would not lend him a Sum of Money, told the Mayor, and Aldermen, that he would remove his Court, with all the Records of the *Tower*, and the Courts of *Weſtminſter*-Hall to another Place, with ſome other Expreſſions to the like Purpoſe. The Lord Mayor calmly heard all, and at laſt anſwered, "Your Majeſty hath Power to do what you pleaſe, and your City of *London* will obey accordingly; but ſhe humbly deſires that when your Majeſty ſhall remove your Courts, you will pleaſe to leave the *Thames* behind you."

The Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the Brotherhood of the *Trinity* Houſe, by Letters Patent from Queen *Elizabeth*

Elizabeth, in the 36th Year of her Reign, and another Grant from K. *Charles* II. are entitled to the Soil, Gravel, and Sand of the River *Thames*, with the ſole Right of ſupplying all Ships and Veſſels with Ballaſt, at the Rates of 9 *d. per* Ton, to be paid by all Ships employed in the Coal Trade; 12 *d. per* Ton, by all other *Britiſh* Ships; and 1 *s.* 4 *d. per* Ton by Foreign Ships; for which Purpoſe they conſtantly employ ſixty Ballaſt Lighters, and 120 Men in their Service, with an Allowance of 4 *d. per* Ton to the Ballaſt Men, and 2 *d. per* Ton to the Owners of the Ballaſt Lighters, and apply the Reſidue of the Money received for Ballaſt, after the Charges of Management are paid, to the Maintenance of 93 Alms-houſes, and a great Number of Out-Penſioners, who are poor decayed Seamen, their Widows and Orphans.

The Ballaſt Men before-mentioned, not content with the ancient Prices allowed to them, but pretending that the Deepneſs of the River has made their Work more difficult, and the Dearneſs of Proviſions, an Increaſe of Wages neceſſary, and perceiving that the Knowledge of the Buſineſs, in which they are employed, is confined to themſelves, have lately combined together, and inſiſted on 3 *d. per* Ton more, which they have actually demanded and received to their own Uſe from ſeveral Maſters and Commanders of Ships in Diſobedience to the Orders of the Maſter, Wardens, *&c.* of the *Trinity-*Houſe, who, notwithſtanding the Subſcription of the Maſters and Owners of Ships to advance the Prices of Ballaſt, were not warranted to increaſe the accuſtomed Rates, and therefore could not allow greater Wages to the Ballaſt Men, without ſtarving the Poor; and therefore, that the Trade of the Nation might not ſuffer for want of Ballaſt, and the Obſtructions of the River, they petitioned the Parliament in 1733 for Leave to bring in a Bill, which accordingly paſt into an Act, to empower them to receive larger Prices for Ballaſt, and to make farther Allowance for raiſing and delivering the ſame, and to compel the Ballaſt Men to deliver due Tonnage of Ballaſt to all Maſters of Ships, and ſubject them to proper Regulation and Government.

We ſhall next treat of ſome Affairs concerning the Company of Watermen, for the River *Thames*.

By a Stat. 2 and 3 *Will.* and *Mar.* it was enacted, That at the firſt Court of Aldermen in *London*, next after the firſt of *March*, out of the Watermen, betwixt *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, eight Overſeers are to be choſen, to keep Order among the reſt.

That two Watermen ſhall not carry any, but where one of them hath exerciſed that Profeſſion two Years before that Time, and hath been allowed by the greater Part of the Overſeers, under the known Seal, on Pain to be committed to one of the Compters, by the ſaid Overſeers for a Month, or a leſs Time, as the Offence ſhall deſerve.

That no ſingle Man, that is no Houſholder, nor retained as an Apprentice, or as a Servant, for one Year, at leaſt, ſhall exerciſe that Profeſſion betwixt the Places aforeſaid, on Pain of like Puniſhment.

The Lord Mayor, and Aldermen of *London*, and the Juſtices of Peace, within the Counties adjoining to the River *Thames*, upon Complaint of any two of the Overſeers, or of any Waterman's Maſter, have Power, not only to hear and determine any Offence committed againſt this Act, and to enlarge any Waterman unjuſtly puniſhed by the ſaid Overſeers, but likewiſe to puniſh the Overſeers themſelves, in Caſe they unjuſtly puniſh any Perſon, by Colour of this Act.

Alſo, A Wherry, that is not twelve Feet and a half long, and four Feet and a half broad in the Midſhip, and ſufficient to carry two Perſons, on one Side right, ſhall be forfeited; and the King ſhall have one Moiety, and the Informer the other.

Again, That Waterman that withdraws himſelf in Time of Preſſing, (it

being proved by two Witneſſes, before the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, or Juſtices, and two of the Overſeers) ſhall ſuffer a Fortnight's Impriſonment; and ſhall be prohibited to row any more upon the *Thames*, for a Year and a Day after.

Alſo, The Overſeers ſhall not only call the Watermen before them, and direct them, and Regiſter their Names, but likewiſe examine their Boats before they be launched, whether they have due Proportion and Goodneſs, according to this Act; and if the Overſeers refuſe, or neglect their Office, they ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* between the King and Informer.

Alſo, The Court of Aldermen ſhall Aſſeſs the Fares of Watermen, which being ſubſcribed by two of the Privy-Council, (at leaſt) ſhall be ſet up in *Guild*-hall, *Weſtminſter*-hall, &c. and the Waterman that takes more, than according to the Fare ſo aſſeſſed, ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, ſuffer half a Year's Impriſonment, and forfeit 40 *s.* to be divided as before.

And by the 1 *Jac.* I. 16. No Waterman ſhall retain any Servant, or Apprentice, unleſs he himſelf hath been an Apprentice to a Waterman by the Space of five Years before, and not an Apprentice under the Age of eighteen Years, or for leſs Time than ſeven Years, in Pain to forfeit for every ſuch Offence 10 *l.* to be divided between the King and Proſecutor.

But this Act ſhall not reſtrain Watermens Sons, of convenient Growth and Strength, and formerly trained up in Rowing; but that they be allowed to ſerve as Apprentices, and to carry Paſſengers from Place to Place, at the Age of ſixteen Years.

Alſo that eight Overſeers ſhall Yearly, upon the firſt Day of *March*, and the firſt Day of *September*, cauſe openly to be read in the Common-hall, all their Orders, made, or to be made, in Pain that every of them, for every ſuch Default, ſhall forfeit twenty Nobles, to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor.

The Lord Mayor, for the Time being, may cauſe any Perſon, inhabiting within *London*, or the Liberties, to be ſummoned to appear before his Lordſhip, upon the Complaint of any Citizen; and for Non-appearance, may grant his Warrant to bring ſuch Perſon before him; and hath Power to hear and determine Differences between Party and Party.

If any Apprentice, or other Perſon, ſhall be carried aboard of Ship, or there detained againſt his Will, the Lord Mayor may ſend his Warrant by his Water Bailiff, and compel the Captain, or Commander, of the Veſſel, to releaſe ſuch Perſon.

By a late Statute made *A.* 11 and 12 *Will.* III. *Cap.* 21. For the better Ordering and Governing the Watermen, Wherrymen, and Lightermen, on the River *Thames* between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, it is enacted, That all Laws in Force touching Watermen and Wherrymen, not thereby altered, or repealed, ſhall be duly put in Execution, under the Penalties therein contained. And that every Lighterman, or Owner, Keeper, or Worker of any Lighter, or other large Craft on the *Thames*, between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, ſhall be taken to be of the Society, or Company, of Wherrymen and Lightermen, which Wherrymen, Watermen, and Lightermen, are, by the ſaid Act, made a Society, or Company.

And all ſuch Lightermen, on the River *Thames* (except Trinity-men, Fiſhermen, Ballaſtmen, Weſtern Barge, and Mill-boats, Chalk Hoys, Faggot and Wood Lighters, and other Craft carrying the ſame) ſhall be regiſter'd in a Book kept by the Company of Watermen and Lightermen, and be liable to the Rules of the ſaid Company.

That the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen ſhall yearly elect eight of the beſt Watermen, and three of the beſt Lightermen, at the firſt Court of Aldermen, next after the firſt Day of *June*, to be Overſeers, and Rulers of the ſaid Wherrymen, &c. who are to maintain

maintain good Orders amongſt them, and to cauſe the Names of the Lightermen to be regiſter'd at their Hall, after the 29th Day of *June* 1700, then coming.

That the ſaid Rulers and Aſſiſtants were on the firſt Court Day after the firſt Day of *June* then next, and ſo yearly, to appoint Watermen of the principal Towns and Stairs between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, to chooſe their Aſſiſtants, not exceeding Sixty, nor leſs than Forty Watermen. And the Lightermen, the firſt of *June*, then next, and ſo yearly, are to chooſe their Aſſiſtants of the ſaid Company, for preſerving good Government amongſt them, who on the firſt Day of *July* yearly, ſhall preſent to the Court of Aldermen, five Watermen, and two Lightermen to be Auditors of the ſaid Company, for auditing the Accompts of the Rulers, *&c.* And Perſons elected Rulers, Aſſiſtants, or Auditors, refuſing, and not well exerciſing their Places, ſhall forfet 5 *l.*

The ſaid Rulers, Auditors, and Aſſiſtants may make Rules with Penalties, for the good Government of their Society, which, firſt approved by the Lord Chief Juſtice of either Bench, ſhall be binding.

That the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, and the Juſtices of Peace, in the Shires next adjoining to the *Thames*, between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, in their ſeveral Juriſdictions, upon Complaint of the Overſeers and Rulers, ſhall hear and determine Offences, contrary to this Act, and levy the Penalties by Diſtreſs.

That Perſons owning, or working any Lighter or Flat Boat, for unlading Goods and Merchandizes from Ships, *&c.* and regiſtring themſelves and Servants in the ſaid Company's Books, by the 29th of *September* 1700, were thereby declared Lightermen, and none but ſuch regiſter'd Perſons (beſides free Watermen, then after to be regiſter'd as Lightermen, and ſuch as had ſerved their Time to Lightermen) ſhall keep or work any Lighters under Penalty of 5 *l. per* Week.

That none (except *Trinity*-men) ſhall row or ply on the ſaid River, *&c.* in Boats, *&c.* for carrying Paſſengers for Profit, but ſuch as have ſerved their Time, or are Servants or Apprentices to Watermen, and all the Penalties of this Act ſhall be paid to the ſaid Rulers and Overſeers, for the Uſe of the Poor and Decayed of the ſaid Society.

The Owners, *&c.* of any Keys, betwixt *Hermitage*-Bridge and *London*-Bridge, may uſe their own Lighters, as heretofore, employing therein qualified Watermen, and Lightermen; and Woodmongers may keep, and work Lighters by themſelves, and Servants for carrying their own Goods only.

That Perſons keeping Lay-ſtalls, may carry the Soil as heretofore, and Gardeners, may bring to the Markets of *London*, *&c.* their Fruit, Herbs, Roots, *&c.* and carry Soil in their Boats, by their own Servants, as heretofore.

And that Offences againſt this Act ſhall be proſecuted within 30 Days, and that Perſons proſecuted for any thing done in Purſuance thereof, may plead the General Iſſue, or vouch this Act in Juſtification, and if a Verdict paſs for the Defendant, *&c.* he ſhall have double Coſts. And that Offenders puniſhed by this Act, ſhall not incurr the Penalty of any other for the ſame Offence.

That after the firſt Day of *June* then next, the ſaid Rulers and Overſeers, Auditors, and Aſſiſtants, on their Court-Days, might appoint Forty Watermen, to ply on every Lord's-Day, between *Vauxhall* and *Limehouſe*, for carrying Paſſengers croſs the River at a Penny each, which Watermen ſhall account next Day for the Money to the Rulers, *&c.* who are to pay them for their Labour, and apply the Overplus to the poor decayed Watermen of the Company, and their Widows.

And the Waterman neglecting every *Monday* to pay the whole, ſo earned and received, ſhall forfeit 40 *s.*

But this Act is not to impeach the Right of *Charles*, late D. of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, Lord of the Manor of *Graveſ-*

end, his Heirs, Executors, &c. for holding there the Court of the Watercourſe, for the better Government of Barges, Boats, &c. ferrying from *Graveſend* to *London*, or of the Perſons owning or working the ſame, nor prejudice any Liberties, &c. of the Mayor, Jurats, &c. of *Graveſend* and *Milton* in *Kent*, touching the Paſſage, or Ferry, thence to *London*, or the Government thereof.

Nor to hinder the Watermen of *St. Margaret*'s, *Weſtminſter*, from plying croſs the *Thames* from *Weſtminſter*-Bridge to *Standgate*, and from the *Horſe-ferry* to *Lambeth*-Bridge, on the Lord's Day by Turns, as of late the Monies earned thereby, being applied to the poor decayed Watermen, and their Widows of the ſaid Pariſh of *St. Margaret*'s. And any two Juſtices of the Peace may call the Watermen ſo working to Account, and cauſe the Monies by them earned to be applied as aforeſaid, which Watermen of *St. Margaret*'s, ſhall chooſe two Stewards and a Clerk, on the 23d of *April* yearly, and ſhall at a Meeting of their Society, appoint the Watermen, ſo to work in their Turns on the Lord's Day.

A Table *of the Rates, or Prices, appointed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of* London, *to be taken by the Watermen, rowing from Place to Place on the River* Thames, *between* Graveſend *and* Windſor.

FROM *London* to *Graveſend*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* with Company, 9 *d.*

From *London* to *Grayes*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 4 *s.* with Company, 8*d.*

From *London* to *Greenhith*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 4 *s.* with Company, 8 *d.*

From *London* to *Purfleet*, or *Erith*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 3 *s.* with Company 6 *d.*

From *London* to *Woolwich*, a whole Fare, in Oars, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* with Company 4 *d.*

From *London* to *Blackwall*, a whole Fare, in Oars, 2 *s.* with Comp. 4 *d.*

From *London* to *Greenwich*, one whole Fare in Oars, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* with Company, 3 *d.*

From *London* to *Deptford*, a whole Fare, in Oars, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* with Company 3 *d.*

From *London* to *Limehouſe*, a whole Fare, in Oars, 1 *s.* a Sculler, 6 *d.*

From *London* to *New-Crane*, *Shadwell-Dock*, *Bell-Wharf*, *Ratcliff-croſs*, one Oar's Fare, 1 *s.* a Sculler, 6 *d.*

From *London* to *Wapping-Dock*, *Wapping New*, and *Wapping Old Stairs*, one Oar's Fare, 6 *d.* a Sculler, 3 *d.*

From *London* to the *Hermitage*, in Oars, 6 *d.* a Sculler, 3 *d.*

From *London* to *Rotherhith*-Church-Stairs, and *Rotherhith-Stairs*, in Oars, 6 *d.* a Sculler, 3 *d.*

From *Billingſgate* and *St. Olave*'s, to *St. Saviour*'s-Mill, in Oars, 6 *d.* a Sculler 3 *d.*

Over the Water, directly, between *London*-Bridge and *Limehouſe*, for the next Sculler, 2 *d.*

All the Stairs between *London*-Bridge and *Weſtminſter*, in Oars, 6 *d.* a Sculler, 3 *d.*

From *London*-Bridge, on either Side above Bridge, to *Lambeth* and *Vauxhall*, Oars, 1 *s.* a Sculler 6 *d.*

From *Whitehall* to *Lambeth*, and *Vauxhall*, Oars, 6 *d.* a Sculler, 3 *d.*

From *Temple-Stairs*, *Dorſet-Stairs*, *Black Friars*, *Paul*'s *Wharf*, to *Lambeth*, in Oars, 8 *d.* a Sculler, 4 *d.*

Over the Water directly, in the next Boat, between *London*-Bridge and *Vauxhall*, in a Sculler, 2 *d.*

From *London* to *Chelſea*, *Batterſea* and *Wandſworth*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* with Company 3 *d.*

From *London* to *Putney*, *Fulham*, *Barn-Elms*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 2 *s.* with Company 4 *d.*

From *London* to *Hammerſmith*, *Chiſwick* and *Mortlake*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* with Company, 6 *d.*

From *London* to *Brentford*, *Iſleworth*, *Richmond*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 3 *s.* 6 *d.* with Company, 6 *d.*

From

From *London* to *Twickenham*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 4 *s.* with Company 6 *d.*

From *London* to *Kingſton*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 5 *s.* with Company 9 *d.*

From *London* to *Hampton*-Court; one whole Fare, in Oars, 6 *s.* with Company, 1 *s.*

From *London* to *Hampton*-Town, *Sunbury*, and *Walton* upon *Thames*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 7 *s.* with Company, 1 *s.*

From *London* to *Weybridge* and *Chertſey*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 10 *s.* with Company, 1 *s.*

From *London* to *Staines*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 12 *s.* with Comp. 1 *s.*

From *London* to *Windſor*, one whole Fare, 14 *s.* with Comp. 2 *s.*

By the 2d and 3d of *William* and *Mary*, Chap. 16. Sect. 11. That Waterman who takes more than the ſettled Fares, to be impriſoned for ſix Months, and forfeit 40 *s.*

An Abſtract *of the* Act *for making more effectual, ſeveral Acts paſſed, relating to Watermen, Wherrymen, and Lightermen, rowing upon the River* Thames, *and for the better ordering and governing ſuch Watermen, Wherrymen, and Lightermen.*

Anno ſecundo Georgii *Regis.*

ENACTED, That after the 24th of *June* 1729, No Perſon, who, now, or hereafter, ſhall work any Wherry-Boat, Tilt-Boat, Barge or other Veſſel, for carrying Paſſengers, or Goods for Hire, on the River *Thames*, between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, ſhall take an Apprentice or Servant, unleſs he ſhall be an Houſekeeper, or have ſome known Habitation, where he may receive ſuch Apprentice, and ſhall regiſter with the Clerk of the Company where he ſhall reſide, or whereto he ſhall afterward remove, on Pain of 10 *l.* on Conviction before the Lord Mayor, or one, or more Juſtices for the Place, where the Offender ſhall be found, by the Oath of two, or more Witneſſes, to be levied by Diſtreſs, or for want of Diſtreſs, to be committed to the next Publick Work-Houſe, without Bail, for not exceeding one Month, nor leſs than fourteen Days, and the Clerk of the Company, on Application made to him, is to regiſter the Habitation, and every Removal of ſuch Watermen, *&c.* in a Book of the Company without Fee, on Pain of 10 *l.* and if any ſuch Waterman, *&c.* ſhall not regiſter his Place of Abode, the Apprentice ſhall, on Application made to the Rulers and Overſeers, at their publick Courts, be turned over to any other Maſter.

After *June* 24, 1729, No Apprentice ſhall take upon him ſole Care and Management of any Boat, within the ſaid Limits, till 16 Years of Age, if a Waterman's Son, and 17, if a Landſman's, and unleſs he hath worked with ſome able Waterman, for two Years at leaſt, on Pain of 10 *s.* on the Maſter.

Where ſufficient Diſtreſs cannot be found to pay and ſatisfy the Penalties, to be inflicted by any Rules, Orders, or Conſtitutions, made by the Rulers of the Company, approved by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, and confirmed by the Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, Oath being made of want of the Peace where the Offender ſhall be found, they are to commit him to the Houſe of Correction, without Bail, for any Time not exceeding one Month, nor leſs than Fourteen Days, ſuch Offender being convicted on this Act, or 11 or 12 *Will.* III.

If any Perſon, not having ſerved ſeven Years to a Waterman, *&c.* (except *Trinity*-men, Fiſhermen, Ballaſtmen, and Perſons employed in Weſtern Barges, Mill-boats, Chalk Hoys, Faggot or Wood Lighters, Dung Boats, and Gardeners Boats, as is allowed by the ſaid Act, or Act 11 and 12 *Will.* III.) ſhall row any Boat, or other Craft on the ſaid River, for Hire or Gain, he ſhall for every Offence forfeit 10 *l.* to be levied as aforeſaid.

The Number of Aſſiſtants of the ſaid

Company, at their future Elections, ſhall be reduced to Thirty, but to be elected as heretofore.

This Act ſhall not prejudice any Right belonging to the Lord of the Manor of *Graveſend*, for holding a Court, called *Curia Curſus Aquæ*, or, *The Court of the Water-Courſe*, for the better Management of Barges, Boats, and Veſſels, uſing the Ferry, or Paſſage, from *Graveſend* to *London*, or to the Barges, Tilt-Boats, or other Veſſel, plying at the Bridge of *Graveſend*, or the Perſons working them.

Nor to prejudice, or impeach any Grants or Uſages held by the Mayor, Jurats, and capital Inhabitants of the Villages, and Pariſhes of *Graveſend* and *Milton*, in Com. *Kent*, relating to the Paſſages and Ferry on the *Thames*, from the ſaid Villages and Pariſhes to *London*.

The Leſſees, Owners, and Occupiers of any Keys betwixt the *Hermitage*-Bridge and *London*-Bridge, may uſe their Lighters, or large Crafts, as hath been heretofore accuſtomed, for carrying Goods and Merchandizes to and from their Keys, and Wharfs, and Ships loading or unloading, and may employ any Waterman, or Lighterman, only qualified, as is in the ſaid Act 11 and 12 *Will.* III. directed.

All the Penalties and Forfeitures incurred by this Act, may be ſued for by the Rulers and Overſeers of the Company, or any two of them, in ſuch Manner as is provided by the Act of 11 and 12 *Will.* III. and when recovered ſhall be paid to the Rulers and Overſeers, and be diſtributed for the Uſe of the Poor, as they ſhall think fit, and all Proſecutions ſhall be commenced within a Month after the Offence committed.

All Conſtables and Headboroughs ſhall be aiding and aſſiſting in the due Execution of this Act, and if any Suit ſhall be commenced againſt any Perſon for any Matter done in purſuance of this Act, or any former Act, relating to the Water Service on the River, or the regulating and governing the Company, the Action ſhall be brought within 30 Days after the Fact committed, and ſuch Perſon may plead the General Iſſue, and give this, or any the former Acts in Evidence, and on a Verdict, &c. he ſhall recover treble Coſts.

This Act ſhall be deemed a Publick Act, and be judicially taken Notice of as much, without ſpecially pleading the ſame.

An Order, *made by the Court of Rulers, Auditors, and Aſſiſtants, of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River of* Thames.

WHEREAS ſeveral Watermen, Lightermen, and the Apprentices of ſuch, whilſt they are rowing, or working, upon the River *Thames*, and at their ſeveral reſpective Places of Reſort, or Plying Places, between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, do often uſe ſuch immodeſt, obſcene and lewd Expreſſions, towards Paſſengers, and to each other, as are offenſive to all ſober Perſons, and tend extremely to the corrupting and debauching of Youth. For Prevention therefore, of ſuch ill Practices for the Future, it is hereby declared, and ordained, by the Court aforeſaid, That if any Waterman, or Lighterman, after the 16th Day of *October*, 1701, ſhall upon the ſaid River, or at any Place of their Reſort, as aforeſaid, be guilty of uſing any ſuch lewd Expreſſions, and be thereof duly convicted, by one or more Witneſs, or Witneſſes, or by the Confeſſion of the Offender before the Rulers of this Company, he ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch Offence, the Sum of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* And if any Waterman, or Lighterman's Apprentice ſhall herein offend, the Maſter or Miſtreſs of every ſuch Offender, (the Offender being duly convicted as aforeſaid) ſhall forfeit and pay the like Sum of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and in caſe of Refuſal, the Offender ſhall ſuffer Correction, as the Rulers of this Company, ſhall in their Diſcretion think fit and neceſſary. Which ſaid Forfeitures (when paid) ſhall be apply'd to the Uſe of the poor, aged,

aged, decayed, and maimed Members of this Company, their Widows and Children. Dated at the Hall of the ſaid Company, this 8th Day of *October*, 1701.

E. Knight, *Clerk.*

The great Numbers of People that upon ſeveral Occaſions, make Uſe of the Convenience of paſſing to and fro on the River, and the Greedineſs of Gain in the Watermen, in taking into their Boats a greater Number than they could well contain, was often attended with very bad Conſequence, inſomuch that ſeveral People loſt their Lives thereby, particularly in the *Eaſter* Holidays in 1736. a great Concourſe of young People of both Sexes, crowding the Boats to get to *Greenwich*, to partake of the Diverſions there; ſeveral of them were unfortunately overſet and drowned; to remedy which for the future, the Legiſlature made an Act of Parliament, of which the Publick hath ſince found great Benefit, as may be ſeen by the following Clauſes.

An Abſtract of an Act for regulating the Company of Watermen, Wherrymen, and Lightermen, rowing on the River Thames, *between* Graveſend *in the County of* Kent, *and* Windſor *in the County of* Berks.

Anno decimo Georgii II. *Regis.*

FOR preventing the loſing the Lives of Perſons paſſing on the River *Thames* between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, it is enacted, That from and after the twenty-fourth Day of *June*, 1737. it ſhall not be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall work or navigate any Tilt-boat, Row-barge, or any other Boat or Wherry, for Hire or Gain, to receive, take into, or carry in any ſuch Tilt-boat or Row-barge, at one and the ſame Time, any more than thirty-ſeven Paſſengers, and three more Paſſengers only, if brought on board by the Way; nor to receive, take into, or carry in any other Boat or Wherry, any more than eight Paſſengers, and two more only, if called in by the Way; nor to receive, take into, or carry in any Ferry-boat or Wherry allowed to work on *Sundays*, any more than eight Paſſengers at one and the ſame time; and if any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall work or navigate any ſuch Tilt-boats, Row-barges, Ferry-boats, or other Boats or Wherries, a greater Number of Paſſengers than what are limited reſpectively, as aforeſaid, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending, and being thereof convicted by the Oath of one or more credible Witneſs or Witneſſes, or by the Confeſſion of the Party or Parties before the Lord Mayor of the City of *London* for the Time being, or one or more Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace for the City, County, Town Corporate, Liberty, or Place where the Offence ſhall be committed, or the Offender ſhall be found, or on View of any ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices, ſhall, for the firſt Offence, forfeit the Sum of 5 *l.* and for the ſecond Offence forfeit the Sum of 10 *l.* one Moiety of ſuch Forfeitures to go to the Informer, and the other Moiety to ſuch Uſes as the other Penalties and Forfeitures impoſed by this Act are particularly directed to be applied; and every Perſon or Perſons who ſhall offend in the Premiſes a third Time, ſhall be diſfranchiſed for twelve Months from working, rowing, or navigating any Boat, Wherry, Veſſel, or other Craft, and from enjoying any the Privileges the Members of the ſaid Company of Watermen, Wherrymen, and Lightermen are intitled to, and do enjoy; and in caſe any greater Number of Perſons ſhall be received, taken into, or carried in any ſuch Tilt-boats, Row-barges, Ferry-boats, or other Boats or Wherries than are reſpectively allowed to be carried, as aforeſaid, and any Paſſenger or Paſſengers ſhall be drowned, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons who ſhall work or navigate ſuch Tilt-boats, Row-barges, Ferry-boats, or other Boats or Wherries offending therein, and being thereof lawfully convicted, ſhall be deemed

guilty of Felony, and ſhall be tranſported as Felons.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons ſhall row, work, or navigate any Tilt-boat, which ſhall not be of the Burthen of 15 Tons, nor row, work, or navigate any Boat or Wherry which ſhall not be of the Burthen of 3 Tons, in the Long Ferry between *London* Bridge and *Graveſend*; except ſuch Boat as ſhall be hired by any one Perſon for his own Uſe; upon Pain of forfeiting for every ſuch Offence the Sum of 10 *l.* one Moiety whereof ſhall go to the Informer, and the other Moiety to ſuch Uſes as the other Penalties and Forfeitures impoſed by this Act are particularly directed to be applied.

And whereas there have of late Years been worked and navigated in the Long Ferry between *London* Bridge and *Graveſend*, divers Boats and Wherries which have been built in Imitation of Tilt-boats, with cloſe Decks, whereby the Lives of His Majeſty's Subjects have been often in imminent Danger, and many Perſons have been drowned; therefore to prevent the ſame for the future, be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid 24th Day of *June*, 1737, it ſhall not be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, to row, work, or navigate any Boat or Wherry with a cloſe Deck, commonly called *Graveſend Wherries*, or with Bails nailed to the ſaid Boats and Wherries, and which are not moveable for the carrying or recarrying of Paſſengers for Hire or Gain between *London* Bridge and *Graveſend* aforeſaid (Tilt-boats only excepted) upon Pain that every Perſon or Perſons ſo offending, and being thereof convicted in the Manner aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of 10 *l.* one Moiety whereof ſhall go to the Informer, and the other Moiety to ſuch Uſes as the other Penalties and Forfeitures impoſed by this Act are particularly directed to be applied.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That when and as often as any Watermen or Wherrymen rowing in or belonging to ſuch Boat or Boats, ſhall wilfully or negligently loſe his or their Tide or Tides, either from *Billingſgate* to *Graveſend*, or from *Graveſend* to *Billingſgate*, by putting on Shore for the taking in of other Paſſenger or Paſſengers than whom they at firſt departed and ſet out with, (except as herein is directed) or by waiting or loitering in the Way, by Means whereof the ſaid Paſſengers reſpectively therein ſhall be ſet or landed ſhort by the Space of two Miles or upwards of either of the ſaid Ports or Places to which they are bound, that then, and in every ſuch Caſe all and every ſuch Paſſenger or Paſſengers ſhall be, and are hereby diſcharged from paying for their reſpective Paſſages or Voyages; any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And whereas many Inconveniencies and Caſualties have frequently happened, and do often ariſe and happen, to the endangering of the Lives of His Majeſty's Subjects paſſing and repaſſing by Water to and from *London* and *Graveſend*, in Tilt-boats, and other Boats and Wherries, which are navigated for Hire or Gain, for Want of a due Regulation of the Time and Times of Departure of the ſaid Tilt-boats and other Boats and Wherries, at and from the ſaid reſpective Ports and Places of *London* and *Graveſend*, and for want of navigating the ſaid Boats reſpectively with good and able Hands; be it therefore further enacted, That from and after the ſaid 24th Day of *June*, in the Year of our Lord 1737; the Rulers and Overſeers of the ſaid Watermen, Wherrymen, and Lightermen, or the major Part of them, ſhall, from Time to Time, appoint two or more proper Officers, who ſhall give their conſtant Attendance, as well by Night as by Day, at every Time of High Water at *London* Bridge, and the Firſt of Flood at *Graveſend*; that is to ſay, one or more

more of other ſuch Officers at *Billingſ-gate*, and one or more of other ſuch Officers at *Graveſend*, who, as near as poſſible, at every Time or Times of High Water, and the Firſt of Flood aforeſaid, ſhall publickly ring a Bell at each of the ſaid Places reſpectively, to be provided and hung up for that Purpoſe by the ſaid Rulers and Overſeers, or the major Part of them, and to continue ringing of the ſame by the Space and Time of fifteen Minutes, to give Notice to the ſaid reſpective Tilt-boats and other Boats and Wherries who deſign to paſs the ſaid Ferry between *London* and *Graveſend* by that Tide, to put off and ſet forward on their ſaid reſpective Ferries or Voyages, either from *London* to *Graveſend*, or from *Graveſend* to *London*, as the Caſe ſhall be; and if after ringing of ſuch Bell at each of the ſaid Places reſpectively, by the Time and Space aforeſaid, any ſuch Boat or Boats plying or waiting for Paſſengers, or having any Paſſengers on Board, or there being and deſigning to paſs the ſaid Ferries, or either of them, with Paſſengers on Board, ſhall not immediately depart, and effectually proceed on their ſeveral and reſpective Voyages, without lying by in the River, or putting again on ſhore within Two Miles of the ſaid reſpective Ports or Places of *Billingſgate* or *Graveſend*, as the Caſe may be, for the taking in of any Goods, Paſſenger or Paſſengers; or if any ſuch Boat or Boats ſhall not be provided with, and during the ſaid whole Ferry or Voyage be navigated by, Two ſufficient and able-bodied Men, the younger thereof to be of the Age of Eighteen Years at the leaſt; then, and in every ſuch Caſe, and ſo as often as the ſame ſhall happen, the Owner and Owners of all and every ſuch Boat or Boats not departing, or lying by, or putting on ſhore, or not being provided with, and navigated by, two able and ſufficient bodied Men, as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of 5 *l.* being firſt convicted thereof on the Oath of one or more credible Witneſs or Witneſſes, before one or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace of the Counties, Cities, Town Corporate, Liberty, or Place where the ſaid Offence or Offences ſhall be committed, or the Offender can be found, to be levied and recovered upon the ſaid Boat or Boats, Wherry or Wherries reſpectively, in ſuch Manner as other Penalties and Forfeitures to be incurred by this Act are directed to be levied; one Moiety of ſuch Penalties and Forfeitures to go to the Rulers and Overſeers of the ſaid Company of Watermen, Wherrymen, and Lightermen; and the other Moiety thereof to the Informer or Informers who ſhall proſecute for the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe the ſaid Overſeers and Rulers of the Company of Watermen, Wherrymen, and Lightermen, or the major Part of them, ſhall neglect to ſet up, or cauſe to be ſet up, ſuch Bell or Bells at the Places aforeſaid (which they are hereby authorized and impowered to do) and to appoint a proper Officer or Officers, as aforeſaid, to ring the ſame, within the Space of Fourteen Days after the ſaid Twenty fourth Day of *June*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty ſeven, or ſhall neglect to appoint ſuch proper Perſon or Perſons, from Time to Time thereafter, to ring the ſame; the ſaid Rulers and Overſeers ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds, one Moiety whereof ſhall go to the Poor of the Pariſh where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed, and the other Moiety to ſuch Perſon or Perſons who ſhall inform and ſue for the ſame, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of His Majeſty's Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*; wherein no Eſſoign, Privilege, Protection, Wager of Law, or more than One Imparlance, ſhall be allowed.

And in caſe any ſuch Officer or Officers ſo to be appointed as aforeſaid ſhall neglect to ring ſuch Bell or Bells the Time and Times herein directed, he ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch Offence the Sum of Forty Shillings, to

be

be levied, recovered, and applied in the ſame Manner as the other Penalties and Forfeitures are by this Act directed to be levied, recovered, and applied.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all the Penalties and Forfeitures which ſhall be incurred and forfeited by virtue of this Act, except ſuch of them as are hereby otherwiſe directed to be levied and recovered, ſhall and may be levied and recovered by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels by Warrant or Warrants under the Hand and Seal, or Hands and Seals of the Lord Mayor of the ſaid City of *London*, or One or more Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace for any County, City, Town Corporate, Liberty, or Place where the Offence ſhall be committed, or the Offender ſhall be found.

And the Lord Mayor and Juſtices of the Peace have Power of Commitment, *&c.* in want of ſufficient Diſtreſs.

SECT. IV.

Of the Towns *ſituated on the Banks of the* Thames, *within the* Lord Mayor's *Juriſdiction.*

HAving now done with the Laws made for the Preſervation of this River, and the well governing thoſe who are employed upon it. I come next to a Deſcription of the Places and Towns and Buildings, which are ſeated on the Banks of it, and whatever elſe is worthy Notice, on either Side, in *Kent*, *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, and *Surrey*: Beginning, as the Lord Mayor's Juriſdiction does, at *Graveſend* in *Kent*, and *Tilbury-Fort* in *Eſſex*.

1. *Graveſend*, in *Kent*, being the common landing Place for Strangers and Sea Men, in their Paſſage to *London*, and the ready Road for *France*, is well inhabited, and much reſorted to, having a great Number of Inns, Taverns, and other Houſes of Entertainment: Its Markets are on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, which are well furniſhed with Proviſions. It is a Mayor Town, and about 20 Miles from *London*; the greateſt Part of it was conſumed by Fire in the Year 1727; but was ſoon rebuilt; particularly the Church which is a beautiful Building with a lofty Spire. And in Purſuance of the before recited Act, there is erected at this Place a handſome Turret with a Bell to give Notice to the Watermen when to ſet off for *London*.

At this Place a Centinel is conſtantly ſet to watch all Ships that paſs, which are obliged to be cleared here, although already cleared in the Port of *London*; upon ſeeing any Ship come down the River, he fires a Gun that ſhe may come to, if ſhe refuſes on the firſt Firing, it is repeated twice more, and if ſhe goes on, he gives a Signal to *Tilbury-Fort*, which fires a Cannon upon her: Every Ship that does not call, incurs a Penalty.

2. The *Block-Houſes*, called *Tilbury Fort*, are, one near *Graveſend*, in *Kent*, and the other oppoſite to it, near a ſmall Town, called *Tilbury*, in *Eſſex*, which is famous for Queen *Elizabeth*'s going thither to review her Forces, after the Defeat of the *Spaniſh* Armado, on St. *James*'s Day, in the Year 1588. Theſe Forts are well ſtored with Ammunition and Guns, continually mounted and loaded, ſo that no Ship or Veſſel can come in, or go out, of the River, without their Permiſſion. That on the *Eſſex* Side is the largeſt, and moſt open, to command Veſſels; and here is always kept a Garriſon of Soldiers for its Security, with a good Track of Ground walled in.

3. *Greenhith*, on the *Kentiſh* Side, is chiefly noted for its Chalk-Pits; many Hoys and ſmall Veſſels being employed to carry to *London*, and other Places, the Chalk of which Lime, ſo uſeful in Building, is made.

4. *Grayes*, is an indifferent Market-Town, but of ſome Acconnt for Calves and Poultry. A little more Weſtward is a Place called *Stone-neſs*, which is at the Entrance into that Part of the River called *Long-Reach*.

5. *Dartford-Creek*, ſo called from the Town of *Dartford*, not far from it.

This

is is a handſome, well inhabited wn, being the high Road from *Lon-* to *Rocheſter*, *Maidſtone*, *Canterbu-* and *Dover*. By the Help of this ek, which falleth into the *Thames*, rn, and other Commodities are eaſi- tranſported from thence to *London*, ich makes its Market, which is on *turdays*, very much reſorted to.

6. About a Mile Weſt of *Dartford* ek, is *Crayfordneſs*.

7. *Erith* is the next Town, which is no great Account: Over-againſt it, the *Eſſex* Side, is a Place called *Cold-rbour*.

8. *Raynham Creek* is on the *Eſſex* e; as is alſo *Dagenham Creek*, where long ſince, was a great Breach, ich overflowed ſeveral hundred Acres Land, and was for a long Time en- vour'd to be ſtopt in vain, the Works, en they had gone a little Way to- rds it, being frequently blown up by Tides; till at length it was under- en and well performed by Capt. *rry*. About a Mile and an half more eſt, is the *Half-way-Tree*, on the *Eſ-* Side, and oppoſite to it, in *Kent*, *Half-way-Houſe*, ſo called being ted in the Mid-way beteen *London* d *Graveſend*.

9. *Barking-Creek* is next, and two les farther, on the ſame Side is a uſe, ſtanding by itſelf, called the *vil's Houſe*.

10. *Woolwich* is the next Town on *Kentiſh* Side, it lies low, and is not koned very healthy; but, on Ac- unt of the Dock, and Royal Navy, well inhabited, eſpecially by thoſe, o have their Dependance thereon. this Dock our beſt Ships of War have en built.

11. Over-againſt *Woolwich*, on the *ſex* Side, is *Ham-Creek*.

The next Place to be noted on the *ames* is the *Iſle of Dogs*; a low Mar- Ground, ſo called, as it is reported, om a Waterman's murdering a Man this Place who had a Dog with him, hich would not leave his Maſter's Bill nſtrained by Hunger to ſwim over to *eenwich*, and doing this frequent-ly, it was obſerv'd by the Watermen plying there, who following the Dog, by that Means, diſcover'd the Body of the murder'd Man. Soon after the Dog ſwimming over to *Greenwich*, ſnarled at a Waterman, who ſat there, and would not be beaten off, which the other Watermen perceiving and know- ing of the Murder, they apprehended this ſtrange Waterman, who confeſs'd the Fact, and was condemned and exe- cuted for it.

12. Over-againſt the *Iſle of Dogs*, is *Greenwich*, a pleaſant Town, well in- habited, and once graced with a ſtately Palace, whoſe Foundation was laid by *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter*; out of the Ruins of which, King *Charles* the Second began a fine Building of Free Stone, but for ſome Reaſons diſcontinu- ed it, and King *William* the Third, founded an Hoſpital there, for the En- couragement of Seamen, by making Proviſion for them when by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, they are diſabled from farther Service at Sea, and not in a Condition to maintain themſelves. As alſo for the Widows or Children of ſuch diſabled Seamen and others, that happen to be ſlain or drown- ed in the King's Service.

In Order to which his Majeſty grant- ed a Parcel of Ground in this Place, containing near 9 Acres, with the Roy- al Palace erected thereon by King *Charles* the Second, which alone coſt that King 36,000 *l.* and tho' King *William* was then engag'd in an expenſive War with *France*, yet his Majeſty was pleas'd to grant 2000 *l.* a Year, payable out of the Enchequer towards the re-edifying, perfecting and endowing this Hoſpital, relying for the reſt upon the voluntary Aſſiſtance and Contribution of his well- diſpos'd Subjects. For the receiving of which, as well as for the conſtituting and eſtabliſhing the Foundation of this Hoſpital, and the Forming of Rules and Statutes for the Government there- of, his Majeſty did alſo appoint Com- miſſiners. This Commiſſion was re- new'd and enlarg'd by Queen *Anne*.

During the Reign of King *George* I. the

the Building was delayed, and in the Reign of his preſent Majeſty it was reaſſumed. One Angle of it which was only wanting to compleat the grand Deſign is now perfected upon the Original Plan, and renders it the compleateſt Structure of that Kind in *Europe*, but we ſhall refer the Reader for a particular Deſcription thereof to its proper Place under the Article of *Greenwich* Hoſpital.

Joining to the Palace, is a ſmall, but pleaſant Park, which was deſigned by M. *Le Notre*, the famous *Frenchman*, who plann'd likewiſe St. *James*'s Park. Upon a Hill, about half a Mile from the Houſe, is the Royal Obſervatory, from whence there is a moſt delightful Proſpect; it is inhabited by the Aſtronomical Profeſſor Dr. *Edmund Halley*.

13. The next Town is *Deptford*, the upper and lower Parts taken together make it very large: The Upper is the beſt inhabited on Account of his Majeſty's Dock and Store-houſes, for Building and Equipping Ships for the Royal Navy; there is likewiſe another Yard for Building Merchant Ships. This Town parts the Counties of *Kent* and *Surry*. It has two Churches.

14. The next Place we come to is *Blackwall*, on the *Middleſex* Side; where there is a very ſpacious Dock and Yard, for Building and Rigging Ships, belonging to Sir *Henry Johnſon*.

15. *Limehouſe* is a populous Place on the ſame Side, where is built a very large new Church, being one of the Fifty, it was erected by Act of Parliament, made in the Reign of Q. *Ann*.

16. On the other Side, in *Surrey*, is *Rotherhith*, a populous Place, alſo chiefly inhabited by ſuch, whoſe Dependence is on the Sea.

Near this Place is *Cuckold's-Point*, where there is always a large Pair of Horns fixed to a Pole, the Reaſon of which, neither Mr. *Stow*, nor any one elſe, has accounted for: But of this more hereafter.

Having paſſed through the Bridge, by *London*, and *Southwark*, we come to *Weſtminſter*-Bridge deſigned to be carried croſs the River from *Old Palace Yard* to *Stangate*; of which we ſhall give a Deſcription, and the Riſe and Progreſs thereof when we treat of the City of *Weſtminſter*; and then by *Lambeth* Palace, which will be more particularly deſcribed, we come next to *Vaux-Hall*, a Place noted for its Gardens, a great Reſort for young People of Pleaſure in the Summer Seaſon, and made very famous lately, by a new Kind of Entertainment introduced there, after the *Italian* Manner, which is an Evening Diverſion of Muſick in the open Air.

17. The next Place is called the *Neat-Houſes*, chiefly inhabited by Gardeners, who ſupply a great Part of the Town with Kitchen Garden Stuff.

18. The next is *Chelſea College*, a Royal Hoſpital, for the Entertainment of diſabled, or ſuperannuated Officers and Soldiers, which was founded by King *Charles* II. carry'd on by his Brother, King *James* II, and perfected by King *William* III. More of this will be ſaid in the Chapter of Colleges and Hoſpitals. Joining to it, is a Houſe belonging to the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*, firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Town of *Chelſea* is not large, but has ſeveral well built Houſes in it, and Seats of Noblemen; as the Palace of the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; a Houſe belonging to the Duke of *Beaufort*, and another to the Duke of *Ancaſter*.

19 *Batterſea*, almoſt over-against *Chelſea*, is a pretty good Town; where are likewiſe many Gardeners, who ſerve *London* and *Weſtminſter* with Garden-Stuff. The principal Houſe in this Town, is the Seat of the Right Honourable *Walter*, Lord Viſcount *St. John* of *Batterſea*.

20. *Putney*, alſo ſeated on the *Surrey* Side, has ſeveral large and good Houſes in it.

21. *Fulham*, is on the *Middleſex* Side; a pretty large Town, with ſome good Houſes in it. Between theſe two laſt mentioned Towns, is a Bridge o

the *Thames*, which was begun to built, and finiſhed in the Year 29.

The Plan of this Undertaking, after eral others had been rejected, was wn by Mr. *Cheſelden*, a Gentleman, o in his Profeſſion of Chirurgery, raiſed his Name to the higheſt De- e of Reputation, and by the Directi- he gave in this ſtrong, uſeful, and ious Piece of Architecture, has in a at Meaſure, ſhewn the Affinity there mongſt the Sciences.

Upon the aforeſaid Plan, Mr. *Phil-* executed the Work, which is, be- es the Brick-Work at each End, 789 et long; the largeſt Opening for the ſſage of Veſſels, is in the Middle, 36 et wide; at convenient Diſtances, two more, 25 Feet wide; and two re, nearer the Shoars, 20 Feet wide; the reſt are 15 and 10 Feet alter- ely: Thoſe of 15 are open alſo for Paſſage of Boats; but thoſe of 10 et are only for the Water, which never any Fall, as at *London*- dge.

The Width of this Bridge, for the ſſage of Carriages, is 24 Feet; and poſite to each other, at 10 Feet Di- nce, are Works, which look like ſtions, well braced to each Row of es, and which ſerve as Buttrices to the dge below, and above make Trian- ar Receſſes for the Paſſengers, as aches, Waggons, *&c.* go by. From s Mechaniſm it happens, that the ils need none of thoſe Supports call- Spandrels, which are always uſed in ooden-Bridges; and all theſe Advan- es ariſe without increaſing the Ex- nce.

On *Putney* Side, there is a Terras of Feet, encloſed from the Water by Vall; and to prevent the Earth from ving it out, there are Arches turned rizontally; a Contrivance effectual that End, though never uſed be- e, by which Means this Wall, ugh the Tide riſes 12 Feet againſt has never bent or ſtarted, and can ny Time be taken down, or re- ed, without any Inconvenience, er to the Terras or Paſſage.

The Money for building this Bridge, was raiſed by Subſcription, and anſwers ſo well, that the Subſcribers have, at preſent, Nine-*per Cent.* at leaſt for their Money, which is paid them by a Duty called Pontage, ſettled by Act of Parliament. Every Coach and ſix Horſes, that go over it, paying 2 *s.* Every Coach and Four, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Coach and Two 1 *s.* Every Waggon, having four Horſes, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Leſs than Four, 1 *s.* Every Horſe 2 *d.* and Foot Paſſenger 1 *d.* on *Sundays*; and an Half-penny on other Days; this Difference is made, that ſome Satisfaction may be given to the Ferry, which uſed to be there on *Sundays*. To burn or pull down this Bridge, is Felony, Stat. 19 *Geo.* I. Cap. 36.

In *Parſon*'s-*Green*, which belongs to *Fulham* Pariſh, are ſeveral very good Houſes, particularly the Earl of *Peterborough*'s, which has very fine Gardens belonging to it. Weſtward of the Town is likewiſe the Biſhop of *London*'s Palace.

22. *Barn Elms*, and *Mortlake*, are both on the *Surrey* Side; the laſt is a long Town, with ſeveral good Houſes in it, the Seats of Merchants and Gentlemen.

23. At *Chiſwick*, on the other Side, is the Seat and Gardens of *Richard* Earl of *Burlington*; a Nobleman diſtinguiſh'd for his fine Taſte in the polite Arts.

24. Next to this is *Brentford*, the Old and the New; the laſt is a conſiderable Market Town, well inhabited, and has ſeveral good Inns, and Houſes of Entertainment in it. Its Market, which is on *Tueſday*, is well ſupplied with Proviſions, brought by the Higlers. Not far from this Town, is a fine old Houſe, called *Sion*-Houſe, formerly belonging to the Earls of *Northumberland*, but now to his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*, who married the Heireſs of that Family.

25. Oppoſite to *Brentford* in *Surrey*, is *Kew-Green*, where are ſeveral good Houſes, eſpecially one belonging to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*.

26. *Iſle-*

26. *Iſleworth*, in *Middleſex*, is a large Town, with many well built Houſes.

27. *Richmond* is a pretty large Town very agreeable in the Summer Seaſon. His Majeſty has a pleaſant Seat here, in which he takes great Delight. Here is ſtill to be ſeen the Royal Palace, wherein King *Henry* VIII. and Queen *Elizabeth* ended their Days; but it is now much decayed, and parcelled out into Tenements. From the Hill is a moſt beautiful Proſpect of the *Thames*, and neighbouring Towns and Villages. Here alſo is a noble Park, encompaſſed with a Wall, at leaſt, ſix Miles about; which is a Part of her Late Majeſty Queen *Caroline*'s Dowry. In the Park alſo, belonging to the Palace, is the ſo much celebrated Hermitage, which was a Place of Retirement for her Majeſty, adorned with the Buſto's of thoſe four great *Engliſh* Philoſophers, Sir *Iſaac Newton*, Dr. *Samuel Clark*, Mr. *John Locke*, and Mr. *Wollaſton*.

28. A little higher, on the ſame Side with *Richmond*, is *Ham*-Houſe, and Walks, the Seat of the Earl of *Dyſert*.

29. *Twickenham*, on the oppoſite Side, is a handſome Town, inhabited by many Perſons of Quality and Faſhion. Here are the Seats of the Earls of *Bradford* and *Strafford*, of the Counteſſes of *Suffolk*, *Weſtmorland* and *Ferrers*; Mr. Secretary *Johnſtoun*, and Mr. *Pope*, the Poet.

30. The next is a ſmall Town, called *Teddington*, of little Account. It's Name, in ſome antient Records is found to be *Tydeending-Town*, the Tide before the Building of *London*-Bridge, flowing thither, which was the Reaſon of its being ſo called.

31. We come next to *Kingſton*, in *Surrey*, which is joined to *Kingſtonwick* in *Middleſex*, by a Wooden Bridge, that brings great Advantage to the Town; for the conveying Corn, &c. to its Market, very conſiderable for Grain, Poultry, and all Sorts of Proviſions, and is much reſorted unto every *Saturday*, by Mealmen and Higlers. The Town is large, and well inhabited. It is an antient Corporation, gover by Bailiffs, &c. and enjoyeth Immunities, being the uſual Pl where one of the Aſſizes for the Co is held, and where the Juſtices one of their Quarter Seſſions. T Town is of Note, for being the Pl where, upon a Stage in the open M ket-place, was ſet the Chair, in wh *Athelſtan*, *Etheldred*, and *Edwin* crowned Kings, and received their perial Scepters: and from thence ſaid this Town took its Name of *Ki ſton*, being before called *Moreford*.

32. The next Place is *Thame Di ton*, of little Account.

33. The next, *Hampton-Court*, wh Palace was built by Cardinal *Wo* in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. and enlarged by the ſaid King, and beautified by King *Will.* III. who ſo much delight in it, that he beſto great Coſt on it, to bring it to a Form. The new Buildings and Gard there, are truly magnificent; the venues leading to it, very ſtately; has the Advantage of two Parks; among the Furniture within, are of the fineſt Pictures in *Europe*, pa cularly the *Cartoons* of *Raphael U bin*.

Not far from the Court is *Hamp Town*, indifferent large with ſome g Houſes in it. It hath a Free-ſch Here is a Ferry croſs the *Thame Moulſey*-Heath, famous for Cric Matches.

34. *Sunbury* is in the ſame Cou but of no great Account.

35. *Walton upon Thames* is a pre large Town well inhabited.

36. *Shepperton* is the next, bu Place of little Account.

37. *Weybridge* is a Town well inh bited, where was once a Royal Pal called *Oatlands*, and where are two Noblemens Seats, one of the E of *Lincoln*, and the other of the E of *Portmore*.

38. *Chertſey* in *Surrey*, is at ſo Diſtance from the *Thames*, where Bridge of Wood. It is a good M ket-Town. This Place is famous

he Retirement and Death of Mr. *Abraham Cowley*, the Poet.

39. *Lalem* is a Place of ſmall Account.

40. *Stanes*, is a ſmall Market-Town, n the County of *Middleſex*, ſeated on he High Road from *London* to the Weſtern Parts of *England*. At this Place s a Bridge over the River *Thames*, which leads to *Egham* in *Surrey*; and little above this endeth the Lord Mayor's Juriſdiction.

SECT. V.

Of the Locks, Floodgates, *and* Wears *in the River of* Thames.

IN the Year 1579, there were twenty-three Locks, ſixteen Mills, ixteen Flood-gates, and ſeven Wears n this River, between *Maidenhead* nd *Oxford*. One *John Biſhop* comlained of this to the Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*: To whom he ſhewed how y theſe Stoppages of the Water, ſeveal Perſons, to the Number of 15 or 6, had been drowned, and their Goods loſt, in four Years, who all beonged to Barges and Veſſels that uſed he River.

Notwithſtanding which Complaint, bout the Year 1584, or 1585, there ere above 70 Locks and Wears. The efore-mentioned *John Biſhop* comlained of this to the Lord Treaſurer, nd in *October* 1585, petitioned the Queen, in the Names of the Widows nd Fatherleſs Children, whoſe Huſands and Parents had been loſt by theſe Means, ſetting forth, the great Miſhief that was done to her loving Subects, by the great Number of dangeous Locks, Wears, Mills, and Floodgates, unlawfully erected, and made n, and upon many Places of the River, ontrary to the Statutes againſt the ame, neceſſarily provided. He prayd her Majeſty to command, that this Complaint and a Proof thereof, conained in a Writing, and thereunto nnexed, might be diligently heard, nd examined; and ſuch Order taken s the Neceſſity of the Caſe required. He ſpake of ten Kings who made good Laws againſt theſe Stoppages of the Water in the *Thames*, viz. *Henry* III. *Edward* III. *Richard* II. *Henry* IV. *Henry* V. *Henry* VI. *Edward* IV. *Henry* VII. *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. and Queen *Elizabeth*.

The Perſons concerned in theſe Locks, *&c.* gave in a Note by Way of Petition, to the ſaid Lord Treaſurer, the very Day after this Complaint, ſhewing the Reaſons for maintaining them upon the River; with the Cauſes of the Danger thereof, and ſome Account of the Perſons who were drowned there.

Firſt, That they were of as great Antiquity as the Towns and Villages whereunto they joined, and had as antient Evidence to be ſhewn for them, as any Man hath for any Land he held within the Realm. That they were of great Neceſſity for the Paſſage of Barges, and eſpecially at low Water; for as then, for want of Water, when they lay on the Ground, they had no Help but by ſhutting the ſaid Locks, to ſend down Flaſhes of Water to ſet them on Float, which might otherwiſe lie ſtill for a long Time. That within the Banks and Wears belonging to the Mills, infinite Loads of Chalk and other Rubbiſh were contained, which if they ſhould be looſened, would choak up the Paſſage of the River. That notwithſtanding divers and ſundry Laws heretofore made for the Furtherance and Paſſage of Ships, Barges, and other Veſſels; yet were the ſaid Mills, Locks, and Wears within the River of *Thames* never impeached, as Things repugnant to Law, or offenſive to the Commonwealth, until ſuch Time as one *Biſhop* began his outrageous Attempts therein. It was alſo to be underſtood, that the Mills, Locks, and Wears within the River, amounting in the whole to the Number of ſeventy or thereabouts, were for part of the Queen's Inheritance: And for the Reſidue, the Inheritance of divers others of her Subjects, the Queen having only a Way, or Paſſage, for her People through the ſaid Locks,

Locks, and that *Marlow* Lock, particularly, was well maintained, or better, than ever it was in any Age past. And that it was obtained from the Queen in the Tenth Year of her Reign, and that the same was now as well and carefully sued as ever it was; and so fully proved by sundry Depositions, remaining of Record in her Majesty's Court of Star-Chamber; besides sundry Depositions taken before the Commissioners of Sewers, as also by the several Decrees made in the Queen's said Court of Star-Chamber.

2dly, As for the Causes why the Passage thro' these Locks, were become somewhat more perilous than heretofore they were; That the Barges were now of greater Burthen than ever they used to be; that they laded them without any Measure; that they were in time past, wont to unlade Part of their Lading beneath the Lock, when they were to come up, and take it in again above; and namely, when they brought up but seven or eight Loads, whereas now of 20 Loads they commonly would not unlade any thing, that they entertain'd People of no Skill, and such as many of them, used not that Foresight that was proper; that many times they would travel up and down so late and so early, that they could not see what they did; that they commonly spared neither Sabbath Day or others; besides much ill Demeanor too long to be recited; and in fine, that there was more likelyhood of Peril in these Days than heretofore, in that the Number of Barges within the Time of Memory, were encreas'd from the Number of ten or twelve, to that of fourscore, or thereabouts.

Lastly, As to the Persons drowned at *Marlow*-Lock within these eight Years: One was drowned by manifest Negligence, partly by the Barges being over-charged with a greater Burthen than should have been: And also, that it wanted Wash-boards on the Sides, as all other Barges commonly had for their Defence; another in Truth was drowned, but not at the Lock; another kill'd by his own Negligence and Folly; another came up the said Lock in the Winter so late, as he could not discern what he did. That it was no Wonder if they now and then break a Cable, being many Times made of ill Stuff; and their Barges so great, and so unmeasurably laden, that in all Ages past, some now and then, had, by Negligence of Watermen, perished, at the said Lock, which next to the Providence of Almighty God, was by the good Foresight and Provision of the Passengers chiefly to be avoided, and could not otherwise be provided for.

At another Time, when the like Complaint was made against these Mills, Locks, and Wears, these Things were said and proved, for the Maintenance of them. *First*, That they were erected and made, and so have continued for many hundred Years, without any Challenge, or Interruption. That the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, whereof the last was made in the 12 *Edw.* VI. that relate to the Reformation of Locks and Wears, extend only to such as then were erected, to the Disturbance of Barges, and other Vessels. Whereas, at that Time, there was no common Passage for Barges, at *Marlow*, or *Bysham*, as it was upon strong Presumption thought. That it was further to be most manifestly proved, that within the Memory of such as were then living, there was not above the Number of four Barges that passed so far into the River *Thames*, as *Marlow*, or *Bysham*; and that such as then passed, were not above half the Burthen of such as now commonly pass by the said River; being near about the Number of threescore. That it was most certain and true, that such inconsiderate People, and namely of the said Bargemen, as wished, or desired the Decay, or pulling down the Locks and Wears, desired therein but their own great Hinderance, or rather undoing; considering, that without them, they could not pass; and that many Times, and especially at low Waters, they

hey were forced to deſire the ſhutting f the ſaid Locks, that Water might e conveyed to remove their Barges, hen they were ſet on Ground. That f the ſaid Wears ſhould be pulled own, there were ſuch Quantities of halk, and other Rubbiſh therein, as hat by the looſing thereof ſuch Hills would grow in many Places, as that a mall Boat, in divers Places of the *Thames*, would hardly paſs. That in Caſe the ſaid Paſſage ſhould be diſturbd, it would not only tend to the great Let and Hinderance of the Queen's Proviſions, and of her City of *London*, ut alſo of divers her Subjects and Peole. That if any Diſorder were herein, he ſame were to be reformed by the rdinary Proceedings of the Queen's Majeſty's Laws, and not otherwiſe.

SECT. V.

Of the ſeveral Reaches, Eyghts, Locks, Flaſhes, Floodgates, *and* Wears *in the River of* Thames.

THE Names of the Reaches below *London*-Bridge are,

1. The *Pool*, which reaches from he Tower to *Limehouſe*, and is much requented by the Colliers.

2. *Limehouſe* Reach, which extends rom *Limehouſe* to *Poplar*.

3. *Greenwich* Reach, which reaches rom *Poplar*, by the *Iſle of Dogs*, to elow *Greenwich* on one Side of the iver, and on the other, half-way to *Blackwall*.

4. *Blackwall*-Reach, which extends rom *Blackwall* to a Reach called

5. *Nel hope Bugby*'s *Hole*, which exnds to

6. *Woolwich* Reach, which paſſes y *Woolwich* till it joins

7. *Long*-Reach, ſo called becauſe its he longeſt Reach below Bridge.

8. The next is called *Barking* Shelf, hich reaches to *Dagenham* Creek, here the next Winding of the River called

9. *Dagenham* Jetty, which reaches *Rayneham* Creek, where it joins

10. *Erith* Reach, ſo called from the Town of *Erith*, which is ſituated on this Winding of the River.

11. The next Reach is called *Rands*, and paſſing by *Purfleet*, the next Turning of the River is called

12. *Long*-Reach, which extends to

13. *St. Clement*'s Reach, on which Winding of the River is ſituate *Greenhith*, a little below which is

14. *Northfleet Hope*, a Reach ſo called from *Northfleet*, a Town ſituate at a ſmall Diſtance from the River.

15. The laſt Reach is that of *Graveſend*.

Theſe Reaches are ſo many Turnings and Windings of the River, and which though ſome of them are looked on as dangerous for Paſſengers in tempeſtuous Weather, yet they are of great Uſe and Benefit to the Navigation of the River. For though the Diſtance is twenty-five Miles at leaſt by Water from *London* Bridge to *Graveſend*, yet it is High Water at *London* in an Hour after it is High Water at *Graveſend*: And yet if the River was ſtrait, the Differenee could not be much leſs.

The Names of the Reaches above *London*-Bridge are,

1. *Whitehall*-Reach, which begins at the *Temple*, and extends to *Weſtminſter*-Bridge.

2. *Chelſea*-Reach, which begins about Half a Mile below *Chelſea*-College, and extends to *Batterſea*. It is generally counted a very dangerous Part of the River in boiſterous Weather, it lying open to the Wind, and many Boats have been overſet here and Paſſengers drowned before the late Act commenced in the Year 1737. ſince which Time few have been loſt either here, or in any other Part of the River; for it was obſervable, that moſt of thoſe Accidents was occaſioned either through the Greedineſs of the Watermen in taking a greater Number of Paſſengers into their Boats than they

could contain, or their Ignorance, Unſkilfulneſs and Imbecility: All which, the ſaid Act has provided againſt, and remedied.

3. *Batterſea*-Reach. And
4. *Putney*-Reach, *&c.*

The firſt Eyght, or little Iſland, in the *Thames*, is at *Chiſwick*; that called *Brentford* or *Kew* Eyght, is a pretty Spot of Ground, inhabited by a Fiſherman, who has built a very handſome Houſe; which is likewiſe a Houſe of Entertainment, and in the Summer-time is much reſorted to.

There is another Eyght farther up the River with a Houſe on it, and inhabited by a Fiſherman.

There are ſeveral other Eyghts, as at *Iſleworth*, *Twickenham*, *Teddington*, *Kingſton*, *Hampton*, *Sunbury*, &c. all which are under the Juriſdiction and Conſervacy of the Lord Mayor and Citizens of *London*.

And ſo great is the Power of the Lord Mayor, in Matters relating to this noble River, that all the Towns, and in ſome Meaſure even the Counties lying on and bordering upon the *Thames* are ſubject to him; for his Lordſhip can hold a Court of Conſervacy in any Town or Place in the Counties of *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, *Surry* and *Kent*, bordering on the ſaid River, and ſummons a Jury of Freeholders out of either of the ſaid Counties, whereſoever he thinks proper to hold his Court of Conſervacy, and the Sheriffs of the ſaid Counties muſt cauſe ſuch Jurymen to appear.

Beſides the Reaches, *&c.* beforementioned, there are ſeveral Locks, Bridges, Wears and Flaſhes, higher up the River, towards the Source thereof, which are maintained at a great Expence for the Safety and Expedition of Navigators, and for the Support of which, the Bargemen by Cuſtom, Time out of Mind, are obliged to pay certain Sums of Money at their paſſing and repaſſing the ſame: As for Inſtance, the *Thames* begins to be navigable at *Lechlade* in *Glocesterſhire*, where it is able to bear a Barge of 50 Ton: And the following Table is an exact Account of what Locks and Bridges they afterwards paſs in their Way to *London*, and what each reſpective Barge pays at ſuch Places, as alſo the Diſtances of the one from the other by Water, tho' we muſt obſerve by the Way, that between *Lechlade* and *Oxford* there are few or no Locks, but in Summer, when the Water is low, they pay what is here ſet down for Flaſhes only.

Places.	*Miles*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Lechlade *to St.* John's *B.*	½	0	1	6
Buſhet Lock	2	0	2	6
Farmers Wires, *or* Weres	1	0	1	0
Lower Farmers Wires	1	0	1	0
Days Wires	1	0	1	0
Radcot-Bridge Stone	2	0	0	0
Beck's Wire	1	0	0	0
Oldman's Wire	2	0	1	0
Ruſhy Wire	1	0	1	0
Rudge's Wire	1	0	1	0
Thames Wire	1	0	1	0
Ducksford Wire	3	0	0	0
Shifford Wire	1	0	1	0
Lumbreſs	1	0	1	0
Newbridge Stone	1	0	0	0
Cock's Wire	1	0	1	0
Noah's Ark	2	0	1	0
Langley's Ark	2	0	1	0
Pinkle	1	0	0	0
Bolde's Wire	1	0	1	0
King's Wire	2	0	0	0
Godſtow Stone Bridge	1	0	0	0
Oxford ditto	2	0	0	0
Iſley Turn Pikes	2	0	2	6
Sandford Lock & Turn P.	2	1	2	6
Newnham Lock	2	0	2	6
Cullam Turn-Pike and the Old Lock	2	1	0	0
Cullam Stone Bridge	½	0	0	0
Sutton Lock	1	1	15	0
Day's Lock	6	0	1	0
Benſon Lock	4	0	15	0
Wallingford Stone Bridge	½	0	2	0
Mousford Lock	3	0	1	0
Cleve Lock	1	1	5	0
Goring Lock	1½	1	5	0
Hart's Lock	2	0	0	0

Whitchur

Whitchurch Lock	1	0 15	0
Maple Durham Lock	2	0 12	6
Caverſham Lock and Wooden Bridge	3	0 12	6
Sunning ditto	3	0 10	0
Cotterel's Lock	3	0 7	6
Marſh Lock	4	0 7	6
Henley Bridge, Wood.	1	0 0	0
Hameldon Lock	2	0 9	0
New Lock	4	0 7	6
Temple Lock	1	0 3	0
Marlow Lock and W. Bridge	2	0 4	0
Bolter's Lock	4	0 7	6
Maidenhead W. Bridge	½	0 0	0
Windſor W. Bridge	8	0 0	0
Datchet W. Bridge	1	0 0	0
Staines W. Bridge	6	0 0	0
Chertſey W. Bridge	6	0 0	0
Kingſton W. Bridge	10	0 10	0
London Stone Bridge	20	0 0	0

So that a Barge paſſing from *Lechlade* to *Kingſton* in Summer-time pays 3 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* From *Oxford* 12 *l.* 8 *s.*

From this Table it appears, that his noble Stream is navigable 138 Miles above *London* Bridge, and from the Sea to *Lechlade* upwards of 200.

Having taken this View of the *Thames*, we muſt conclude, that it is great Pity, and what behoves every Citizen as much as in him lies to prevent, the daily flinging in of Filth, Rubbiſh, &c. into the *Thames*, ſince the Stream not only thereby made foul and impure, but the prodigious Quantity thereof, muſt in Time impair and leſſen the Channel; which is already too much affected by the Sand Banks, which gathering up in Heaps very much obſtruct the Navigation of the River, there being one at the Bridge appearing on both Sides, which encreaſes viſibly, and if not timely removed muſt be attended with very bad Conſequences, as alſo a very large one oppoſite the *Savoy*, which ſtretches into the Bed of the River near 200 Yards in a ſemicircular Form, very dangerous to Paſſengers, and detrimental to the Watermen, &c.

SECT. VI.

Of the Frozen Thames.

NOtwithſtanding the moderate Climate of *England* the River *Thames* hath been three Times frozen over, within Memory of ſeveral now living, and the Inhabitants of the City and Suburbs have exerciſed their Arts and Trades on the Ice, and have been diverted with various Shows and Entertainments on the River, and the Severities of Cold and Froſt hath only contributed to advance their Ingenuity, and give them Diverſion: The firſt was in the Year 1684, which laſted thirteen Weeks, Booths were erected, and a perfect Street formed from the *Old Swan* to *Weſtminſter*, in which were Shops of all Kinds; Bulls were baited, Coaches and Carts paſſed and repaſſed as in the Streets, the Second was in the Year 1715, in which the Citizens did the ſame, and what is very remarkable, notwithſtanding the Froſt was ſo ſuddenly broke that the Lawyers walked on the Ice to *Weſtminſter* Hall in the Morning, and came back in Boats in the Afternoon, yet no Perſon was loſt or received Damage by it; the laſt began on *Chriſtmas* Night in the Year 1739, and continued eight Weeks, which did not come ſo ſuddenly, and went away gradually, by which Means the Ice roſe in Mountains, and the Way was not ſo ſmooth as in the two former; yet ſo much that great Numbers paſſed on Foot croſs the River, there were all kinds of Trades and Diverſions exerciſed thereon, even ſo high up as *Fulham*, and vaſt Numbers of People had their Names printed on the Ice, which they preſerve in their Families as a Memorial thereof to Poſterity.

This Noble River, the Pride and Support of Ages paſt, and the Source of the Riches of the preſent Age, cannot be more agreeably or properly deſcribed than by the following immor-

tal Lines of Sir *John Denham*, in his Poem of *Cooper's Hill*.

MY Eye descending from the Hill surveys,
Where THAMES *amongst the wanton Vallies strays;*
THAMES *the most lov'd of all the* Ocean's *Sons,*
By his old Sire to his Embraces runs,
Hasting to pay his Tribute to the Sea,
Like mortal Life to meet Eternity.
Tho' with those Streams he no Resemblance hold,
Whose Foam is Amber, and their Gravel Gold;
His genuine and less guilty Wealth t'explore,
Search not his Bottom, but survey his Shore;
O'er which he kindly spreads his spacious Wing,
And hatches Plenty for th'ensuing Spring,
Nor then destroys it with too fond a Stay,
Like Mothers which their Infants overlay:
Nor with a sudden and impetuous Wave,
Like profuse Kings, resumes the Wealth he gave:
No unexpected Inundations spoil
The Mower's Hopes, nor mocks the Plowman's Toil;
But Godlike his unwearied Bounty flows,
First loves to do, then loves the Good he does:
Nor are his Blessings to his Banks confin'd,
But free and common as the Sea or Wind,
When he to boast, or to disperse his Stores,
Full of the Tribute of the grateful Shores
Visits the World, and in his flying Towers
Brings home to us, and makes both Indies *our's;*
Finds Wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it wants,
Cities in Deserts, Woods in Cities plants,
So that to us no Thing, no Place is strange,
While his fair Bosom is the World's Exchange:
O could I flow like thee, and make thy Stream
My great Example, as it is my Theme!
Tho' deep yet clear, tho' gentle yet not dull,
Strong without Rage, without o'erflowing full:
Heaven her Eridanus *no more shall boast,*
Whose Fame in thine like lesser Currents lost,
Thy nobler Streams shall visit Jove's *Abodes,*
To shine amongst the Stars, and bathe the Gods.

SECT. VII.

Of the River LEA.

THIS pleasant and useful River, which is the largest in the County of *Hertford*, flows along from *Hertford* and *Ware*, and so by the Counties of *Essex* and *Middlesex*; washing *Low-Layton*, on the East a Village which takes its Name from it, and then by *Temple-Mill*, *Old Ford*, and *Stratford le Bow* to the *Thames*.

An Act of Parliament was made in the Year 1571, the 13th of Queen *Elizabeth*, for a Cut to be made in this River to bring it to *London*; but it was not made navigable till the Year 1580, by cleansing and repairing it as far as *Ware*, by Order from the Queen, and the Lords of her Council. *Thomas Fanshaw*, Esq; who possessed the Manor of *Ware*-Park, was a great Instrument in bringing this to bear, for the more convenient Conveyance of his Goods, &c. to and from *London*, as well as for the Good of the Publick.

The Malsters and Farmers in the Parish of *Enfield* and the Parts thereabouts were very much displeas'd at this, because the Carriage of *Malt* and other Grain by Water to *London* made them cheaper than could be afforded by those who brought them by Land Carriage, and was therefore a Diminution of their Profits. Whereupon the Country People made Cuts in the River to let out the Water, that it might not have

Depth

Depth enough to bear Barges, hoping thereby to prevent their Paſſage by that River. A Lock at *Waltham* was attempted to be burnt, of which Complaint being made to the Lord *Burghley*, he ſent his Letters, on the 1ſt of *September* 1581, to Sir *Henry Cock*, Knight, Mr. *Fanſhaw*, and Mr. *Baſh*, Gentlemen in thoſe Parts, to enquire into theſe Diſorders committed in the River *Lea*; and afterwards a Commiſſion of Sewers was iſſued out to ſeveral Gentlemen to examine into theſe Abuſes: And it was found, as appears by a Certificate ſent to the Lord Treaſurer, and the Lord *Hunſdon*, that a Bank or Place in *Enfield-Marſh*, called the *Pipler* was twice broken up with Spades and Shovels to let the Water run out of the high Stream in the Night Time. This River Bank was again cut to let out the Water at another Place in *Enfield*, called *Lotherſey Gate*. Another Bank or Jutte, newly made at *Suſternford*, for narrowing the Water, for the better Paſſage of Boats, was cut up in the Night Time. The Lady *Wroth*'s Old Lock, the Bank there, being firm Ground, was cut up; and being ſtopt divers Times was broken up again in the Night, commonly by the Men of *Enfield*. *Waltham* Lock was attempted to be ſet on fire with Brimſtone, Roſin, and Straw in the Night. A New Bank or Jutt made at *Odeyſhelp*, at *Halifield-Marſh* in *Cheſhunt*, was alſo cut or broken in the Night.

Other Obſtructions have at ſeveral Times been attempted to be made in this River; but as the City are by that, chiefly ſupplied with Bread-Corn and Malt, the Magiſtrates of *London* have taken eſpecial Care to preſerve the Paſſage of it free.

The City of *London* claim a Right for a great Way up this River, and the City ſeems in ancient Times to have a Right to it; for it appears in the Rolls of Parliament, 2 *Hen.* 5. that in all Commiſſions touching the Water of *Lea*, the Mayor of *London* ſhall be one. And in the Year 1589. *July* 17. a Commiſſion of Sewers was iſſued for the Conſervacy of the River of *Lea*, and the Limits thereof; from *Ware* to *Waltham*; from *Waltham* to *Temple*-Bridge; from *Temple*-Bridge to *Belliſaunt*; from thence to *Clobſhill*; from thence to *Oldford*, and ſo to *Bow*-Bridge, and the Four Mill Locks, and ſo to *Lea* Mouth, in the River of *Thames*; for which Commiſſion among others, were named, the Lord Mayor for the Time being, Sir *Thomas Pulliſon*, Sir *George Barnes*, *Richard Martin*, *John Hart*, *John Spencer*, and *Henry Billingſley*, Aldermen of *London*.

In the Year 1616, on *Thurſday* the Fourth Day of *July*, Sir *John Jolles*, Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, attended by ſeveral Aldermen, and *Thomas Jones*, Eſq; Common Serjeant of the ſaid City, held a Court of Conſervacy at *Lea* in the County of *Eſſex*.

CHAP. VII.

Of the CITY *from* A. D. 449. *to the Building of* London-Bridge, *in* A. D. 1176.

AT the Arrival of *Theodoſius* the Elder in *Britain*, this City, according to *Ammianus Marcellinus*, was denominated *Lundinium*, which by Poſterity was called *Auguſta*; and a little after he ſays, it was called *Auguſta*, but formerly *Lundinium*, whence I infer, that the Epithet of *Auguſta* was conferr'd upon this City, during the Government of *Theodoſius* in theſe Parts. However, it ſeems that this Name prov'd of no long Continuance; for at the Arrival of the *Saxons* in *Britain*, they found

it under the Appellation of *Caer Llundain*, which they ſoon after chang'd; for in the eighth Year after their landing, *Hengiſt* having defeated the *Britons* at *Creceanford* (*Crayford* in *Kent*), they fled in great Precipitation to this City, then denominated *Lunden-Byrig*.

SECT. I.

Of LONDON *during the* Anglo-Saxon *Government, and of the* Incurſions *and* Ravages *of the* Danes.

IN the Year 600, ſays *Bede*, *Auguſtine* the Monk having converted many of the *Saxons* to the Chriſtian Faith, he was thereupon by Order of Pope *Gregory* ordain'd (by *Etherius* Archbiſhop of *Arles* in *France*) Archbiſhop of the *Engliſh* Nation; and having receiv'd the Pall from the ſaid *Gregory*, ordain'd *Mellitus* Biſhop of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, who upon his converting that Nation, had a Church erected for him by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, in *London*, the Metropolis of *Eaſt-Saxony*, at which Time this City was celebrated for its Commerce. But conſidering that the *Eaſt-Saxons* were Vaſſals to *Ethelbert* (as were all the *Saxon* Nations South of the River *Humber*) and *Sebert* their King his Feudatory; it cannot reaſonably be ſuppos'd that this City was then a Place of ſuch Conſequence or Opulency as *Canterbury*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Kent*, and Reſidence of the Sovereign: nor indeed was it of ſuch Grandeur four hundred Years after as that City, nor that of *York*, as I ſhall in their proper Places endeavour to make appear.

Bede in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory informs us, That after the Demiſe of *Sebert*, the firſt Chriſtian King of *Eſſex*, he was ſucceeded by his Sons *Sexred*, *Seward* and *Sigbert*, who, during the Life of their Father, aſſum'd the Name of *Chriſtians*, but throwing off the Maſk after his Deceaſe, publickly profeſs'd Paganiſm again, and expelled *Mellitus* Biſhop of *London* their Dominions. But upon the Converſion of *Eadbald* King of *Kent* their Sovereign, he commanded *Mellitus* to return to his See; however, the *Londoners*, who choſe rather to live under their Pagan Superſtition, rejected him.

The Civil Hiſtory of the Heptarchy being ſo very defective, the City of *London* is not mention'd from *A.* 616. to that of 764. in which Year it became a great Sufferer by Fire; and ſome Time after, according to the ſame Author, in the Year 764. it was deſtroy'd by a dreadful Conflagration, with many of its Inhabitants; which it no ſooner recover'd than in the Year 798. it was again viſited with another terrible Fire, which conſumed a great Number of its Buildings.

In the Year 833. a *Witena Gemot* or Parliament was held at *London*, wherein were preſent, *Egbert* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, with his Son *Ethelwolf*, and *Withlaf* King of *Mercia*, together with all the Biſhops and great Men of *England*, whoſe Deliberations chiefly were, how to prevent the *Daniſh* Piracies and Invaſions for the future.

Some Time after, *London* began to feel the direful Effects of *Daniſh* Cruelty, for the *Danes* being arriv'd with a great Number of Ships, landed in the County of *Kent*, where they deſtroy'd both *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, whence haſtening to *London*, they not only ſack'd it, but likewiſe cruelly butcher'd moſt of the Inhabitants.

The *Danes*, after divers ſucceſsful Attempts made upon *England*, reſolv'd to conquer the ſame; to which end in the Year 851. they arrived in the River *Thames*, with a mighty Fleet of Three hundred and fifty Ships; and landing near *London*, they ſoon reduc'd and pillag'd it, putting a Garriſon therein, as a convenient Fortreſs, whence they could at Pleaſure invade the Kingdom of *Weſt-Saxony*.

A Peace being concluded between King *Alfred* and the *Danes*, by virtue thereof they march'd from *Reading* to *London*, where they took their Winter Quarters, and the Spring after ſet out for *Northumberland*, where they continued

nued the Winter following. But theſe perfidious Robbers, whom neither Oaths nor Treaties could bind, ſoon after began to raiſe new Commotions in divers Parts, which put *Alfred* not only upon repairing his old Fortreſſes, but likewiſe erecting new ones in Places convenient, to prevent ſudden Incurſions; to compleat his Deſign, he ſuddenly laid Siege to this City. This unexpected and brave Attack ſo greatly intimidated the beſieg'd *Danes*, that they were quickly brought to capitulate. This was *A.* 884.

Alfred no ſooner became Maſter of *London*, than he immediately ſet about repairing its Walls and Towers; and having embelliſh'd the City with additional Buildings, committed the Government thereof to *Ethered*, (who had married his Daughter *Ethelfleda*) with the Title of Earl of *Merica*. This Prince ſeems to have held this City in Fee, ſince after his Death *Ethelfleda* his Relict delivered up the ſame, with that of *Oxford*, to her Brother. For if *Ethered* had been only an ordinary Governor, *Ethelfleda* would have had no Occaſion to have made a Reſignation of theſe Cities, ſeeing they would have reverted to her Brother *Edward*, as rightful Succeſſor to his Father *Elfred*.

In the Year 894. *Hæſten* the *Dane* having landed in *Eſſex* with a conſiderable Army, erected a ſtrong Caſtle at *Beamfleote* (now *Southbemfleet*, near the Iſle of *Canvey*, below *Tilbury*) from which he made frequent Excurſions, and committed great Ravages in the neighbouring Country. King *Alfred* hereupon ſent an Army under the Command of *Ethered* his Son-in-Law, the Governor of this City, which being join'd by a ſelect Body of *Londoners*, march'd into *Eſſex*, and after having engag'd and routed the Enemy, they beſieg'd and took his Caſtle, with a very rich Booty therein, together with the Wife and Sons of *Hæſten*, who were brought Priſoners to *London*. In this Battle the Citizens ſignaliz'd themſelves with the greateſt Intrepidity.

The Winter approaching, the *Danes*, who for ſome Time had lain at the Iſle of *Mærifige*, (now *Mearſy*, a ſmall Iſland at the Mouth of the River *Coln*, or *Colcheſter* River) were oblig'd to retire with their Fleet into the River *Thames*; and for its better Security, they tow'd their Ships up the River *Ligan* to *Ware*. This River in the *Saxon* Annals goes by divers Appellations, *viz. Ligen*, *Lygan*, *Luye*, *Ley*, *Luys* and *Lewis*; at preſent the *Lea*, or *Hackney* River.

Near this River, at the Diſtance of Twenty Miles from *London*, the *Danes* erected a ſtrong Fortification or Camp, (ſuppoſed to have been at *Hertford*) which gave the *Londoners* great Uneaſineſs, being juſtly apprehenſive of the Danger to which they were expos'd, by having ſuch a numerous Band of Robbers in their Neighbourhood. Wherefore the Citizens (in order to diſlodge thoſe ſtrolling Thieves from their new Quarters) in Conjunction with the neighbouring Auxiliaries, march'd out againſt them early in the Spring, with the brave King *Alfred* at their Head; and attacking their Works, were repuls'd with conſiderable Loſs, leaving Four of their chief Officers dead on the Spot. *Alfred* apprehending that he ſhould run too great a Riſque, if he renewed the Attack, diſpos'd of his Army in the moſt convenient Poſts of the Neighbourhood, to cut of all Supplies of Proviſions from the Enemy; and at the ſame Time diverted the Current of the River *Lea* into Three Channels, to prevent the Return of the Enemy's Fleet to the River *Thames*.

The *Danes* finding themſelves thus coop'd up, and their Ships render'd uſeleſs, broke up their Camp, and march'd off without their Ships; whereupon the Citizens demoliſhed their Works, and having reſtor'd the Navigation of the River *Lea*, brought divers of the beſt of the Enemy's Ships to *London*, and deſtroy'd the reſt. Part of the Remains of theſe Veſſels were a few Years ago diſcover'd at the erecting of the preſent *Stanſtead* Bridge,

viz. Nails, Craers and Pieces of Planks, *&c.*

In the Year 938. King *Athelſtan* with a potent Army march'd againſt *Conſtantine* King of *Scotland*, who had invaded *Northumberland*; the Armies met at *Brunanburgh*, where a terrible Battle was fought, which laſted from Morning to Night, and ended in the Defeat of the *Scots*, with the Loſs of their King. This great Victory was chiefly owing to the Bravery of the *Londoners*, who were the beſt Troops in the Army, and behav'd in a moſt ſurprizing and undaunted Manner, under the Command of their brave General *Turketul*.

The City about this Time being recover'd from it late Sufferings by the *Danes*, it ſeems to have been in as flouriſhing a Condition as any other Place in the Kingdom; for by a Law of *Athelſtan*'s, which appointed a certain Number of Coiners to each of the principal Cities of *England*, no leſs than Eight were deſigned for *London*, which was conſiderably more than was allotted to any other Town, *Canterbury* excepted, for which the ſame Number was appointed.

In the Year 945 King *Edmund* held a *Witena Gemote*, or Parliament, in this City, wherein divers Laws were paſs'd, chiefly relating to eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

Some time after, a very malignant Fever rag'd in *London*, which carried off a great Number of People; at which Time St. *Paul*'s Cathedral was conſumed by Fire; and Land ſold at One Shilling *per* Acre.

In the Fourth Year of King *Ethelred*, this City was almoſt wholly deſtroy'd by Fire.

At this time there were but few Houſes within the City Wall, and thoſe irregularly diſperſed, and in the Heart thereof were next to none, (as appear'd by the City Repertory of that Time, called *Doomſday* Book) the chief and greateſt Part of the Buildings being then wit out *Ludgate*; ſo that *Canterbury*, *York* and other Cities of the Kingdom ſurpaſs'd *London* in reſpect to Houſes. However, by what has been ſaid above, relating to the Number of Coiners, this City appears to have been as populous, if not more ſo, than any other in *England*.

Some Years after, *Ethelred* fitted out a numerous Fleet at *London*, to prevent an intended Invaſion of the *Danes*, of which *Ealfrick* and *Thorod*, Ealdermen, together with *Elſtane* and *Eſcwige*, Biſhops, were appointed Admirals; who, being almoſt come up with the Enemy's Fleet, the treacherous *Ealfrick*, by a private Signal, caution'd them to provide for their Security, and in the Night preceeding the intended Engagement, deſerted with his Ship, and perfidiouſly join'd the Enemy, whereby they had an Opportunity of eſcaping. The Deſertion of *Ealfrick* was no ſooner known, than a Sign was given to purſue; and coming up with the Rear of the *Danes*, one of their Ships was taken: But after the Return of the Fleet, a Squadron of *Londoners* fell in with the Enemy's Eaſt-*Anglian* Squadron, which they bravely attack'd; and after a deſperate Engagement, wherein ſome Thouſands were kill'd, took the Ship of the famous Traytor *Ealfrick*, himſelf narrowly eſcaping.

In the Year 994. *Anlaf* and *Swegen*, King of *Norway* and *Denmark*, arriv'd before the City with a Fleet of Ninety-four Ships, and attack'd the ſame, with an Intent to ſack and burn it. But the Citizens in its Defence behaving with the greateſt Intrepidity, the Enemy, after many ſharp and deſperate Aſſaults, meeting with no Succeſs, rais'd the Siege; and to revenge themſelves for the great Loſs they had ſuſtain'd, ravag'd the Counties of *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, *Kent*, *Suſſex* and *Hampſhire*, committing the moſt unheard-of Cruelties, and deſtroying all with Fire and Sword, without Diſtinction of Age or Sex.

In this Year an Ox was ſold at Two Shillings and Six-pence; a Cow Two Shillings; a Sheep at one Shilling; and a Swine at Eight-pence.

Some Time after, the *Danes* having made

made an Excurſion thro' the *Clitern* or *Chiltern* (the woody Parts of *Buckingham* and *Oxfordſhires*) to *Oxford*, they ſack'd and burnt that City, and on their Return committed the moſt horrid Depredations on both Sides the River *Thames*; but hearing that an Army from *London* was upon their March againſt them, it occaſion'd thoſe on the North Side the River, to croſs at *Stanes*, where joining their Friends, they march'd on together through *Surrey*, to their Ships in *Kent*; and having repair'd them, they winter'd in the *Thames*, and frequently aſſaulted *London*; but were as often bravely repuls'd by the Citizens, with conſiderable Loſs.

Two Years after, this Noble Kingdom ſunk into the greateſt Abyſs of Miſery; for the *Danes* having reduc'd all the Countries round *London*, King *Ethelred* had no Place of Conſequence left him, but this City and that of *Canterbury*; in the Firſt of which he kept himſelf cloſe ſhut up, as in a Priſon: Under theſe deplorable Circumſtances he had Recourſe to an Expedient of calling a national Council to aſſemble in *London*, to deliberate upon the Exigency of his Affairs; wherein, according to the *Saxon* Annals, 'twas reſolv'd to purchaſe the Departure of the *Danes*, with the Sum of Eight thouſand Pounds; but, according to other Hiſtorians, Forty-eight thouſand, which is much more probable, ſeeing that the *Danes*, when leſs ſucceſsful, had Thirty-ſix thouſand Pounds paid them at one Time.

Though this Purchaſe coſt the Nation dear, yet the People imagin'd themſelves really happy, in having got rid of their cruel and mercileſs Enemies, hoping ſoon to repair by Peace the Damage ſuſtain'd by War. But this dear-bought Peace prov'd of no long Duration; for *Ethelred* by a perfidious Act of Cruelty brought upon himſelf and the Nation the Reſentment of *Swegen*, King of *Denmark*, which was but two well juſtified; for that barbarous Prince caus'd all the *Danes* in *England* to be maſſacred, without Diſtinction of Age or Sex, among whom was the Princeſs *Gunhild*, *Swegen*'s Siſter, with her Huſband *Palingus*, who, ſoon after their Arrival in this Kingdom, embrac'd the Chriſtian Faith, and became Guarantees for the Obſervation of the Peace lately concluded.

Swegen having enter'd the River *Humber* with a mighty Fleet, breathing Revenge and Deſtruction to all for this moſt unparallel'd Piece of Barbarity and Cruelty; the People, in order to appeaſe his Wrath, judg'd it the ſafeſt Way to ſubmit to his Mercy. Accordingly, as he advanced, the Countries adjacent to the Place of his Landing ſurrender'd to him without Oppoſition; whereupon, bending his March Southwards, *Oxford* and *Wincheſter* follow'd their Example. He then directed his March to *London*; but attempting to paſs the River *Thames* too precipitately, without enquiring either for a Ford or Bridge, he loſt a great Number of Men; however, continuing his March Eaſtward, he arriv'd before *London*, which he ſummon'd to ſurrender, but King *Ethelred* being in it, the Citizens, inſtead of yielding, ſallied boldly out upon their Enemy, which occaſion'd a very ſharp Engagement. *Swegen* hereupon, unwilling to loſe Time in the Reduction of the City, rais'd the Siege, and marching Weſtwards, all Places ſubmitted as he advanc'd; ſo that having reduc'd the whole Kingdom, except *London*, he was determin'd once more to attempt the Conqueſt of that City; but whilſt he was preparing for that Undertaking, he receiv'd Advice of *Ethelred*'s withdrawing himſelf from thence: The Citizens thus deſerted by their King, judg'd it the ſafeſt Way to ſubmit to the *Danes*; which they accordingly did, and *Swegen* was thereupon proclaim'd King of *England* in this City.

Swegen's Reign over *England* was not long, for he dy'd in the Spring after his Proclamation; which occaſion'd the *Engliſh* to recall *Ethelred* from *Normandy*, whither he had eſcap'd; who arriving accordingly, he reaſſum'd the Government; but not long ſurviving

his

his Reſtoration, dy'd in this City, and was buried in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral; and immediately thereupon, *Edmund Ironſide*, his eldeſt Son, was proclaim'd King in *London*, by the Archbiſhop of *York*, with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy. This was the firſt Coronation that I can find perform'd in this City. Notwithſtanding this brave Prince was every way deſerving of the Crown, and the Love of his People, he was nevertheleſs deſerted by the Clergy, and divers of the Nobility, who not only declar'd in Favour of *Cnut*, (the Son of *Swegen* the late *Daniſh* King) and proclaim'd him King at *Southampton*, but likewiſe abjur'd the whole Race of *Ethelred*, whoſe chief Support was the truly loyal and brave Citizens of *London*.

On the Encouragement given to *Cnut* by this Defection, he fitted out a potent Fleet to reduce *London*, the chief Support of his Competitor; where being arriv'd, he, to his no ſmall Diſappointment, found, that he could not paſs the Bridge with his Ships, which, the Citizens had ſtrongly fortified, to obviate ſuch an Attempt; wherefore *Cnut*, the more effectually to enable himſelf to carry on a vigorous Siege by Water as well as Land, caus'd a broad and deep Cut or Canal to be made through the Marſhes, on the South Side of the River *Thames*, in order to carry his Ships to the Weſt of the Bridge, that he might inveſt the City on all Sides, to prevent Supplies from entering, and to faciliate its Reduction.

By a diligent Search of ſeveral Days, I diſcover'd the Veſtigia and Length of this artificial Water-courſe; its Outflux from the River *Thames* was where the great wet Dock below *Rotherhith* is ſituate; whence running due Weſt by the Seven Houſes in *Rotherhith* Fields, it continues its Courſe by a gentle Winding to the Drain Windmill; and with a Weſt-North-Weſt Courſe paſſing *St. Thomas of Watering's*, by an eaſy Turning it croſſes the *Deptford* Road a little to the South-Eaſt of the *Lock* Hoſpital, at the lower End of *Kent-ſtreet*; and proceeding to *Newington Butts*, interſects the Road a little South of the Turn-pike; whence continuing its Courſe by the *Black Prince* in *Lambeth* Road, on the North of *Kennington*, it runs Weſt-and-by-South through the Spring Garden at *Vauxhall* to its Influx to the *Thames*, at the lower End of *Chelſea* Reach.

By raiſing the Ground on the Weſt of *St. Thomas of Watering's*, the Courſe of this Canal is loſt in the Gardens, as it is alſo at its croſſing *Deptford* Road, and in the Garden South of *Kent-ſtreet*; but in the Marſh on the Eaſt of *Newington* Turnpike 'tis very viſible. And in the Year 1729. ſome Ditches being made to drain the low Grounds, which are Part thereof, there were dug up a conſiderable Number of large oaken Planks, and divers Piles, which from their Poſition evidently appear'd to to have been Part of the Northern Fence of this Canal.

Having diſcover'd the Outflux of this Water-courſe to have been where now the great wet Dock is ſituate, I enquir'd in the Neighbourhood for a Perſon that remember'd the making the ſaid Dock; when I was directed to Mr. *John Webſter*, who acquainted me, That the ſaid Dock was made *A.* 1694, and that he was a Carpenter employ'd therein; whereupon I aſk'd him, if any thing extraordinary was diſcover'd at digging the ſame; he reply'd, That there was dug up in the Bank of the River a great Quantity of Hazel, Willows, and other ſmall Wood, of a conſiderable Height, laid cloſe together endways, pointing Northward, with Rows of Stakes drove in to faſten them; by which Account I conclude this to have been the South Bank of the Mouth of the Canal, and of *Daniſh* Erection; for, to my Knowledge, ſuch Water-fences are ſtill in Uſe in the Dominions of *Denmark*, and *Lower Saxony*; eſpecially where Currents are moſt rapid; that Manner of Fortification being much more effectual for the Preſervation of Banks than Fences of Planks, which are only us'd in Places where Streams are leſs violent.

No

No ſooner had *Cnut* finiſh'd his new Canal, and brought his Ships on the Weſt Side of *London*-Bridge, than he violently aſſaulted the City on all Sides; however, he was by the Bravery of the Citizens as often repulſed with great Loſs, which oblig'd him to deſiſt for ſome Time: And in the Interim having receiv'd Advice of *Edmund*'s March to its Relief, he rais'd the Siege, and retir'd to his Ships. But *Edmund* returning to Weſt-*Saxony* to reinforce his Army, *Cnut* took the Advantage of his Abſence, and renew'd the Siege, aſſaulting the City on all Sides in a very deſperate Manner; but by the undaunted Courage of the Citizens, he met with no better Succeſs than before. At laſt a Peace being concluded between them; and *Mercia*, of which *London* was the Capital, falling to *Cnut*'s Share, the City ſubmitted to him, and *Cnut* brought his Fleet thither, and took his Winter Quarters in it.

Edmund dying after a ſhort Reign of a few Months, *Cnut* ſummon'd a Parliament to meet at *London*, who with a Spirit anſwerable to their former Proceedings, choſe *Cnut* ſole Monarch of *England*; to whom they not only ſwore Allegiance, but at the ſame Time renounc'd and abjur'd the Sons of their late brave and worthy Sovereign *Edmund*.

Cnut, now ſole Monarch of *England*, began to ſhew, that he had the Intereſt of his new Subjects as much at Heart as any of the *Engliſh* Kings his Predeceſſors; and as a Proof thereof, reſolv'd to diſband his Army, and ſend back his Fleet to *Denmark*, and to throw himſelf intirely upon his new People; which ſo highly pleas'd the Parliament then convened in *London*, that to enable him to put his Deſign in Execution, they granted him Eighty-three Thouſand Pounds, a prodigious Sum at that Time! Seventy-two Thouſand Pounds, part whereof was rais'd in all the ſeveral Parts of *England*, excluſive of *London*, which alone rais'd Eleven Thouſand Pounds of the whole Sum; whereby is ſhewn the great Opulency of this City at that Time; for if we may reckon the Riches thereof upon the Foot of this Subſidy, it muſt have been poſſeſs'd of above one Seventh Part of the Kingdom. This vaſt Sum granted to *Cnut*, according to the Prices of Land and Proviſions then, muſt have been equal to that of Nine Millions at preſent.

Upon the Demiſe of *Cnut*, a *Witenæ Gemote*, or Convention of wiſe Men, was held at *Oxford*; where Earl *Leofric*, and moſt of the Thanes (or Lords) on the North Side the River *Thames*, with the Lightrymen of *London*, choſe *Harold* King. Lightrymen, is by the Tranſlator of the *Saxon* Annals render'd *Nautæ*, i. e. Mariners. This Tranſlation ſeems very inconſiſtent with the Honour of the City, to chuſe one of its Fraternities to repreſent it on ſo ſolemn an Occaſion; but as I take Lightrymen to mean Pilots, (which the Directors or Governors of Cities may not improperly be call'd) I am of Opinion, that the City Repreſentatives at *Oxford*, were the Magiſtrates, and not the Mariners of *London*. Be that as it will, it ſuffices to ſhew, that this City then was of ſuch Diſtinction, Grandeur and Power, that no national Affair of Conſequence was tranſacted without its Aſſent; for in this Caſe the *Saxon* Annals are very plain, that none elſe were admitted into this Electoral Convention, but the Nobility, and the Lightrymen of *London*.

After the Death of *Harold*, the Nobility, aſſiſted by the Citizens of *London*, ſent Meſſengers to *Hardacnut*, (Son of *Cnut*, by *Emma* Relict of *Ethelred*) then with his Mother at *Bruges* in *Flanders*, intreating him to come over, and receive the Crown.

Upon the Demiſe of *Hardacnut*, *Edward*, the Confeſſor, was choſen King in this City, by the general Voice of the People.

Some time after, a grievous Famine happen'd, whereby Corn became ſo exceſſively dear, that Wheat was ſold at Five Shillings the Quarter.

In the Sixth Year of *Edward*, a great

great Council was held in this City, wherein 'twas reſolv'd to ſend out Nine Ships of War well mann'd and ſtor'd, to protect the Coaſts againſt the Ravages of *Daniſh* Pirates, and five others to remain in Port as Guard-ſhips, ready upon all Emergencies to put to Sea.

Godwin Earl of *Kent* having greatly incurr'd the King's Diſpleaſure, by the malicious Artifices and falſe Inſinuations of his Enemies the *Normans*, then at Court; he was ſummon'd to appear before a great Council aſſembled in *London*, to anſwer to the Charge brought againſt him; but well knowing by the reſtleſs Malice and ſiniſter Intrigues of his Enemies, that they were reſolved upon his Deſtruction, he refuſed to appear without Pledges given for his Security; which being deny'd, and he ſatisfied of his Innocence, determin'd to provide for his own Security; and believing this could not be effected but by his having Recourſe to Arms, he engaged divers of the principal Citizens in his Intereſt, and ſoon rais'd a conſiderable Army, and fitted out a potent Fleet; which ſail'd directly to *London*, and being arriv'd at *Southwark*, he anchor'd there till the Return of the Tide; when meeting with no Oppoſition at the Bridge from the *Londoners*, he paſs'd through the Arches at the South End of the ſame, with a Deſign to attack the Royal Navy, then lying before *Weſtminſter*, to the Number of Fifty Sail. At the ſame time his Army being arriv'd in *Southwark*, made a formidable Appearance along the South Bank of the River *Thames*: However, by the Interpoſition of many of the prime Nobility, Matters were happily accommodated (without the Effuſion of Blood) between the King and the Earl, by reſtoring him and his Sons to their Honours and Eſtates; and baniſhing thoſe vile and dangerous Sycophants the *Normans*, who had introduc'd unjuſt Laws, given falſe Judgments, and committed grievous Outrages againſt the *Engliſh*. Upon this happy Reconciliation, both Fleets and Armies were diſcharg'd.

'Tis obſervable from what has been ſaid, that the Ships of War at that Time muſt have been very ſmall, ſeeing they paſs'd and repaſs'd *London*-Bridge (which was then a Wooden One) at Pleaſure.

SECT. II.

Of the Norman Conqueſt, *Charters granted by* William the Conqueror, *&c. to the Citizens of* London.

I Am now come to a Period of Time, which put an End to the *Anglo-Saxon* Government in *England*, begun by *Hengiſt*, above Six hundred Years before; which was one of the greateſt Events or Revolutions that ever befel this Nation: For now the *Engliſh* Army, under King *Harold*, was intirely routed, and cut to Pieces, with the Loſs of *Harold*, in the bloody Battle at *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*. On which Occaſion *Edwin* and *Morchar*, Earls of *Northumberland* and *Mercia*, being arriv'd at *London* from the fatal Field, propos'd to the Citizens the ſetting up of *Edgar Atheling* for King, as the moſt effectual Way to extricate themſelves and Nation from their preſent State of Confuſion, and to ſave the Kingdom from becoming a Prey to the victorious *Norman*.

Under this dreadful Misfortune, the Citizens, being in a very great Conſternation, were divided in Opinion, ſome thinking it more for their Intereſt to deliver up the City to the Conqueror, leaſt they ſhould by Reſiſtance exaſperate him to their Deſtruction; whilſt others ſupporting the more powerful Arguments urg'd by the ſaid Earls, the Majority declar'd for *Edgar*, and for defending the City againſt the *Normans*.

The Conqueror, receiving Advice of theſe Tranſactions, haſten'd his March to *London*, to prevent the Execution of thoſe Reſolutions; and being arriv'd in *Southwark*, was attack'd by a Detachment which ſallied from the City, who were ſoon repuls'd by Five hundred *Norman* Horſe with conſiderable Loſs: However by this Action the

Conqueror

Conqueror perceiv'd, that the Citizens were not to be frighted into a Submiſſion; and judging it very improper to undertake the Siege of ſo formidable a Place in Winter, he laid *Southwark* in Aſhes, and march'd to reduce the Weſtern Counties: In the mean time the Clergy in *London*, who ſought all Opportunities to break the Meaſures enter'd into between the *Londoners* and the ſaid Earls, at laſt prevail'd upon the Citizens to break their Contract, and tamely to ſubmit to the Conqueror's Yoke, tho' contrary to the ſacred Ties of Juſtice and Honour, and to the Intereſt of their Country; and this only after the Loſs of one Battle: Whereas, if they had kept firm to the Meaſures agreed upon, they, in Conjunction with the other Powers of the Kingdom, might probably have driven out the Enemy in a ſhort Time.

Upon this Defection of the Citizens, the two brave and worthy Brothers, *Edwin* and *Morchar*, retir'd into the North of *England* for their Security.

The Clergy, before they attempted to bring the Citizens to a Submiſſion, ought firſt to have call'd to Mind the noble and laudable Struggles this Nation formerly made in Defence of its juſt Rights and Liberties; and the numerous Battles bravely fought by the *Britons*, even when there was hardly a Poſſibility of preventing their being ſubjugated by the mighty *Romans*; and likewiſe the laudable and gallant Reſiſtance made by their Predeceſſors againſt the piratical *Danes*. It ſeems to me a Matter out of all Doubt, that if the Chriſtian Clergy, at that Time, had acted upon the ſame Principles of Honour and Virtue, as the Pagan Prieſts, the Druids and Bards formerly did, this Kingdom never would have become a Prey to either of thoſe petty Enemies, the *Danes* or *Normans*.

The Clergy aforeſaid had no ſooner prevail'd upon the Citizens to deſert their Friends, and abandon the Intereſt of their Country in this Diſtreſs, than divers of the Biſhops repair'd to *Beorcham*, or *Berkhamſtead*, where they ſubmitted, and ſwore Fealty to the Conqueror; and, as if that were not ſufficient to ingratiate themſelves with the *Norman*, they not only prevail'd upon divers of the Nobility, but likewiſe upon *Edgar Atheling* himſelf, to ſubmit.

William no ſooner receiv'd the agreeable News of the City of *London*'s Submiſſion, than he began his March thither; where being arriv'd, he was attended by the Magiſtrates, and principal Citizens, who not only preſented him with the Keys of their City, but likewiſe acknowledged him for their Sovereign; and, in Conjunction with the Nobility and Prelates then preſent, deſir'd him to accept the Crown. The capital City having thus declar'd for the Conqueror, its Example was ſoon follow'd by all the reſt of the Kingdom.

The Duke being thus in Poſſeſſion of *London*, caus'd a Fortreſs forthwith to be erected, which he ſtrongly garriſon'd with the beſt of his Troops, in order to ſecure the ſame, and awe the Citizens; and making his publick Entry into the City ſoon after, he was receiv'd with the greateſt Acclamations, and external Signs of Joy.

The Conqueror ſoon after ſet out to viſit his *Norman* Dominions, and at his Return from thence, in the Second of his Reign, was receiv'd into *London* with a ſolemn Proceſſion; ſoon after which, at the Interceſſion of *William* (the *Norman*) Biſhop of *London*, he granted a Charter to the Citizens in their own Language, which was a mighty Favour at that Time, when the *French* Tongue began to prevail over all. This Charter conſiſts of Four Lines and a Quarter, beautifully written in the *Saxon* Character, on a Slip of Parchment of the Length of Six Inches, and Breadth of One, which is preſerv'd in the City Archives as a very great Jewel.

The Seal of this Charter being broken into divers Pieces, they are ſew'd up and carefully preſerv'd in an O-

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range-colour'd ſilken Bag. On one Side of which is the Conqueror, on Horſeback; and on the Reverſe, he is ſitting in a Chair of State; the Rim of the ſaid Seal being almoſt gone, the only Letters remaining are, M. WILL. The following is a Tranſcript thereof.

William *the Conqueror's firſt Charter.*

"*William* the King friendly ſalutes *William* the Biſhop, and *Godfrey* the Portreve, and all the Burgeſſes within *London*, both *French* and *Engliſh*. And I declare, that I grant you to be all Law-worthy, as you were in the Days of King *Edward*; and I grant that every Child ſhall be his Father's Heir, after his Father's Days; and I will not ſuffer any Perſon to do you wrong. God keep you."

Upon this Charter a learned and judicious Antiquary has made the following Remarks.

1. "The Burgeſſes were declar'd all to be Law-worthy. 2. That their Children ſhould be their Heirs. Now there were Two Ways of being Law-worthy, or having the Benefit of the Law. By the State and Condition of Mens Perſons; ſo almoſt all Freemen had the free Benefit of the Law, but Men of ſervile Condition had not, eſpecially ſuch as were *in Dominio*, in Demeaſn; for they receiv'd Juſtice from their Lords, were judg'd by them in moſt Caſes, and had not the true Benefit of the Law; ſo neither as to the ſecond Obſervation in this Charter could their Children be their Heirs, for they held their Lands and Goods at the Will of the Lord, and were not ſure to enjoy them longer than they pleas'd him. The ſecond Way of being Law-worthy was, when Men had committed any Crimes, or done any thing for which they forfeited the Law, and deſerv'd to be outlaw'd, then they were ſaid to be *Legales homines*, *recti in curia*, or Law-worthy, but not ſo properly as in the firſt Senſe of the Word.

From hence we may make a very probable Conjecture at the Meaning of this Protection or Charter. It is not to be doubted, but that the Burgeſſes of *London* had obtained of the *Saxon* Kings ſeveral Liberties and Immunities, amongſt which this was one, to be ſo far free, as not to be *in Dominio*, or ſo obnoxious to any Lord but that by reaſon of their State and Condition, they might be Law-worthy, that is, have the free Benefit of the Law; and likewiſe further obtain'd, (if it was not then a Conſequent of their perſonal Eſtate and Condition) that their Children ſhould be Heirs of their Lands and Goods, and in both theſe were free from the Injuries and unreaſonable Demands and Power of any ſevere Lord; ſo that all the Application made by their Biſhop *William*, and not unlikely by *Godfrey* the Portreve, to the Conqueror for them, was, that their State and Condition might be the ſame it was in King *Edward*'s Days, that their Children might be their Heirs, and that they might in both be protected from the Injury and Violence of imperious Lords, which by the Prevalency of their Biſhop were granted; conſidering therefore, that by the foregoing Inſtances it is clear, that many or moſt Burgeſſes of other Burgs were *in Dominio*, either of the King or ſome other Lords or Patrons in the Time of King *Edward*, and that the *Londoners* might fear the Conqueror would break in upon their Privileges, and reduce them to the ſame Condition.

Theſe ingenious Remarks ſeem to diſcover the genuine Meaning and very Import of this Protection or Charter.

Some time after, the ſaid Conqueror granted to the Citizens of *London* another Charter in the *Saxon* Language, conſiſting of Three Lines finely written on a Slip of Parchment, of the Length of Six Inches and a half, and Breadth of Three Quarters of an Inch, which is carefully preſerv'd in the ſame round wooden Box with the firſt Charter above ſpecify'd.

The ſmall Seal of this Charter is of white Wax like the former; but being broken into divers Pieces, they are ſew'd up

up and preſerv'd in a ſilken Bag. It is ſo much defac'd, that all that can be made of the Impreſſion it bore, is ſomething reſembling a Gate with ſome Steeples or Spires. However, the Writing of the Charter is very fair, and the Contents thereof are as follow.

William *the Conqueror's ſecond Charter.*

" *William* the King friendly ſalutes *William* the Biſhop, and *Swegn* the Sheriff, and all my Thanes (or Nobles) in *Eaſt-Saxony*; whom I hereby acquaint, that purſuant to an Agreement, I have granted to the People my Servants the Hide of Land at *Gyddeſdune*. And alſo, that I will not ſuffer either the *French* or the *Engliſh* to hurt them in any thing."

By this Charter's not mentioning the Perſons to whom the Grant was made, it probably cannot be parallel'd. However, the Hide of Land therein mention'd, I take to have been at *Gadſden* in *Hertfordſhire*.

In this Year happen'd the greateſt caſual Fire, that till this Time ever befel the City, whereby the greateſt Part of it was laid in Aſhes.

Not long after, the Conqueror caus'd the preſent great white ſquare Tower of *London* to be erected (in the Place where 'tis ſuppos'd he built his Fort abovementioned) for the more effectually keeping the Citizens in Obedience, whoſe Fidelity at this Time it ſeems he had ſome Reaſon to ſuſpect. The Surveyor of the Work was *Gundulph*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, which ſeems to deſtroy the Story of *Fitz Stephens*, who cauſes it to have been at firſt erected by *Julius Cæſar*.

Some Time after, a very dreadful Fire happen'd in *London*, which began at *Ludgate*, and conſum'd the Cathedral of St. *Paul*, with the greateſt and beſt Part of the City.

King *William Rufus* having receiv'd divers very rich Preſents from the *Jews* of this City, he was thereby tranſported to ſuch an amazing Degree of frantick Joy, as to encourage them to diſpute the Chriſtians concerning their reſpective Faiths, aſſuring them, that if they obtain'd the Victory, he would himſelf become one of their Religion.

In the Year 1091. a dreadful Hurricane happen'd in *London*, in the Month of *November*, which blew down many Churches, and upwards of Six hundred Houſes, and ſhatter'd the Tower of *London* very much; but the moſt ſurprizing Event was, its breaking down Part of the Church-Wall of St. *Mary le Bow* in *Cheapſide*, (whereby Two Men were kill'd) and raiſing the Roof thereof, carried it a conſiderable Way, when it fell with ſuch Violence, that Six of its Rafters, of Six and Twenty Feet in Length each, were forc'd into the Ground above Twenty Feet deep, and in the ſame Poſition as they ſtood on the Church. This Relation would ſeem very incredible, were it not for the concomitant Circumſtances: For, 1. the Ground whereon the Roof pitch'd was of a mooriſh Nature. 2. The Streets were then unpav'd, and, 3. The uncontefted Authority of thoſe grave faithful Hiſtorians, who liv'd at that Time, and teſtify'd to the Truth of the Thing.

Some Time after, a great Fire happen'd in this City, which deſtroy'd a great Part thereof.

William Rufus at this Time exacted vaſt Sums of Money in all Parts of the Kingdom, towards the carrying on his Works at the Tower of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and rebuilding of *London*-Bridge anew with Wood, which ſome Time before had been carried away by a great Land Flood.

In the Year 1099. a very high Tide happen'd which occaſion'd the River *Thames* to overflow its Banks in divers Places, whereby ſeveral Towns and Villages were laid under Water, and many of their Inhabitants, with an infinite Number of Sheep and Oxen, drown'd. At which Time Part of the Lands formerly belonging to *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, now denominated the *Godwin Sands*, were ſwallow'd up by the Sea.

In the Year 1114. there happen'd ſuch a Defect of Water in the River *Thames*,

Thames, that great Numbers of People croſs'd not only above and below *London*-Bridge, but likewiſe through ſeveral of its Arches upon the Ground with dry Feet.

In the Twenty-ſixth Year of *Henry* the Firſt, there happen'd the greateſt Famine that had been known in *England* in the Memory of Man; inſomuch that a Horſe-Load of Wheat was ſold for Six Shillings: and ſome Time in the ſame Reign, the King being more in Want of Money, for the Payment of his Army and Domeſticks, than Proviſions for their Subſiſtence; order'd, that his Tenants for the future, inſtead of finding Bread for a Meal for a Hundred Men, ſhould pay one Shilling; for a ſtall'd or fat Ox, one Shilling; for a Night's Oats for Twenty Horſes, Four-pence; and for a Ram or other Sheep, Four-pence.

Some Time after, by a dreadful Conflagration, this City was almoſt wholly conſum'd.

The Two Charters granted by the Conqueror, being equally brief and curious, I thought it not amiſs to give their Import in *Engliſh*, which I have therefore done as above: but the ſubſequent Charters being much longer, to avoid taking up too much Room, I judg'd it was ſufficient to give only the Tranſlation of them in their proper Places, according to the Periods in which they were reſpectively granted by the ſeveral Kings. Theſe I find ready tranſlated to my hand, by a Gentleman who belonged to the Town Clerk's Office, *The Royal Charter of* London, *&c.* and dedicates it to the then chief Magiſtrate of the City, Sir *Robert Clayton*, Kt. Lord Mayor, *A.* 1680. there is the leſs Reaſon to doubt of its being faithfully perform'd.

The Third was granted by *Henry* the Firſt, Third Son of the Conqueror, who having uſurp'd the Crown from *Robert* his eldeſt Brother, well know how difficult it would be to ſecure himſelf upon the Throne, without the Aſſiſtance of the *Londoners*; and therefore to oblige them to enter into his Meaſures, he granted them a very advantageous Charter. The Contents whereof, as tranſlated by the above-mentioned *S. G*, are as follow:

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, to the Biſhop of *Canterbury*, and to the Biſhops, and Abbots, Earls and Barons, Juſtices and Sheriffs, and to all his faithful Subjects of *England*, *French*, and *Engliſh*, Greeting. Know ye, that I have granted to my Citizens of *London*, to hold *Middleſex* to farm for three hundred Pounds, upon Accompt to them and their Heirs, for that the ſaid Citizens ſhall place as Sheriff whom they will of themſelves, for keeping of the Pleas of the Crown, and of the pleading of the ſame, and none other ſhall be Juſtice over the ſame Men of *London*; and the Citizens of *London* ſhall not plead without the Walls of *London* for any Plea. And be they free from Scot and Lot and Daneguilt, and of all Murder, and none of them ſhall wage Battle: And if any Citizens ſhall be impleaded concerning the Pleas of the Crown, the Man of *London* ſhall diſcharge himſelf by his Oath, which ſhall be adjudg'd within the Walls, neither of my Houſhold, nor any other, nor Lodging deliver'd by Force.

And all the Men of *London* ſhall be quit and free, and all their Goods throughout *England*, and the Ports of the Sea, of and from all Toll and Paſſage and Leſtage, and all other Cuſtoms, and the Churches and Barons and Citizens ſhall and may peaceably and quietly have and hold their Sokes with all their Cuſtoms, ſo that the Strangers that ſhall be lodged in the Sokes, ſhall give Cuſtom to none but him to whom the Soke appertains, or to his Officer, whom he ſhall there put. And a Man of *London* ſhall not be adjudg'd in Amerciaments of Money but of one hundred Shillings (I ſpeak of the Pleas which appertain to Money); and further, there ſhall be no more Miſkenning in the Huſtings, nor in the Folkemote, nor in any other Pleas within the City; and the Huſtings

ings may ſit once in a Week, that is to ſay, on *Monday*: and I will cauſe my Citizens to have their Lands, Promiſes, Bonds and Debts within the City and without; and I will do them Right by the Law of the City, of the Lands of which they ſhall complain to me: and if any ſhall take Toll or Cuſtom of any Citizen of *London*, the Citizens of *London* in the City ſhall take of the Borough or Town where Toll or Cuſtom was ſo taken, ſo much as the Man of *London* gave for Toll, and as he received Damage thereby: and all Debtors which do owe Debts to the Citizens of *London*, ſhall pay them in *London*, or elſe diſcharge themſelves in *London*, that they owe none; but if they will not pay the ſame, neither come to clear themſelves that they owe none; the Citizens of *London* to whom the Debts ſhall be due, may take their Goods in the City of *London* of the Borough or Town, or of the County wherein he remains, who ſhall owe the Debt, and the Citizens of *London* may have their Chaces to hunt, as well and fully as their Anceſtors have had, that is to ſay, in the *Chiltre*, and in *Middleſex* and *Surrey*.

Witneſs the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and *Robert* Son of *Richard*, and *Hugh Pigot*, and *Almer* of *Totneſs*, and *William Albſ-prima*, and *Hubert Roger*, *Chamberlain*, and *William de Mount-fitchett*, and *Hangul Taney*, and *John Ballet*, and *Robert* Son of *Steward of Weſt*."

By this valuable Charter, the Citizens had not only, 1. Their ancient Cuſtoms and Immunities confirm'd to them, but likewiſe the County of *Middleſex* added to their Juriſdiction in Fee-farm, without Homage, Fealty, Service or other Conſideration, than a Fee-Rent of 300 *l.* a-year, with a Power of not only appointing a Sheriff, but alſo a Juſticiary from among themſelves, for holding the Pleas of the Crown: Beſides whom, in the Reign of the ſaid *Henry*, there appears to have been Two other Officers, under the Appellation of Sheriffs, who together with the former accounted at the Exchequer for the Farm of the City: The Number of which Officers were in a fluctuating Condition, till fix'd in the Time of *Richard* the Firſt.

2. The Conceſſion of *Middleſex* to the City was to prevent that County's being any longer an Aſylum for Bankrupts, Cheats and other fraudulent Perſons, who having deſerted *London* with the Goods and Effects of their Creditors, liv'd there ſecurely in Impunity, and open Defiance of the Injur'd.

3. The Citizens valuable Priviledge that they ſhould not be compell'd to plead without the Walls of the City, was granted them, that if any Citizen ſhould be impleaded or proſecuted concerning Pleas of the Crown, he might purge himſelf by an Oath upon Trial in the City.

4. The Citizens by the ſaid Charter were alſo exempt from Scot, Lot and Daneguild, which were certain Duties payable to the King by all his Subjects.

5. And to be free from all Murder; that is, when any Murder ſhall happen in *London*, and the Murderer or Murderers make his or her Eſcape, then and in ſuch caſe, the City ſhall not be amerced for not producing the Malefactor.

6. And none of them ſhall wage Battle: In the *Saxon* Times, a Perſon accus'd of a Crime, whereof he could not acquit himſelf by Evidence, was oblig'd to challenge the Accuſer, and decide the ſame by a Duel: This the Citizens juſtly regarding as an intolerable Grievance, were exempt thereform by this Charter.

7. That none of the King's Houſhold, or other Perſon, ſhall take Lodging in the City by Force: By this gracious Conceſſion, the Citizens got rid of a very great Slavery; for before this Grant, the King's Domeſticks, and whom elſe he pleaſed, were by his arbitrary Officer the Portreve, quarter'd upon them at Diſcretion.

8. That the Citizens, with their Goods and Merchandizes, ſhall in all Parts and Sea Ports of the Kingdom, be exempt from Toll, Paſſage and Le-

ſtage; that is, they ſhall not as formerly be liable to pay Toll, at either Fair or Market, Paſſage or Ferriage for croſſing of Rivers; nor Deſtage, a certain Duty paid in Fairs and Markets for each Laſt of mercantile Commodities.

9. That the Churches, Barons and Citizens ſhould peaceably enjoy their ſeveral Sokes; that is, that the Incumbent of no Pariſh ſhall be moleſted on account of the Glebe, or other Lands belonging to the Cure; nor the Aldermen in reſpect of their Wards, which then being alienable, were ſold, aſſign'd and convey'd like other Poſſeſſions; whereby the Purchaſer or Purchaſers became an Alderman or Aldermen of his or their reſpective Purchaſes; as is evident by *Maddox's Rights of the Burgeſſes*: By whom it likewiſe appears, that Part of the Aldermens Office at that Time was, to aſſign proper Lodgings for Strangers in their reſpective Wards, for which they or their Deputies receiv'd a certain pecuniary Reward.

13. That no Citizen ſhall be amerc'd beyond his Ware; that is, the Price of his Head or Life, which was valued at One hundred Shillings.

11. There ſhall be no Miſkenning in the Huſtings, Folkemote, or other Pleas within the City; that is, no Man ſhall unjuſtly proſecute another in any of the City Courts, by deſerting his firſt Plea, and aſſuming another; and for the more regular and better Diſtribution of Juſtice, the Court of Huſtings is weekly to ſit on *Monday*.

10. That the Citizens ſhall enjoy their Properties both Real and Perſonal, according to the Conſtitutions of the City; and whatſoever City, Town or Place ſhall extort Toll or Cuſtom from any of them, they are by the ſaid Charter empower'd to make Repriſals in *London*, upon the Inhabitants of ſuch City, Town or Place, where the ſame was exacted.

13. Upon the Remiſneſs of Country Debtors, in making proper Payments, or in Default of adjuſting Accounts with the *Londoners*, they are impower'd to attach the Effects of all ſuch Defaulters in *London*, for the Diſcharge of their reſpective Debts.

14. And the City Privileges of Hunting are confirm'd in as ample a manner as their Predeceſſors ever enjoy'd the ſame in the Counties of *Middleſex* and *Surrey*, and the *Chiltern*."

Before the Grant of this Charter, *London* ſeems to have been intirely ſubject to the arbitrary Will of the King. But their Liberties being now guarded by ſo ſtrong a Fence, the Citizens endeavoured to ſecure their Cuſtoms, by converting them into written Laws; and their Arts and Myſteries, which had hitherto been kept up by Preſcription only, were now ſtrengthen'd by eſtabliſh'd Fraternities and Companies. However, the King reſerv'd to himſelf the Power of appointing the Protreve or chief Officer of this City.

Upon the Demiſe of *Henry* the Firſt in *Normandy*, *Stephen* Earl of *Bologn* and *Mortaign*, Nephew to the late King, and, by the Female Line, Grandſon to *William* the Conqueror, came privately into *England*; and notwithſtanding his having ſolemnly ſworn to the Succeſſion of *Matilda* the Empreſs, Daughter to the late King, he perfidiouſly attempted to procure the Sceptre for himſelf, by the Aſſiſtance of Three perjur'd Prelates, *viz.* *William*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; *Henry*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter* (Brother to *Stephen*), and *Roger*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*; who with the reſt of the Biſhops and Nobility had ſworn to ſupport *Matilda's* Claim; however, ſetting aſide that ſacred Tye, they eaſily prevail'd upon their Brethern, to join them in Behalf of the Uſurper; whereby their Faction became ſo potent, that the Nobility ſeem not to have been in a Condition to ſtem the Torrent: Theſe Eccleſiaſtics betray'd their Country into the Hands of *Stephen*, whoſe Ingratitude and Perjury ought rather to have made him odious to them; and whoſe Advancement to the Throne occaſion'd a long and bloody War, whereby this City greatly ſuffer'd; for the Citizens were artfully cajol'd to ſide with them, and

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receive *Stephen* into their City, in *A. D.* 1135.

Juſt after this a very great Fire happen'd in the City, which began at *London*-Bridge, and deſtroy'd all the way Weſtward to St. *Clement*'s *Danes:* But *Stow* ſays, that this dreadful Conflagration began in the Houſe of one *Ailward* near *London-Stone*, and conſum'd all the way Eaſt to St. *Paul*'s Cathedral; both which it deſtroy'd, together with *London*-Bridge, which was then of Wood. By which Accounts, this appears to have been the greateſt caſual Fire that ever happen'd in this City till that Time.

In the Year 1139. the Citizens paid to King *Stephen* one hundred Marks of Silver, for a Right to chuſe their own Sheriffs.

On the 20th of *March*, 1140. about Noon happen'd a total Eclipſe of the Sun at *London*, which occaſion'd ſuch a terrible Conſternation among the People, that they dreaded the Return of the ancient Chaos.

The Succeſs of *Matilda*, in routing the Army of King *Stephen*, and taking him a Priſoner, gave ſuch a happy Turn to her Affairs, that ſhe reſolved to revenge herſelf upon her Enemies; and as the Citizens of *London* were the principal, ſhe began with them, by making a Convention with *Geffrey* Earl of *Eſſex*, wherein ſhe granted to him all the Poſſeſſions which his Grandfather, Father or himſelf had held of the Crown in Lands, Tenements, Caſtles and Baiwicks; among which were the Tower of *London*, and the Sheriffwicks of *London* and *Middleſex*, at a Fee-farm Rent of 300 *l.* a-year, as held by his Grandfather.

And as a greater Mortification to the Citizens of *London*, *Matilda* granted to the ſaid *Geffrey*, the Office of Juſticiary of their City; and of the County of *Middleſex*; ſo that no Perſon whatſoever could hold Pleas either in the City or County without his ſpecial Permiſſion. This Convention was ratified by the Prime Nobility: For the Performance of which, ſeveral of the *Engliſh* and *Norman* Nobility were given as Hoſtages; and as a farther Corroboration of the ſame, 'twas to be confirm'd by all the *Engliſh* Clergy under her Dominion.

This Compact, next to that of *Magna Charta*, appears to have been the moſt ſolemnly executed of any that ever was enter'd into betwixt an *Engliſh* Sovereign and a Subject. The woeful Effects of which the *Londoners* ſoon after felt by ſad Experience; for by this Agreement they were diveſted of ſome of their moſt valuable Privileges.

After the Defeat of King *Stephen*, and his being taken Priſoner at the Battle of *Lincoln*, he was deſerted by many of his Friends, but eſpecially by the Biſhops who had advanc'd him to the Throne: For *Henry*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, (King *Stephen*'s own Brother, and the chief Inſtrument in procuring him the Kingdom) then alſo the Pope's Legate, and Head of the Clergy in *England*, in Conſideration of an Offer made and confirm'd to him by *Matilda* upon Oath, that he ſhould not only have the ſole Direction of all great Affairs both in Church and State, but likewiſe the Diſpoſal of all vacant Biſhopricks and Abbies, provided he would influence the Clergy to ſide with her; thinking theſe Advantages ſufficient to counterpoiſe the Oath he had taken to *Stephen*, ſolemnly engaged to accompliſh the Empreſs's Deſires; and to this end, the Day after, in a ſolemn Proceſſion of the Nobility and Clergy, he receiv'd her into the City of *Wincheſter*, and handed her to the Cathedral, where he excommunicated all *Stephen*'s Friends, and abſolv'd all ſuch as would abandon his Party, and join that of *Matilda*.

And for the more effectual Execution of the Treaty agreed upon, he ſummon'd a General Convention of the Clergy to meet at *Wincheſter*, wherein he preſided as Legate. But before the Meeting of the Aſſembly, he had a private Conference with the Biſhops, Abbots and Archdeacons ſeperately, whom the Day after, in full Convocation, he acquainted, That they were

call'd together to deliberate about the Peace of the Kingdom; at the ſame time reminding them of the Oath they hnd taken to the late King *Henry*, to ſecure the Succeſſion to his Daughter *Matilda*; but ſhe being abroad at the Demiſe of her Father, 'twas therefore judg'd convenient, for ſecuring the public Peace, to elect *Stephen*, his Brother, King, who not anſwering the End of his Election, God had ſuffer'd him to fall into the Hands of his Enemies; therefore, that the Nation might not be without a Governor, they now elected *Matilda*, to whom they promis'd Fidelity and Defence. To which all the Members then preſent either actually conſented, or tacitly ſubmitted.

The Magiſtrates of *London*, in *A. D.* 1142. as the chief City of the Kingdom, were ſummon'd to this Convention, who arriving the ſecond Day of their Seſſion, were introduc'd with the uſual Ceremonies; but they, inſtead of agreeing to the Reſolution of the preceding Day, declar'd they were not ſent to enter into needleſs Controverſies, but to endeavour the Releaſe of the King, which was not only the earneſt Deſire of the Citizens, but likewiſe of all the Nobility reſiding in the City. To this the Legate with ſome Warmth reply'd, that it ill became the *Londoners*, who were eſteem'd like the Nobility of the Kingdom, to ſide with the cowardly Barons, who had deſerted their King in Battle.

This Anſwer not being ſatisfactory, the City Repreſentatives preſs'd for one more to the Purpoſe; but though the Legate judg'd it improper to re-propoſe a Thing already agreed to, yet the Citizens could not be prevail'd upon to abandon *Stephen*, to whom they had ſworn Fealty; wherefore *Matilda* conſidering that it would be very difficult to eſtabliſh herſelf in the Throne without their Conſent, enter'd into a Negotiation with them; but the Treaty taking up more Time than was at firſt expected, ſhe reſided at St. *Albans*, waiting the Event.

During this Tranſaction, the City was violently agitated by different Factions, one whereof was for giving way to the Times; but the other ſtrenuouſly inſiſted upon their adhering to their unfortunate King. The former prevailing, Commiſſioners were ſent to St. *Albans* to treat with the Empreſs about the Surrender of the City; to which ſhe was accompanied by *David*, King of *Scotland*, her Uncle, attended by a great Number of the Nobility, Biſhops and others of the Clergy, and was receiv'd into *London* by the Citizens, in a very pompous and ſolemn Manner.

Matilda having got what ſhe wanted, began to act very imprudently, and to carry herſelf with the moſt inſupportable Haughtineſs and Arrogance, by regarding her Subjects as ſo many Slaves, which occaſion'd her Intereſt to decline in all Parts of the Kingdom. However *Matilda*, Conſort to King *Stephen*, apply'd to her for the Enlargement of her Huſband, but without Succeſs: as did alſo the Legate ſome Time after, to have the Counties of *Mortaigne* and *Bologne* confirm'd to *Euſtace* his Nephew, Son to the unfortunate King; which ſhe abſolutely refuſing, the imperious Prelate was thereby ſo highly incens'd againſt her, that he had Recourſe to his old Game, by abandoning her Intereſt, and rejoining that of his Brother. Whereby 'tis evident, that no Oath, though ever ſo ſacred and ſtrict, was able to bind this perfidious Biſhop, who ſhew'd ſo little Regard to his moſt ſolemn Engagement.

Soon after, the Citizens of *London* humbly intreated the Empreſs to reſtore to them the Laws of King *Edward*, (which were confirm'd to them by the Conqueror's Charter) as being more gentle, and much better calculated for the Good of the People than thoſe of *Normandy*; and in Conſideration of the great Damage they had ſuſtain'd during the War, that ſhe would be graciouſly pleas'd to remit Part of their grievous and inſupportable Taxes: but inſtead of granting either of theſe Requeſts, ſhe, with a ſupercilious and diſdainful Countenance, told them, they were

were to expect no Favour from her, ſeeing they had aſſiſted her Enemy to the utmoſt of their Power.

This ſevere and haughty Anſwer made the Citizens conclude they were to expect no other Treatment from this imperious and inexorable Princeſs than that of Slaves: To prevent this, they reſolv'd upon taking other Meaſures, which by the Legate's Intrigues were carried on as far, as to form a Conſpiracy to ſeize her Perſon; but ſhe receiving Intelligence thereof, privately withdrew herſelf and Friends from the City, which was no ſooner known, than the Populace got together, and plunder'd her Palace.

To this impolitick Behaviour of *Matilda* to the *Londoners*, were owing all her future Misfortunes; for by their powerful Aſſiſtance ſhe was compell'd at laſt to fly the Kingdom; and King *Stephen*, to whom they had ſhewn ſo ſtrong an Attachment, was again reſtor'd.

Matilda, ſoon after her withdrawing from *London*, laid Siege to the Caſtle of *Wincheſter*, whereupon the Legate diſpatch'd a Meſſenger to the Magiſtrates of *London* for Aſſiſtance, to which the Citizens readily agreeing, a conſiderable Body of Troops march'd thither, and block'd up that City, whereby the Empreſs and her Forces were reduc'd to a very great Extremity for Want of Proviſions: This occaſion'd her to attempt an Eſcape, which ſucceeded according to her Deſire, but *Robert*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, her natural Brother and General, being taken Priſoner, was ſoon after exchang'd for King *Stephen*. This was in *A. D.* 1143.

Some Time after, in *A. D.* 1145. King *Stephen* march'd with a conſiderable Army (conſiſting chiefly of *Londoners*) againſt the Caſtle of *Farrindon* in *Berkſhire*, which by the Bravery of the Citizens was ſoon taken by Storm. Our Hiſtorians obſerve, that about this Time an Ox was ſold for Three Shillings.

The Summer of the Year 1150. proving very wet, Corn receiv'd ſo much Hurt thereby, that a very great Dearth enſued. And on the Ninth of *December* following a great Froſt began, and continued till the Month of *March*, during which Time, Horſes and Carriages of all Sorts croſs'd the River upon the Ice, as ſafely as on the Ground.

In the Fourth Year of *Henry* the Second, *A.* 1158. the Citizens of *London* paid the King for their *Donum*, the Sum of One thouſand and Forty-three Pounds. This I take to have been a Gift from the City, to prevent its being tallaged. At the ſame Time there was ſuch a Defect of Water in the River *Thames*, that many Perſons croſs'd it on Foot, dry-ſhod.

In the following Year, the Citizens of *London*, with *Gervaſe de Cornhill*, (I ſuppoſe one of the Sheriffs at that Time) paid the King the Sum of One thouſand Marks, being the *Donum* of the City, and in the Sixteenth of the ſame Reign, the Citizens paid the King a *Donum* of Six hundred and Sixty-Six Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Four-pence, for each of the ſaid Years.

Theſe *Donums* ſeem to corroborate the Opinion above deliver'd, that they were ſo many free Gifts of the Citizens, in lieu of Tallages.

Some Time after, by the male Adminiſtration of the Magiſtrates of this City, Villany was got to ſuch an amazing Height, that the like perhaps never appear'd in any other Age or Nation. For at that Time 'twas common for the Sons of the moſt eminent and wealthy Citizens, as well as others, to confederate together in committing Burglaries, Robbery and Murder; and whoever had the Misfortune to fall in their Way, were aſſuredly murder'd and robb'd. One Night this horrid and abandon'd Gang of profligate Thieves and Murderers attempted to rob the Houſe of a rich Citizen, who being alarm'd at their breaking in, cut off the Right Hand of the firſt that enter'd; and calling aloud for Aſſiſtance, the reſt made off. The diſabled Vil-

lain being taken and ſecur'd, the next Day, upon the Aſſurance of a Pardon, he made an ample Diſcovery of his Accomplices, among whom was one *John Senex*, a very rich and reputable Citizen; who, when try'd and caſt by Water Ordeal, offer'd for his Pardon Five hundred Pounds of Silver; a prodigious Sum at that Time! which being juſtly rejected, he was hang'd according to his Deſerts.

About the ſame Time, a young Nobleman, Brother to Earl *Ferrers*, was murder'd in his Brother's Houſe, (afterwards converted into an Inn, but now a well-built Place in *Lombard-ſtreet*, called *George-yard*) which ſo highly enrag'd the King, that he ſwore he would revenge it upon the Citizens.

CHAP. VIII.
Of LONDON-BRIDGE.



THE original Foundation of this Bridge over the *Thames*, commonly called *London*-Bridge, by the Report of *Bartholomew Linſted*, the laſt Prior of St. *Mary-Overy*'s Church in *Southwark*, was this: A Ferry being kept in the Place where now the Bridge is built, the Ferryman and his Wife dying, left the Ferry to their only Daughter, a Maid, named *Mary*; who, with the Goods left by her Parents, and the Profits of the ſaid Ferry, built a Houſe of Sifters, in the Place where the Eaſt Part of St. *Mary-Overy*'s Church, above the Choir, now ſtands, and where ſhe herſelf lies buried; unto which Houſe ſhe gave the Over-ſight and Profits of the Ferry: But afterwards, that Houſe of Sifters being converted into a College of Prieſts, the Prieſts built the Bridge of Timber, and, from Time to Time, kept the ſame in good Repair; till at length, conſidering the great Charge of Repairing it, there was, by the Aſſiſtance of the Citizens of *London*, and others, a Bridge built with Arches of Stone.

SECT.

SECT. I.

Of the Wooden BRIDGE.

THE Antiquity of the Timber Bridge is very uncertain; but *William* of *Malmſbury* writes, which ſhews it to have been very antient, That, in the Year of our Lord 994, when *Sweyn*, King of *Denmark*, beſieged the City of *London*, both by Land and by Water, the Citizens defended themſelves, and *Etheldred* their King, ſo manfully, that Part of the Enemy were ſlain in Battle, and Part of them drowned in the River *Thames*, in their haſty Flight, by not taking Heed of the Bridge.

In the Year 1016, *Canute* the *Dane*, came, with a great Navy, up to *London*, and cauſed a Trench to be caſt on the South-ſide of the *Thames*, thro' which his Ships were towed to the Weſt of the Bridge; and then with a deep Trench, and ſtrait Siege, he encompaſſed the City about.

Earl *Godwin* alſo, in the Year 1052, with a great Navy, took his Courſe up the River *Thames*, and, finding none offer to reſiſt him on the Bridge, ſailed up by the South-ſide of the ſaid River.

William the Conqueror alſo, about the Year 1067, in his Charter to the Church of St. *Peter*'s *Weſtminſter*, confirmed to the Monks ſerving God there, a Gate in *London*, called *Botolph*'s-*Gate*, with a Wharf, which was at the Head of *London*-Bridge.

It is likewiſe related, that in the Year 1114, the 14th of *Henry* I. the *Thames* was ſo dried up, that between the Tower of *London* and the Bridge, not only Men on Horſeback waded over it, but great Numbers of Men, Women, and Children, on Foot.

In the Year 1122, the 22d of *Henry* I. *Thomas Arden* gave to the Monks of *Bermondſey*, and the Church of St. *George* in *Southwark*, five Shillings yearly Rent, out of the Land appertaining to *London*-Bridge.

There is a Charter under Seal, to the Effect following:

"*Henry*, King of *England*, to *Ralph*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and all the Miniſters of *Suſſex*, ſendeth Greeting. Know ye, *&c.* that I command by my Kingly Authority, that the Manor called *Alceſton*, which my Father gave, with other Lands, to the Abbey of *Battel*, be free and quiet from Shires and Hundreds, and all other Cuſtoms of earthly Servitude, as my Father held the ſame, moſt freely and quietly; and namely, from the Work of *London*-Bridge, and the Work of the Caſtle at *Pevenſey*. And this I command upon my Forfeiture. Witneſs, *William de Sontlearche*, at *Berry*."

In the Year 1136, the 1ſt of King *Stephen*, a Fire began in the Houſe of one *Ailewarde*, near *London*-ſtone, which conſumed Eaſt to *Aldgate*, and Weſt to St. *Erkenwald*'s Shrine in St. *Paul*'s Church. The Bridge of Timber over the River *Thames* was alſo burnt, *&c.* but afterwards repaired: For *Fitz Stephen* ſays, That in the Reign of King *Stephen*, and of *Henry* II. when Paſtimes were ſhewed on the River *Thames*, Men ſtood in great Numbers on the Bridge, Wharfs, and Houſes, to behold them.

In the Year 1163, the ſame Bridge was not only repaired, but new made of Timber, as before, by *Peter* of *Colechurch*, Prieſt and Chaplain.

SECT. II.

Of the STONE BRIDGE.

THE Foundation of the preſent Bridge was begun in 1176. by *Peter*, Curate of St. *Mary Cole-Church*, in this City, who carried on the Work till 1202. when he either died, or was by Age or Incapacity render'd unfit to ſuperintend the ſaid Work any longer. Upon which King *John* ſent the following recommendatory Letter to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, in Behalf of *Iſenbert*.

"*John*, by the Grace of God. King of *England*, &c. To his faithful and beloved the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, greeting.

Conſidering how the Lord in a ſhort

time has wrought, in regard to the Bridges of *Xainctes* and *Rochelle*, by the great Care and Pains of our faithful, learned and worthy Clerk, *Iſenbert*, Maſter of the Schools of *Xainctes*: We therefore, by the Advice of our Reverend Father in Chriſt, *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and that of others, have deſir'd, directed and injoin'd him to uſe his beſt Endeavour in building your Bridge, for your Benefit, and that of the Publick: For we truſt in the Lord, that this Bridge, ſo neceſſary for you, and all who ſhall paſs the ſame, will, thro' his Induſtry, and the Divine Bleſſing, ſoon be finiſh'd: Wherefore, without Prejudice to our Right, or that of the City of *London*, We will and grant, that the Rents and Profits of the ſeveral Houſes that the ſaid Maſter of the Schools ſhall cauſe to be erected upon the Bridge aforeſaid, be for ever appropriated to repair, maintain and uphold the ſame.

And ſeeing that the neceſſary Work of the ſaid Bridge cannot be accompliſhed without your Aid, and that of others; We charge and exhort you kindly to receive and honour the above-nam'd *Iſenbert*, and thoſe employ'd by him, who will perform every thing to your Advantage and Credit, according to his Directions, you affording him your joint Advice and Aſſiſtance in the Premiſes: For whatever good Office or Honour you ſhall do to him, you ought to eſteem the ſame as done to us. But ſhould any Injury be offer'd to the ſaid *Iſenbert*, or the Perſons employ'd by him, (which we do not believe there will) ſee that the ſame be redreſs'd as ſoon as it comes to your Knowledge.

Witneſs Myſelf at *Molinel*, the Eighteenth Day of *April*."

Upon which, I preſume, the Mayor and Citizens choſe the ſaid *Iſenbert* Surveyor of the Work. And after a long, laborious and expenſive Work of 33 Years, the preſent Bridge of *London* was finiſh'd in the Tenth of King *John*, *A.* 1209.

King *John*, in the 6th Year of his Reign, which was in the Year 1205, granted the Cuſtody of *London*-Bridge to Fryar *Weſt*.

The ſame King gave certain void Places in *London*, to build on; the Profits thereſe to remain towards the Charges of Building and Repairing the ſame Bridge. A Maſon being Maſter Workman of the Bridge, built a large Chapel on the ſaid Bridge, at his own proper Charges; which Chapel was dedicated to St. *Thomas à Becket*, and was then endowed for two Prieſts, four Clerks, *&c.* beſides Chanteries, ſince founded for *John Harfield*, and others: So that in the 23d Year of *Henry* VI. there were four Chaplains in the ſaid Chapel. After the finiſhing this Chapel, which was the firſt Building upon theſe Arches, ſundry Houſes, at Times, were erected; and many charitable Men gave Lands, Tenements, or Sums of Money, towards ſupporting them. All which was noted in a Table remaining in the Chapel, till the ſame was turned to a Dwelling-houſe, and then removed to the Bridge Houſe.

This Chapel, which, according to *Stow*, was built in 1205. is a beautiful arch'd *Gothick* Structure, built on the Eaſt-ſide of the Bridge, in the 9th Pier from the North End, and is of the Dimenſions of 65 Feet in Length, (three whereof being under the Street, was occaſion'd by the Inlargement of the Way after the Fire of *London* in 1666.) 20 and a-half in Breadth, and 14 in Height: But Part of the handſome Arch being oblig'd to give way for the Shop Floor, the Area of the Chapel, by an additional Floor, is divided into an upper and lower Stories, for the Convenience of Warehouſe-Room.

This Chapel had an Entrance from the River, as well as from the Street. It was beautifully pav'd with white and black Marble; and in the Middle of it was ſituate a ſepulchral Monument of the Length of 7 Feet and a half, and 4 broad, the Remains whereof were lately diſcover'd. And in this Chapel, *Stow* ſays, *Peter* of *Colechurch* was buried.

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A Cardinal then being Legate here: And *Richard*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, gave one thouſand Marks towards the Foundation, and King *John* greatly aſſiſted this Work.

This Chapel, with its Appurtenances, was in the Year 1266. given by *Henry* III to the Maſter, Brethren and Siſters of *St. Katherine*, near the Tower of *London*, for the Term of 5 Years.

The Foundation of this Bridge is vulgarly reported to be laid upon Woolpacks, which Story probably aroſe from a Duty on Wool then paid towards its Erection. But be that as it will, it ſeems, that the Public as well as private Perſons were at the Charge thereof, by whom, and the Profits ariſing from the Houſes erected thereon, it was formerly kept in Repair: But of late Years the Gifts have been ſo conſiderable, which together with the Houſes and Toll, it is ſupported without the Aid of the Publick.

"*Stow*, ſays Mr. *Maitland*, is of Opinion, that when this Bridge was erected, the River *Thames* was turn'd into a large Trench or Canal made for that Purpoſe; which he imagines had its Outflux near *Rotherhith*, and its Influx near *Batterſey*. But this Conjecture has not the leaſt Foundation for its Support; for that which led the Author into this Notion, I conceive, are the Veſtigia of the Canal made by *Cnut*, King of *Denmark*.

I am of Opinion, that *Stow*, before he advanc'd this Aſſertion, ought firſt to have conſider'd the immenſe Charge that neceſſarily would have attended ſuch an Undertaking: As, 1. The Purchaſe of the Ground where this ſpacious Water-courſe was to run. 2. The Expence of raiſing the ſtrong and lofty Banks which were to confine it. And, 3. The prodigious Charge of damming off the River above and below the intended Bridge. Theſe things rightly conſider'd, I am perſuaded, that all Perſons will readily acknowledge, that the Works preparatory would have coſt treble the Sum which the Bridge otherwiſe coſt in building, eſpecially conſidering the many Thouſands of Pounds the petty Breach at *Dagenham* lately coſt in ſtopping. Beſides, if ſuch a ſtupendous Work as that of diverting the Courſe of the River *Thames* had been effected, ſurely our Hiſtorians who mention the Conſtruction of this Bridge, muſt have taken notice of it. Moreover, could nothing elſe be brought to invalidate the Relation of the River's being turn'd at that Time, I think the Space of three and thirty Years, which the Bridge took up in building, would be ſufficient to deſtroy ſo wild a Notion. For, had the People concern'd in erecting it, had dry Ground to have built upon, it might have been built in a tenth Part of the Time, and in a much more durable manner.

That the River was not turn'd at the erecting of the preſent Bridge, I think is demonſtrable; for having carefully ſurvey'd the ſame in the Year 1730. in Company with the ingenious Mr. *Bartholomew Sparruck*, the Water-Carpenter thereof, I obſerv'd in many Places (where the Stones were waſh'd from among the Sterlings) the mighty Frames of Piles, whereon the Stone Piers or Pillars are founded: The exterior Parts of which conſiſt of huge Piles, which are drove as cloſe as Art can effect; on the Tops whereof are laid long Planks or Beams of Timber, of the Thickneſs of ten Inches, ſtrongly bolted; whereon is plac'd the Baſe of the Stone Pier, nine Feet above the Bed of the River, and three below the Sterlings; and without this wooden Foundation, (and for its Preſervation) are drove the outward Piles, call'd the Sterlings.

Mr. *Sparruck* inform'd me, that he and the Bridge-Maſon had frequently taken out of the lowermoſt Layers of Stones in the Piers, ſeveral of the original Stones, which were laid in Pitch inſtead of Mortar. This occaſion'd their being of Opinion, that all the outſide Stones of the ſaid Piers, as high as the Sterlings, were originally laid

laid in the ſame Matter, which was undoubtedly uſed to prevent the Water's damaging the Work (which I preſume they went upon every Tide of Ebb, till it was rais'd above the High-water Mark); but, had the Courſe of the River been turn'd, there would not have been the leaſt Occaſion for ſuch Mortar; by which we may obſerve, that Plaiſter of *Paris* was not then in Uſe in this Kingdom."

Beſides, if the Courſe of the River had been obſtructed for Thirty-three Years, it muſt have been very detrimental to the Citizens; becauſe thereby the Merchandize muſt have coſt in Land-Carriage a much greater Sum than the Bridge coſt in Building, and the City be deprived of the Benefit and Pleaſure of this noble River during that Time.

This Bridge, in leſs than ſeventy Years after it was firſt finiſhed, became ruinous, and for the Reparation of the ſame, two Ways were made uſe of, one by collecting Alms from well-diſpoſed People, throughout the Kingdom; and the other by laying certain Cuſtoms and Taxes upon Goods and Proviſions, that were brought into the City to be ſold.

In the 9th of *Edward* I. *A. D.* 1280, *London*-Bridge being in a ruinous Condition, the King gave Licence, for gathering the godly Aids of devout People throughout the Kingdom; for Repairing *London*-Bridge, threaten'd with Ruin.

There are Letters Patent of the ſaid King *Edward* I. now extant in the *Tower* Records, exciting all his People to this Work of Charity, to this Effect:

The King, to all his Bailiffs, and Liege Subjects, to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, greeting.

IT hath been lately notified to us, and grieved us, that *London*-Bridge is in ſo ruinous a Condition; to the Repair of which, unleſs ſpeedy Remedy be put, not only the ſudden Fall of the Bridge, but alſo the Deſtruction of innumerable People dwelling on it, may ſuddenly be feared; and that the Work which may now be helped by ſome before it fall, may, for want of Aid, come to the Expence of a Damage not to be repaired. Wherefore We, who are bound to take Care of, and more gently to provide for both the publick and the private Commodities, and with Affection to embrace thoſe, whom We perceive to depend upon ſuch Benefit, and them to defend with Royal Safeguard: We command and require you, That when the Keepers of the ſaid coſtly Work of the Bridge aforeſaid, or their Meſſenger, ſhall happen to come to you, (being a Thing We take into our Eſpecial Protection and Defence) to collect every where, throughout our Realm, Aids to the ſaid Work, from pious Devotion, friendly to admit them at the Contemplation of God, and in Regard of Charity, and for Shew of Devotion on this Behalf; Not bringing on them, or permitting to be brought, Wrongs, Moleſtations, Loſs, Hindrance, or Grievance. And if any Damage be done them, ye make them Amends without Delay. And when ye ſhall be required by the preſent Keepers, or their Meſſengers, to keep the Reparation of the ſaid Bridge, ye will humbly contribute ſomewhat of your Goods to the ſaid Work, according to your Abilities. And let each of you endeavour to out-run the other in ſuch great Works of Charity; for which ye muſt needs merit from God, and gain Thanks of Us. In Witneſs whereof, *&c.* Witneſs the King at *Walſingham*, the 8th Day of *January*.

And there were other other Letters to Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Rectors, and all other Miniſters of the Church, commanding them, "That when the Keepers of that coſtly Work of the Bridge aforeſaid, or their Meſſengers (whom the King took into his ſpecial Protection) ſhould come to gather, every where through their Dioceſes, Rectories, *&c.* or to any of their Juriſdictions, for the ſaid Work, the

the pious Aids of the Devout, to admit them in the Contemplation of God, *&c.* And to permit them to excite the People there with pious Perſuaſions, and charitably to call for the Helps of their Alms to repair the aforeſaid Bridge.

And becauſe theſe voluntary Alms and charitable Benevolences, were not like to bring in the whole Charge of the Buſineſs; therefore, the next Year, *viz.* 10 *Edward* I. *A.* 1281, the ſame King iſſued out other Letters Patents, for taking Cuſtoms of all Commodities for the ſame in *London*, and that for a certain Term of Years, which ran thus:

WHEN lately, by reaſon of the ſudden Ruin of *London*-Bridge, We commanded, That aſſociating to you two or three of the diſcreeter and more loyal Men of the foreſaid City, ye ſhould take, until our Parliament after *Eaſter* next paſt, for the Supply of the Reparation of the foreſaid Bridge, a certain Cuſtom, as in theſe Letters Patents, which We have cauſed to be made from that Time to you, more fully is contained: We, willing that the taking of ſuch Cuſtom be continued longer, command you, That from the Feaſt of St. *Margaret* the Virgin next coming, unto the End of three Years next following compleated, ye take the under-written Cuſtom of the foreſaid Bridge: To wit, of every Man on Foot, bringing Merchandize, or other Things ſaleable, and paſſing over the ſaid Bridge, and betaking himſelf to other Parts, one Farthing; of every Horſeman paſſing that Bridge, and betaking himſelf to other Parts, as aforeſaid, with Merchandize, or other ſaleable Things, one Penny; of every ſaleable Pack, carried and paſſing over the Bridge, one Half-penny. Nor will We in the mean Time, that any thing be taken there on this Occaſion, but in the Subſidy of the Reparation of the Bridge: But the Term of three Years being compleated, let the foreſaid Cuſtom ceaſe, and be void, *&c.* Witneſs, the King at *Cheſter*, the 6th Day of *July*.

King *Edward* I. in the ſame Year, ſent to the Mayor, with two or three of the diſcreeter, and more loyal Citizens, joined with him, to lay a Cuſtom during the ſame Term, for the Reparation of the Bridge, upon every Man that paſſed the *Thames*, on either Side of the Bridge, from *London* to *Southwark*, and from *Southwark* to *London*, one Farthing; and of every Horſe ſo paſſing, a Penny; and of every Pack ſo paſſing thereon, one Half-penny.

The like Impoſition and Cuſtom were continued, for the Repairing this Bridge, in 27 and 30 of this King *Edward* I.

In the 14th of *Edward* II. *A.* 1323, there was likewiſe Need again of Letters Patents, for gathering Alms and Aids, as before, for the Reparation of the Bridge; and Meſſengers were ſent into all Parts of *England*, for that Purpoſe. And the King alſo ſent his Letters to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, and other Miniſters of the Church, as before.

King *Henry* III. in the 54th Year of his Reign, *A.* 1269, granted the Cuſtody of the Bridge to the Queen his Conſort, with the Liberties, and all other Things belonging thereto, for the Term of ſix Years.

Some Pieces of Ground near *Woolchurch*, were granted by *Edward* I, for the aforeſaid Bridge; and in the ſame King's Reign, *Roger Eſſex* bequeathed a Tenement in the Pariſh of *Alhallows* in *Honey-Lane*, for the Uſe of the Bridge. *Edward* III. alſo granted the Mayor and City, a Place, or Piece of Ground, near the Houſe of *Fryars Minors*, or *Grey Fryars*, for the Reparation of the Bridge.

The Jurats of one of the Wards of *London*, in an Inquiſition taken by the Judges Itinerants at the *Tower*, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. preſented, That the Cuſtody of the Bridge, and the Soke thereof, was in the Queen's Hands, they knew not by what Warrant; the Soke thereof had been before in the Hands of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City; but had now remained

remained in the Hands of the King's Mother, ever ſince the Battle of *Eveſham*.

This was the fortunate Battle, fought by King *Henry* III. in which he beat *Simon de Montford*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, and the Barons. The Citizens of *London*, who held with them, ſoon felt the King's Wrath, by having this Bridge, and the Liberty of it, wreſted from them; as they had ſome Time before, when he eſtabliſhed a new Fair in *Weſtminſter*, which laſted for fifteen Days, during all which Time, he obliged them to ſhut up their Shops; and afterwards, to give them freſh Marks of his Diſpleaſure, kept his *Chriſtmas* in the City, and compell'd the Citizens to preſent him with large New-Year's-Gifts. Shortly after, he demanded another Supply of Money, and in ſpite of their Endeavours to the contrary, conſtrained them to give him two thouſand Pounds Sterling.

The Jurats above-mentioned, preſented the Bridge alſo, on Account of its not being well kept.

In the Reign of the ſame King *Edward* I. there was another Preſentment; wherein it was ſaid, That *London*-Bridge was always wont to be in the Hands of the Citizens, but was not ſo at that Time: And tho' the King had ſeized the Liberties of the City into his Hands, yet the Citizens, by theſe Words, ſeemed to ſtand upon their Rights and Privileges.

The Jurats of another Ward in *London*, made the ſame Preſentment to the Judges Itinerants, then ſitting at the Tower, in theſe Words, They ſay, that the Cuſtody of the Bridge of *London*, which is wont to belong to the City, is alienated by the Lady Queen Mother of *Edward* our King; and the Keepers of the ſaid Bridge, appointed by the ſaid Lady Queen, *parum apponunt in Emendatione & Suſtentatione*, &c. lay out but little in the amending and ſuſtaining of the ſaid Bridge: Whence Danger, which God forbid, may highly ariſe, very much to the Damage of the King and the City.

The Rents and Revenues of the Bridge, and the Duties and Cuſtoms belonging to it, were, without doubt, very conſiderable; but all now came to the Queen, and ſhe ſubſtituted under her, other Keepers, which the City uſed to do; and theſe Men made the beſt of their Time, by making what Gains they could, and neglected the neceſſary Repairs of the Bridge, which the City complained of, and preſented.

The following Gifts were left by Will, towards repairing *London*-Bridge.

John Feckenham, Citizen, by his Will, dated the 11th of *May* 1436, bequeathed to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *London*, a Tenement, with a Shop and Garden, in the Pariſh of St. *Auguſtin Pappey*, between the Tenement and Lands of the Bridge of the City of *London*, on the Eaſt, &c. to have to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, *ad uſum & ſuſtentationem operis Pontis prædict. in perpetuum.* On Condition, that the Chaplains of the Chapel of St. *Thomas the Martyr*, on the Bridge, do perpetually recommend his Soul in their Prayers, and alſo the Souls of the late Lord *Richard* II. King of *England*, *Edward Boteler*, Knight, and the Lady *Anne* his Wife, *Richard Storme*, and *Alice* his Wife, and the Soul of *Joan*, the ſaid *Feckenham*'s Wife.

Alſo *John Edwards*, by his Will, dated the 8th of *November* 1442, gave to *John Hatherle*, Mayor of the City of *London*, and to *John Herſt*, and *Thomas Cook*, Maſters of the Work of the Bridge of *London*, for ever, his Tenement, with a Garden, in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph Aldgate*, towards maintaining and repairing the ſaid Bridge.

About four Years after the firſt Building this Stone Bridge, a terrible Accident happened thereon, *viz.* on the 10th of *July* 1212, ſeveral Houſes in the Borough of *Southwark*, and the Church of our *Lady of the Canons* there, being on Fire, and an exceeding great Multitude of People paſſing over the Bridge, to aſſiſt in extinguiſhing, or elſe to

to gaze at the ſame, all on a ſudden, ſeveral Houſes at the North End were likewiſe ſet on Fire, by the vehement blowing of the South Wind from thoſe that were burning on that Side. The People who were paſſing over the Bridge, would have returned, but were pent up between the two Fires, and expected nothing but preſent Death, which indeed followed; for ſeveral Ships and Veſſels coming to aid them, the unadviſed Multitude ruſhed ſo haſtily therein, that they were immediately ſunk, and almoſt all drowned. It was ſaid that, thro' the Fire and the Wreck, about three thouſand Perſons were deſtroyed, whoſe Bodies were found, many of them half burnt, beſides thoſe that were wholly burnt, and never diſcovered.

About the Year 1282, through a great Froſt and deep Snow, five Arches of *London*-Bridge were broken down and carried away.

In the Year 1289, the Bridge was ſo much decayed, that Paſſengers were afraid to paſs over it, and therefore a great Collection was made by all Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and other Eccleſiaſtical Perſons for the Repair of it; as alſo in the Year 1381, Sir *John Britain* being *Cuſtos* of *London*.

In the Year 1395, on St. *George*'s Day, there was a great Juſting on *London*-Bridge, between *David* Earl of *Craford* of *Scotland*, and the Lord *Wells* of *England*; in which the Lord *Wells* was, at the third Courſe, born out of his Saddle. The Bridge, at that Time, was only coped on each Side, and not repleniſhed with Houſes, as at preſent.

On the 13th of *November*, the Year following, the young Queen *Iſabel*, commonly called the *Little*, for ſhe was but eight Years old, was carried from *Kennington*, through *Southwark*, to the Tower of *London*, and ſuch Multitudes of People went to ſee her, that on *London*-Bridge, nine Perſons were crowded to Death, of whom the Prior of *Tiptre* in *Eſſex* was one.

In the Year 1426, *John Reinwell* being Mayor, was began to be built the Tower on *London*-Bridge, at the North End of the Draw-Bridge, which was then eaſily and readily to be drawn up, as well for the Paſſage of Ships to *Queen-hith*, as for the Reſiſtance of any foreign Force.

The other Tower, that was over the Gate at the South End, will be ſpoken of in another Place.

In the Year 1450, *Jack Cade*, and other Rebels of *Kent*, were overcame by the Citizens of *London*, on this Bridge, and put to Flight.

This *Jack Cade* was an *Iriſhman*, who, at the Inſtigation of the Duke of *York*, aſſumed the Name of *John Mortimer*, of the Houſe of *March*, and raiſed a great Inſurrection in *Kent*, upon Pretence of reforming the Government. Whereupon, the King [*Henry* VI.] aſſembling a Body of fifteen thouſand Men, headed them himſelf, and marched againſt the Rebels. Upon his Approach *Cade*, as if he had been afraid, retired, and lay in Ambuſh in a Wood near *Sevenoak*, not queſtioning but the King would follow him: But *Henry*, imagining the Rebels were diſperſed, returned to *London*, being contented with ſending after them a Detachment of his Army, commanded by Sir *Humphrey Stafford*. This Detachment falling into the Ambuſh, were cut in Pieces.

At the ſame Time *Cade* began his March towards *London*, whilſt the King, and the whole Court, retired haſtily to *Kenelworth* Caſtle, leaving a Garriſon in the Tower. *Cade*'s Succeſs againſt *Stafford* increaſed his Army with Multitudes, who flocked from all Parts to join him. The City of *London*, either through Fear, or ſome other Motive, opened her Gates to the Rebels, and *Cade* entered, as it were, in Triumph, at the Head of his Troops: But he prohibited, under ſevere Penalties, the offering any Injury to the Inhabitants. Next Day, being informed, that the Lord *Say*, High Treaſurer, was in the City, he ordered him to be apprehended and beheaded. Towards the Even-

ing,

ing, he retired to *Southwark*, on the other Side of the *Thames*, and continued thus, for ſome Days, to enter the City in the Morning, and to go out again at Night, on Purpoſe to take from the Citizens all Occaſion of Fear.

Cade's Soldiers and the *Londoners*, lived, at firſt, very friendly together; but, at laſt, the Soldiers committed ſome Riot in the City, when they would have entered, according to Cuſtom, in the Morning, they found the Bridge-Gate ſhut againſt them. Whereupon a Battle enſued between them and the Citizens, which laſted all Day, and ended at the Approach of Night, by a Ceſſation of Arms till the Morrow. Mean while, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Chancellor, who had taken Refuge in the Tower, obſerving by their Spies, and the Proceedings of the Rebels, that their Hearts began to fail them, inſtantly drew up a general Pardon, put the Great Seal to it, and cauſed it to be proclaimed in the Night in *Southwark*. The Pardon produced ſo ſudden and ſurpriſing Effect, that before it was Day, *Cade* found himſelf deſerted by his Followers, and forced to fly all alone, and conceal himſelf in *Suſſex*. But the King promiſing by Proclamation, a thouſand Marks to any Perſon that ſhould bring him dead or alive, he was ſlain in his Retreat by *Alexander Iden*, a Gentleman of *Kent*, who brought his Body to *London*. The Pardon under the Great Seal did not prevent the Execution of many of his Accomplices. Thus ended this dangerous Rebellion, which might have been attended with worſe Conſequences, had it been conducted by a more experienced Leader.

To return to the Bridge. In the Year 1471, *Thomas*, the Baſtard of *Fawconbridge*, beſieged *London*-Bridge, burnt the Gate, and all the Houſes to the Draw-Bridge, being at that Time thirteen in Number.

In the Year 1481, an Houſe, called the *Common-Stage* on *London*-Bridge, fell down into the *Thames*, by which five Men were drowned.

On the 3d of *February*, in the Year 1553, the firſt of Queen *Mary*, Sir *Thomas Wyat* and the *Kentiſh* Men, who were riſen on Account of the Queen's intended Marriage with *Philip* of *Spain*, marched to *Dartford*, and from thence towards *London*, upon which the Draw-Bridge was cut down, and the Bridge Gates ſhut. *Wyat* and his People enter'd *Southwark*, where they lay till the 6th of *February*, but could get no Entrance by the Bridge, which was well defended by the Citizens, and ſo was forced to go round by *Kingſton*.

As to the Dimenſions of *London* Bridge, in the Year 1725. Mr. *Henry Garbrand*, Deputy-Comptroller of *London*-Bridge, and Mr. *Sparruck*, the Water-Carpenter thereof, meaſured the River at this Place, where it appear'd to be 915 Feet 1 Inch in Breadth, which is the Length of the ſaid Bridge; the Height whereof being 43 Feet and 7 Inches; the Width of the Street thereon, 20 and the Depths of the Houſes on both Sides, 53 Feet together, 73 Feet. It conſiſts of 20 unequilateral Arches, which are too many: For by the great Number of Piers, and Extenſion of the Sterlings, the Courſe of the Water is greatly obſtructed, the Rapidity of the Stream increas'd, and the Charge of Repairs much inhanc'd.

At the North End of the Draw-bridge, is a Houſe called the *Nonſuch* Houſe, ſaid to be framed in *Holland*, and here placed, and that when finiſhed, it had no Nail in it, but was all pinn'd together with wooden Pegs.

Over the Arch on the South Side, are the Arms of Queen *Elizabeth*, and two Dials, ſet up in the Mayoralty of Sir *Patience Ward*, 1681, with this Motto over them: *Time and Tide ſtay for None.*

On each Side, between the Houſes are left three Vacancies, oppoſite to each other, two with Stone Walls, upon which are Iron Rails, that People paſſing along may take a View of the River Eaſt and Weſt, and may alſo ſtep out of the Way of Carts and Coaches, the

the Paſſage being formerly very narrow, and the Floors of the Houſes that lay croſs the Street, being low, they not only render'd thoſe Places dark, but likewiſe obſtructed the free Paſſage of Carts, if they were loaded any way high, and Coaches, ſo that they could not paſs by one another, which oftentimes occaſioned great Stops upon the Bridge, and was a great Hinderance to Paſſengers. To prevent which Inconveniences, and for the Eaſe of Paſſengers, as well as to add Beauty and Magnificence to this noble Structure, in the Year 1685, all the old Houſes upon the Bridge, from one End to the other, except that ſtately Building joining to the Draw-Bridge, were pulled down, and the Street enlarged from 12 to 20 Feet wide, and the Arch of the *Nonſuch* Houſe, by the Draw-Bridge, was made two Stories high, as were alſo the other Arches croſs the Street; and then the Houſes were all new built in a regular and uniform Manner.

In Memory of this noble Work, upon the North Side of the high Arch of the aforeſaid Houſe, was ſet up the following Inſcription in Letters of Gold.

"A. 1685, 1 Jac. I. this Street was "opened and enlarged from 12, to the "Width of 20 Feet. Sir *James Smith*, "Kt. Lord Mayor."

The three Vacancies before-mentioned, are over three Arches of the Bridge, which are wider than the reſt, and are called the navigable Locks; one of theſe near the Gate is called the *Rock Lock*, it being commonly reported, that there is a Rock growing under the Water there; but we have been aſſured by a Perſon of great Veracity, as well as Curioſity, that a Friend of his, in the Year 1715, when the Tide was ſo kept back that many People walk'd over the River, went near enough to examine into this, and found it to be Stones joined together with Cement and Iron in ſome Places; and therefore ſuppoſed it was Part of an Arch that had formerly been broken down, and never ſince removed.

The Second is called the *Draw-bridge* Lock, and the third, near the Chapel, St. *Mary*'s Lock. There is a fourth between St. *Magnus*'s Church and the firſt Vacancy, called the *King*'s Lock.

There have been many great Fires on this Bridge. On the 13th of *February* 1632, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve at Night, a terrible Fire happened, which began in the Houſe of one *Briggs*, a Needlemaker, near St. *Magnus*'s Church, by the Careleſneſs of a Maid-Servant, who ſat a Tub of hot Aſhes under a Pair of Stairs. Before Eight o'Clock the next Morning all the Buildings were conſumed from the North End of the Bridge to the firſt Vacancy, on both Sides, containing 42 Houſes; Water being very ſcarce, the *Thames* being almoſt frozen over.

After this Fire, the North End of the Bridge lay unbuilt for many Years, and had only Deal-boards ſet up to prevent People falling into the *Thames*. Many of which being often blown down by high Winds, made it very dangerous to paſs that Way in the Night.

About the Year 1645, this began to be rebuilt, but lay unfiniſhed, till the Year 1666, when by the general Conflagation of *London*, on the 2d of *September*, all the new Buildings were again conſumed, but ſome of the old Houſes, built in the reign of King *John*, remained unhurt.

The Violence of this Fire, and the Fall of the Buildings, at the North End, did ſo batter and weaken the Stone-Work, upon which they ſtood, that the Repairing the Stone Piers, and Arches, before they could be ſtrong enough to build upon, amounted to 1500 *l.* which was all paid out of the Bridge Rents.

The laſt Fire that happened there, was, on the 8th of *September*, in the Year 1725, in the Mayoralty of Sir *George Mertins*, Knt. It began at the Houſe of a Bruſhmaker near St. *Olave*'s-Street, thro' the Careleſneſs of a Servant, and burnt all the Houſes of that Side the Way, as far as the Gate, and ſome on the other. This

This occaſioned the Gate to be taken down, and new built, in the Year 1728, in a handſomer Manner than before, having two Poſterns for Foot-Paſſengers.

In the Year 1722, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Gerrard Conyers*, to preſerve the Paſſage of the Bridge free, the following Order was publiſhed by the Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council.

THIS Court being very ſenſible of the great Inconveniencies and Miſchiefs which happen, by the diſorderly Leading and Driving of Carrs, Carts, Coaches and other Carriages over *London*-Bridge, whereby the Common Paſſage there is much obſtructed, doth ſtraightly Order and Enjoin (purſuant to ſeveral former Orders made by this Court for Prevention of thoſe Miſchiefs) That three ſufficient and able Perſons be appointed, and conſtantly maintained; One by the Governors of *Chriſt*'s-Hoſpital, One by the Inhabitants of the Ward of *Bridge-within*, and the Other by the Bridge-Maſters; which three Perſons are to give their diligent and daily Attendance at each End of the Bridge, and by all good Means to hinder and prevent the ſaid Inconveniencies, and for that Purpoſe to direct and take Care, That all Carts, Coaches, and other Carriages coming out of *Southwark* into this City, do keep all along on the Weſt Side of the ſaid Bridge, and all Carts, Coaches, and other Carriages going out of this City do keep all along on the Eaſt Side of the ſaid Bridge, and that no Carman be ſuffered to ſtand a-croſs the ſaid Bridge to load or unload, and that they ſhall apprehend all ſuch who ſhall be Refractory, or offend therein, and carry them before ſome of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this City and Liberties, to be dealt with according to Law. And further, to prevent the aforeſaid Obſtructions, it is ordered, That the Collector of the Tolls upon the ſaid Bridge, ſhall take Care that the ſaid Duties be collected without making a Stay of the Carts for which the ſame is to be paid. And that none may plead Ignorance hereof, It is further ordered, That this Order be forthwith Printed, and publiſhed in the moſt publick Places on the ſaid Bridge, and within this City, and the Borough of *Southwark*, for the better Obſervation hereof."

[Which Order is ſo well and punctually obſerved, that few Obſtructions ariſe, conſidering the great Concourſe of People, Number of Carriages, &c. always paſſing and repaſſing; and more eſpecially ſince the widening of the Bridge, where the Fire happen'd beyond the Gate in 1725; which Gate has alſo ſince been rebuilt, and the Cart-way enlarg'd.]

In the ſame Year, In the Mayoralty of the ſaid Sir *Gerrard Conyers*, *viz.* on the 12th of *May* 1722, the old Draw-Bridge was taken up, and a new one began to be laid; on which Account an Order was publiſhed to give Notice to all People to avoid the Place till the ſame was finiſhed, which was in five Days Time: and it is remarkable, that on that very Day fifty Years, *viz.* on the 12th of *May* 1672, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Robert Hanſon*, the laſt Draw-Bridge had been laid down.

SECT. III.

Of the Charge and Repairs of the BRIDGE.

TO ſhew the great Diſparity of the Charge of the annual Repairs of this Bridge, I ſhall here give the Reader the following Accounts, by the latter of which, the great Riſe of Labour, and Price of Materials, will, at this Time, appear.

In 5 *Ed.* IV. 1465. *Peter Aldford* and *Peter* [illegible]*decote*, Wardens of *London-Bridge*, paid on the Account of the ſame, 731 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.*

By the Account of *William Mariner*, and *Chriſtopher Elliot*, Wardens of *London*-Bridge, from *Michaelmas* the 22d of *Henry* VIII. until *Michaelmas* next enſuing, one whole Year, all the Payments and Allowances came to 815 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.*

A

A brief State of the Bridge Account, *from* Lady Day 1740, *to* Lady Day 1741, *by the Bridge Maſters*, Thomas Hyde *and* John Piddington.

CHARGE.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By Money in the Bridge Maſter's Hands at the Foot of the laſt Account	2870	14	2½
Arrears of Fines at the Foot of the ſaid Account	26	6	11
By Caſh in the Hands of the Chamberlain	600	00	00
By Money in the Tenants Hands in Arrears	2098	1	10¾
By the Rental * General this Year	3523	5	0½
By Fines ſet this Year	946	0	0
By caſual Receipts	21	8	0
Total Charge	10,085	16	0¾

* The yearly Income of the Rents and Toll of the Bridge is about the Sum mentioned in this Article.

DISCHARGE.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
To Rents and Quit Rents	86	0	10
To Taxes and Trophy Money	333	15	10
To Weekly Bills, neceſſary Expences and Emptions	1944	7	1½
To Timber and Boards	633	15	6
To Stones, Chalk, Lime, Terras and Bricks	129	11	6
To Iron-work	296	0	0
To Plumber, Glaſier, Pavior, Printer, Painter, Plaiſterer and Bricklayer	473	3	0
To Shipwrights, Work and Cordage	100	0	0
To Benevolence to the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, *&c.*	155	0	0
To particular Payments by Order of Court	295	2	8½
To Fees and Salaries	301	18	8
To Coſts at Audit and Lady Fair, *&c.*	137	13	9
To Money due to Bal.	5099	6	7¾
Total	10,085	16	¾

For the better keeping this Bridge in Repair, two Officers, called Bridge-Maſters, are choſe, or continued yearly, by the Livery-men of the City, on *Midſummer* Day. And if there be two Candidates, and one demands the Poll, the Mayor is oblig'd to allow it. One *Turner* brought an Action againſt Sir Sir *Samuel Sterling*, Lord Mayor, in the Year 1669, for refuſing to number the Polls, and diſcharging the Court, ſo that he loſt the Profits, and Judgment was given for the Plaintiff.

The following Tolls are taken on the Bridge:

For every Cart or Waggon with ſhod Wheels, 4 *d.*

For a Dray with five Barrels, 1 *d.*

For each Pipe or Butt, 1 *d.*

For a Ton of any Goods, 2 *d.*

For any Thing leſs than a Ton, 1 *d.*

This Toll is farmed of the City for 600 *l.* a-year.

Towards the Support of this Bridge King *John* gave divers Parcels of Ground in *London* to build upon, the Profits whereof to be continually employ'd in repairing the ſame.

Edward I. in the Tenth of his Reign, in the Year 1282. granted to *Henry le Waleis*, the Mayor, and Citizens of *London*, a waſte Piece of Ground on the North Side of the Church-Yard of St. *Mary Woolchurch*, and which was ſuppoſed to be the Spot which lies between the Place where the Equeſtrian Statue of King *Charles* the Second ſtood at *Stocks-Market* (now the Ground whereon the Lord Mayor's Palace or Manſion-Houſe is built) and the Channel on the North-ſide thereof, to be employ'd in the perpetual Repairs of the Bridge. And this Prince, at the ſame Time, as an additional Benefaction to this Bridge, granted to the Mayor and Commonalty a waſte Piece of Ground on the Eaſt-ſide of *St. Paul*'s Church-Yard, reaching from the Gate of *St. Auguſtin*'s Church to *Cheapſide*, at preſent denominated the *Old Change*.

The ſeveral Arches of the Bridge, and the Sterlings are kept in good Repair, and every Ebb, in the Day-time, divers Workmen (*Sundays* excepted) are continually employ'd therein.

So great is the Number of Carriages that continually paſs and repaſs over this Bridge, that if any neceſſary Repairs are wanting whereby the Paſſage muſt be unavoidably obſtructed, they are uſually done at Midnight, or on *Sundays*; as in the Year 1722, when the preſent Draw-bridge was laid down, the Artificers work'd Day and Night, for five Days, one of which was a *Sunday*.

We ſhall now give our Readers the following Verſes upon this famous Bridge, which were wrote in *Latin* in Mr. *Stow*'s Time, and ſince paraphraſed in *Engliſh*, by *James Howell*, Eſq;

When *Neptune* from his Billows *London* ſpy'd,
Brought proudly thither by a high Spring Tide.
As through a floating Wood he ſteer'd along,
And dancing Caſtles cluſter'd in a Throng;
When he beheld a mighty Bridge give Law
Unto his Surges, and their Fury Awe:
When ſuch a Shelf of Catarracts did roar,
As if the *Thames* with *Nile* had chang'd her (eye,
Shore;
When he ſuch maſſy Walls, ſuch Towers did
Such Poſts, ſuch Irons, upon his Back to lye;
When ſuch vaſt Arches he obſerv'd, that might
Nineteen Rialto's make for Depth and Height;
When the *Cerulean* God theſe Things ſurvey'd,
He ſhook his Trident, and aſtoniſh'd ſaid;
Let the whole Earth now all the Wonders count,
This Bridge of Wonders is the Paramount.

The great Utility of this Bridge to the Citizens of *London*, and the Inhabitants of *Southwark*, deſerves to be noted, for by the Means thereof that Borough is united to *London*, and made a principal Part thereof: And it is certain, for Trade, the Convenience of the Bridge is ſo great, that it may be ſaid to be ineſtimable, and the Advantages accruing to the People thereby on each Side of the River are innumerable.

SECT. IV.

Of other Bridges in LONDON.

THERE was antiently divers Bridges over ſeveral Rivers, Bourns and Brooks, which ran thro' many Streets and Places of the City; of which ſome are yet remaining; but the reſt were taken down, as any River or Brook was ſtopt up.

Fleet-Bridge, in the Weſt, without *Ludgate*, was, in Mr. *Stow*'s Time, a Bridge of Stone, coped on each Side with Iron Pikes. On the Weſt, towards the South, were alſo Lanthorns, for Lights to be placed in the Winter Nights, for the Convenience of Paſſengers. Under this Bridge ran the Water once called, *The River of the Wells*, afterwards *Turn-Mill-Brook*, and then *Fleet-Dike*, becauſe it ran by the *Fleet*, and, at one Time about it. Since the Re-building *London*, it is made the Breadth of the Street, for the Convenience of Coaches and Carts.

Holborn, or *Old-Bourn* Bridge, was ſo called from a *Bourn*, that in old Times, ran down *Holborn-Hill* into the *River of the Wells*.

Cowbridge was ſomewhat more North, over the ſame Water, near *Cowbridge-ſtreet*, or *Cow-Lane*.

There were alſo divers Bridges over the Town Ditch, *viz.* without *Aldgate*, *Biſhopſgate*, *Mooregate*, *Cripplegate*, *Alderſgate*, the Poſtern of *Chriſt's* Hoſpital, *Newgate*, and *Ludgate*; and one other over the *River of the Wells*, or *Fleet-Dike*, between the Precinct of the *Black-Fryars*, and *Bridewell* which remains to this Day.

There were alſo, in old Times, divers Bridges in many Places, over the Water of *Wallbrook*; every Perſon who had Lands on either Side the ſaid Bridge, being obliged to vault or bridge, and mend the ſame as far as their Lands extended.

Of all theſe Bridges there are but three

three remaining, *Bridewell* Bridge, *Fleet*-Bridge, and *Holborn* Bridge.

The Source of the River *Wells* iſſues North from *London*, according to the Veſtigia thereof, from between the two Hills of *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*. There are ſeveral little Bridges over it, which as they conſiſt chiefly of one Arch, is, I preſume, the Reaſon why our Antiquaries have overlooked them, or thought them not worth Mention. But as it was formerly a navigable River, though at preſent there remains only a little Sort of a Ditch, we think it will not be improper to give an Account thereof in its proper Place; but the Bridges thereof only at preſent fall under our Cognizance, which tracing from *Holborn*-Bridge Northward up the ſmall Current that ſtill remains, and which Time and other Encroachments have not been able entirely to ſtop, we find to be as follows: 1. A ſmall Bridge at the Bottom of *Chicklane*. 2. One in *Mutton-lane*, a little Southward from *Clerkenwell*. 3. At the Bottom of *Air-ſtreet*, as you enter into *Cold Bath Fields*. 4. Near *Mount Pleaſant* at another Entrance into the ſaid Fields, which was erected by the *New River* Company, and is ſtill ſupported by them, in lieu of an Advantage granted to them of laying their Pipes over Part thereof.

CHAP. IX.

Of the TOWER *of* LONDON.



THE City of *London*, ſaith *Fitz-Stephen*, hath in the Eaſt a very great and moſt ſtrong Palatine Tower, whoſe Turrets and Walls do riſe from a deep Foundation; the Mortar thereof is tempered with the Blood of Beaſts, &c.

SECT. I.

Of the Situation and Extent of the TOWER.

THE Tower is ſituated upon a large Plot of Ground, called the *Tower* Liberty, which contains both the *Tower-Hills*, the Greater and the

Leſs, and Part of *Eaſt-Smithfield*, *Roſemary-Lane*, *Well-Cloſe*, &c.

It is encompaſſed with a deep Ditch, in ſome Places 120 Feet broad, ſupplied with Water out of the *Thames*, which is its Southern Boundary. Into which the River flows with the ſame Flux and Reflux as in its own Channel, and which by proper Floodgates they can keep at a Height when they pleaſe. Over this Ditch it hath two Bridges, one for Carts and Coaches, by the Lyon's-Tower; the other for Foot Paſſengers, over a Draw-Bridge on the South Side: Beſides theſe, it hath a Paſſage, or Cut, out of the *Thames*, which is called *Traytor*'s-Bridge; becauſe, formerly, all Perſons committed to the Tower for Treaſon, were brought this Way into it, by Boat.

The Compaſs about the Tower, on the Outſide of the Ditch, is 3156 Feet; and the Quantity of the Ground comprehended within the Wall and Ditch, is twelve Acres, and ſome Rods. The whole with its Liberty aforeſaid, contains ſomewhat above twenty-ſix Acres of Ground.

It is a received Opinion that the whole Tower is within the City of *London*, "But it is, ſaith Lord *Coke*, thus to be underſtood: That the antient Wall of *London*, the Menſion whereof yet appeareth, extended thro' the Tower; and all that which is environed by the ſaid Wall, that is, on the Weſt Part of it, is within the City, that is to ſay, in the Pariſh of *Alhallows Barking*, within the *Tower* Ward. And the reſt of the Tower on the Eaſt Side of the antient Wall, is in the County of *Middleſex*. This, upon Enquiry, was found 13 of *James* I. in the caſe of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, who was poiſoned in a Chamber in the Tower, on the Weſt Side of the old Wall; and therefore *Weſton*, the principal Murtherer, was tried before Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer in *London*; and ſo was Sir *Gervas Elways*, Lieutenant of the Tower, as Acceſſary."

That which is called the Tower Liberties, is a certain Extent of Ground bordering upon the Tower, to which is annexed the peculiar Privilege of being ſubject to no Juriſdiction but that of the Tower itſelf. This, being upon the Confines of the City, hath oftentimes occaſioned great Diſputes between the Tower Officers, and the Mayor and City of *London*; as in the 6th of *Edward* IV. in the 1ſt of Queen *Elizabeth*; and alſo in the Year 1585, as will be ſhewn more at large in the Chapter of *Tower-ſtreet* Ward, beſides what followeth.

In *Eaſt-Smithfield*, at the End of *Hog-Lane*, a Gibbet being ſet up, in the Year 1580, for the Execution of one *R. Dod*, for the Murther of one Mrs. *Skinner*, in her own Houſe thereabouts; and the Sheriff having bro't the Malefactor to be hanged, Sir *Owen Hopton*, then Lieutenant of the Tower, commanded the Sheriffs Officers back again to the Weſt Side of a Croſs that ſtood there, which ſeems to have been the Boundary of the Tower Liberties; and then taking the Sheriff and the Malefactor into an Houſe, after ſome Stay they all departed; the Gibbet was taken down, and the Malefactor carried to *Tyburn* in the Afternoon, and there executed.

In the Year 1589, one *John Cox*, a Limeman, attempted to build a Wharf in the *Thames*, at the Watergate, ſituated about the Weſt End of the Tower-Wharf, and had ſet up his Frame. This Place was ſaid to be within the Liberties of the City of *London*; but he had the Countenance of an Officer of the Tower, as he pretended. This Building, by narrowing the Paſſage in that Place to the River *Thames*, would have been a great Inconvenience to many of her Majeſty's Subjects; whereupon Sir *Richard Martin*, Lord Mayor, gave Orders to put a Stop to it, which *Cox* would not obey; but when one from the Lord Mayor, commanded him to forbear, he lifted up his Staff to ſtrike him, and ſtill proceeded. Upon which, the Mayor complained to the Lord Treaſurer, deſiring that *Cox* might be commanded to take away his Frame,

Frame, and leave off his Work. And withal he beſeeched his Lordſhip, That whereas many Times before, Variances had ariſen between the City and the Officers of the Tower, about Encroachments upon the common Soil within the Liberties of the City, which ſome Perſons, with regard to their privare Profit, had ſuppoſed to appertain to the Officers of the Tower; and had therefore procured Grants from ſome Officers unto themſelves, and by that Means raiſed Contention between the City and the Lieutenant of the Tower; he humbly beſeeched his Lordſhip to extend his Favour ſo far to the City, that the Titles on each Side might be examined into, that all Occaſions of Controverſy between the City and Lieutenant, and other the Queen's Officers of the Tower, might be put an End to.

About the ſame Time, a dangerous Quarrel happened, concerning the ſaid Liberties of the Tower. On a *Sunday* the Apprentices of *London* took Occaſion to make an Inſurrection, rendezvouz'd near, or within the Liberties. The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and their Attendants came to them to quell the Tumult, and in the Hurly-Burly, came, it ſeems, within the Liberties; ſome of the People of the Tower were moved thereat, thinking it an Infringement on their Liberties, reſiſted the Mayor and his Attendants: He complained to the Queen and Council againſt the Lieutenant Sir *Michael Blount*, of this as an Affront offered to him and the City; the Lieutenant, in his own Vindication, gave the following Account of what he had done, *viz.* That as ſoon as he was advertiſed of the Tumult, being in his Lodging in the Tower, he went out of the Gate, in his Doublet, Hoſe and Slippers, with only a little Walking-Staff in his Hand, and, by a civil Meſſage, ſent only by one Man, acquainted the Lord Mayor that his Entering within the Liberties bred Offence, and deſired him to remember the Freedom of the Place. That he neither by Word, Meſſage, or any Action, commanded or conſented to any Violence, being offered to the Lord Mayor, or Sheriffs, or any of their Company; but did his Endeavour to appeaſe the Tumult, in a peaceable Manner. That he put his own Life in Danger, by going to ſuppreſs the Diſorder, and both reſtrain'd his own, and her Majeſty's Servants, from offering any Violence; and, with his own Hands, drew them, and held them, within the Gates of the Tower. That the Meſſenger he ſent to the Lord Mayor, in a courteous Manner, was aſſaulted, and ill uſed; and, that what Violence was offered, came from the Lord Mayor's Company. All which he was ready to aver and prove, before the Lords of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

The Buſineſs of ſettling the Bounds between the City and the Tower, was not determined in the Year 1591; altho' the Lord Treaſurer had promis'd that a Commiſſion ſhould be ſpeedily iſſued for that Purpoſe. This Sir *William Webb*, Mayor, by Letter, earneſtly intreated him to. In this Letter, the Lord Treaſurer wrote, with his own Hand, the Names of the Perſons to whom the aboveſaid Commiſſion ſhould be directed, *viz.* the Queen's two Chief Juſtices, Chief Baron *Forteſcue*, and the Maſter of St. *Catharine*'s.

In the Mayoralty of Sir *John Spenſer*, in the Year 1595, the Affair was not adjuſted: For certain Apprentices, in the Month of *June*, riſing again in a tumultuous Manner in ſeveral Parts of the City, and chiefly taking their Shelter here, the Mayor, with the Sword-Bearer, and other Officers, came to ſuppreſs them; but the Lieutenant's Men hurt the Sword-Bearer, and pulled down his Sword, although the Lieutenant was preſent: Of which he complained to the Lord Treaſurer.

SECT. II.

Points of Controverſy between the City and the Lieutenant of the Tower, and other Officers there.

THE Bounds in Diſpute, were at *Little-Tower-Hill*, the *Poſtern*, and *Eaſt-Smithfield*, on one Side; and on the other, the Extent of *Tower-Hill*, and towards *Barking* Church. The Particulars of which were as follow as by a Paper now in the Records of the Tower, the Heads whereof are:

1. That the Poſtern Gate in *London-Wall*, near the Tower of *London*, is the City's: And Houſes built thereon and near thereunto are the City's, and were all built by the City; and that the City had, and ought to have, the Profit and Juriſdiction thereof:

2. That all the void Ground within the Poſtern-Gate of *London-Wall*, near the Tower of *London*, are the City's, and within the Liberties and Freedom of the City of *London*, and within the Pariſh of *Alhallows Barking*, in the Ward of the Tower of *London*.

3. That the whole Ground and Soil, called the *Tower-Hill*, without the Poſtern-Gate, being Parcel of *Eaſt-Smithfield*, is the City's, and within the Liberties, Suburbs, and Freedom of the City.

4. That Mr. Lieutenant had contrary to Cuſtom time out of Mind uſurped ſeveral Privileges there, as holding Pleas in the Court of the Tower, and required unjuſt Exactions of the Victuallers, of Perſons bringing Wares to the common Watergate, and of the Poor for drying Cloaths, *&c.*

And as a further Corroboration of the Rights of the Citizens to the Premiſes it was urged that,

1. Concerning the Poſtern. It appear'd by divers Accounts, beginning *A.* 32 *Edward* I. and ſo continuing till *A.* 7 *Henry* VIII. That the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, did repair the Poſtern, and provided Locks and Keys for it, and ſcowered the Ditch there, to their great Charge. That it was called ſometime *Poſterna apud Turrem*; ſometimes *juxta Turrem*, and ſometime the *Poſtern* in the Tower Ditch.

That they appointed Keepers of it, (the Poſtern-Gate) as all other Gates of the City; and in Time of Danger, appointed Men to guard it; And they ſometimes gave Charge to theſe Keepers, that they ſuffered not Leprous Perſons to enter into it; *viz.* 5 *Edward* II. and 19 *Edward* III.

In the 29th of *Henry* VIII. there was made a Preſentment by the Wardmote Inqueſt of *London*; That the Dwellers there, were common Bawds; and that they lodged ſuſpicious Perſons; uſing theſe Words, *The Poſtern within our Ward.*

The Lieutenant of the Tower, in Anſwer to this, ſaid, That the Citizens had a Poſtern, but it was not this now in Queſtion, but a Poſtern in another Place further to the North in *London-Wall*. To which the City replied, That by all Proofs, the Poſtern which the City had, muſt be a Place of Building and Habitation; But the ſuppoſed Place never was but a Bulwark of Stone; which ſome few Years paſt was taken down, as was teſtified by Witneſſes. Again, the Poſtern which the City had, muſt be a Place of common Paſſage in and out of the City; which the ſuppoſed Poſtern never was, nor ever could be; for it was an Entry into the Bulwark now decayed; and the great Tower-Ditch lieth along to it, which could be no Paſſage, nor ever was, by Bridge, or otherwiſe.

Alſo, it muſt be the Tower-Ditch, as the Evidence doth plainly appear; which the ſuppoſed Place is not.

Moreover, Mr. Lieutenant did make Proof for the Poſtern, but only ſince King *Edward* the IVth's Time; and that only a Proof of Poſſeſſion, *viz.* that they have leaſed it, and held it ever ſince. Whereas, indeed, the Controverſy hath been as old between the City and them, at the leaſt; and therefore their Poſſeſſion, no quiet Poſſeſſion. And ſo great and old an Adverſary

verſary as the Lieutenant of the Tower being in Poſſeſſion, is not eaſily gotten out, eſpecially ſhadowing himſelf under Colour of defending the Queen's Right.

2. Touching the Soil of the *Tower-Hill*, both within and without the Poſtern.

That it was proved in the City's Behalf from Time to Time, that they have mended the Way on the Hill within the Poſtern, and erected, and mended the Scaffold, Gallows, and the Gibbets thereon. And when ſome other Perſons, *A.* 8. *Edward* 4. erected Gallows there, the King, by his Proclamation diſclaimed it, and commanded it ſhould be taken in Derogation of the Franchiſes, Liberties, and Privileges of the City. That it was not till the 6th of *Edward* IV. they did leaſe Gardens here, and received Rents for the ſame. That in that Year of King *Edward* IV. they granted the Queen certain Grounds at *Tower-Hill* near the Poſtern, to build a Chapel on, and from thence the Rents of the City's Gardens ceaſed, and the Queen's Majeſty holdeth the Grounds to this Day.

That Preſentments have been made before the Coroner of *London*, touching the Death of Men on *Tower-Hill*, and in the Tower-Ditch, named in each Place in ſome Pariſh in *London*.

That the Pariſhioners of *Barking* in the *Tower-Ward*, *London*, had uſed in their Perambulation to compaſs the *Tower-Hill* within the Poſtern.

That the Sheriffs of *London* have uſually received Priſoners out of the Tower, at a Stone near Outergate or Bulwark, to which Place the Liberties of the City reached; but by Order of ſome of the Lieutenants of the Tower, that Stone was taken away.

That touching the *Tower-Hill* without the Poſtern, it appeared in 19 *Edward* II. That the City was at Charge to make a Ditch there at the Poſtern. That in 13 *Richard* II. the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, ſold to the Abbot of *Grace*'s, (which is the fartheſt Part of the ſaid *Tower-Hill* towards the Eaſt) two waſte Pieces of Ground, lying on *Tower-Hill*, on the Weſt Part of the Abbey. That divers antient Preſentments had been made within *London*, of Encroachments committed in that Place, in 21 *Henry* VII. and in 21 and 22 *Henry* VIII. That the Watering-Place at the End of the *Tower-Ditch*, next to the Poſtern, was defective for Want of Rails; and the Reparation belonged to the Chamber of *London*. It appeared by antient Accounts, that the *Tower-Ditch*, without the Poſtern, and certain Vaults and Sewers, near the Poſtern, were cleanſed at the Charge of the City. And that at this Day, (*when the Controverſy was on Foot, which was in Queen* Elizabeth's *Reign*,) and Time out of Mind, the City held and leaſed out divers Gardens, lying upon the Poſtern, where Houſes were then new built.

3. Touching the Watergate. In 3 *Edw.* IV. it was, by Act of Common-Council, appointed to be one of the Places whereRuſh-Boats ſhould be brought for Sale of Ruſhes.

The ſame Watergate, and the Places near joining to it, had from Time to Time been paved at the Charge of the City.

The better to underſtand the Pleas on both Sides, here followeth.

The Lieutenant of the Tower his Anſwer to the City's Breviate.

That the City by their firſt Article challenged a Poſtern ſituated, as in their own Records is ſpecified, ſometimes *juxta*, ſometimes *prope*, ſometimes *apud Turrim*, which proves, that the Precinct of the Tower Liberty ſhould extend to the Poſtern; but aſſigned no certain Place where the ſaid Poſtern was ſeated.

That the ſecond and third Articles made nothing to their Titles. For that they made no direct Proof where that Poſtern ſtood, other than the Poſtern deſcribed in their antient Map; which is moſt probable the Poſtern, whereunto

they did make their Challenge. Their Preſentment in Wardmote can give them no Title to the Queen's Soil.

It is not confeſſed, that the City had a Poſtern near the Poſtern now in Queſtion; and it is abſolutely denied, that any Poſtern ſhould be a common Paſſage, but in the right of Nature ought to be a ſmall Sally only, to view the outward Part of the Wall, and the Ditch, or for ſome privy Way of Paſſage along the Ditch in Time of Danger.

To all their Allegations it is reply'd, That their Proofs, being only out of their own Manuſcripts, and Memorials, are not of Force ſufficient to diſinherit any Subject of his juſt Poſſeſſion and Title, much leſs her Majeſty.

As for the Mark-Stone, where the Sheriff uſed to receive the Priſoners, which they would infer to be the City Boundary, it was no Bound Stone, but a looſe Stone. And the Boundaries of *London* had always the City Arms, or other Mark ſet on them, which this had not, neither could have, being ſo ſmall.

Their fee'd Chronicler, Mr. *Stow*, in ſetting out the Boundaries of the Liberty of *Cree-Church*, within *Aldgate*, lately ſold, by the Lord *Thomas Howard*, to the City, doth abuttal it thus, *viz.* from *Aldgate* unto the Gate of the Bailiffs of the Tower, called *Congate*, and all the Lane, called *Chick Lane*, &c. By this, it appeareth, that the Tower had a Poſtern, and a Gate next unto *Eaſt-Smithfield*, which can be no other but the Tower-Poſtern, now in her Majeſty's Poſſeſſion.

In 9 *Edward* II. the Mayor of *London*, *John Giſors*, and Citizens, ſubmit themſelves to the King's Pleaſure, for breaking down the King's Mud Wall, over-againſt the outward Part of the King's Tower. And in the 10th Year of the ſaid King, they paid a Fine of a Thouſand Marks for the Offence, and repaired the Wall.

For Herbage of the Place, without the Tower, there was anſwer'd unto the King, upon an Account in 16 *Edward* II. for one Year 3 *s.* 6 *d.* And in 29 *Edw.* II. for Herbage of a Place without the old Poſtern, 5 *s.*

And concerning drying Pells in *Eaſt-Smithfield*, nothing this Year, for nothing could be levied thence, by reaſon of a Diſturbance raiſed by the Citizens.

But from 20 *Edw.* II. to 1 *Ed.* III. was levied 11 *l.*

And for Herbage of a Place without the Poſtern, and for drying of Pells without the Gate of the ſaid Tower in *Eaſt-Smithfield*, in 2 *Edw.* II. was levied 11 *l.*

The free Chapel of St. *Mary Grace*'s is abuttalled by Record to lie next the Tower of *London*, 25 *Edward* III. 36 *Henry* III.

The King granted to the Abbot of St. *Mary Grace*'s, *juxta Turrim*, all his Tenements in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*'s *without Aldgate*, between the Place called *Tower-Hill*, and *Eaſt-Smithfield* on the North Part, and a green Place of the King's Land there on the South Part, 36 *Edw.* III.

The King granted to the Maſter, Brothers and Chaplain, and Siſters of St. *Catherine*'s, that they for ever ſhould have one Fair upon *Tower-Hill*, over-againſt the Abbot of *Grace*'s upon the King's Ground, in all Places thereof; 20 *Henry* VI.

It was preſented by the Inqueſt, ſworn before Sir *Anthony Kyngeſton*, Knight, High Conſtable of the Tower, that the King's Ground and Liberty of the Tower, did begin at the Watergate next the *Ram*'s-*Head* in *Petty Wales*, and ſo ſtretched North unto a Mud Wall, called *Pyke*'s *Garden*, now being *Rafe Johnſon*'s, on this Side the *Crutched Fryars*, and ſo ſtrait Eaſt unto the Wall of *London*, with nine Gardens above the Poſtern, and above the Broken Tower, right unto the midſt of *Hog-Lane* End, and ſo ſtrait unto the *Thames*; and then ſix Feet without the Stairs at the Eaſt Gate of the Tower, towards St. *Catharine's*, 27 *Henry* VIII.

By all which appears, that the Precinct of the Tower, begins at the Tow-

ff

Dock, and extends unto the End of *ower-ſtreet*, and ſo is deſcribed to lie *ta Barking* Church on the Weſt de, *juxta Crutched Fryars* on the orth, *juxta* St. *Mary Grace*'s and St. *tharine*'s on the Eaſt; *juxta* can ve no other Conſtruction, but *Con-ctim*, ſo as there cannot be any Thing *terpoſitum*, i. e. Put between: And erefore *London* is ſecluded to have a- Soil of Liberty between *Barking* hurch, and *Crutched Fryars*, St. *Mary race*'s, and St. *Catharine*'s.

SECT. III.

Of St. Peter's *Church in the* Tower.

WE are now to look within the Tower, which is a Pariſh of it-lf, and the Church is called St. *Peter*'s *Vincula*, within the Tower. It is id ſome Time to be the Rectory, me Time the Chapelry of St. *Peter*'s. he Bounds of this Pariſh are the whole ompaſs of the Tower, und ſome round without, as *Little Tower-Hill*, hich was therefore called the King's oil of *Little Tower-Hill*, joining to hich was a Palace called the King's Vaſte of *Roſemary-Lane*, or *Hog-Lane*. ut theſe Boundaries as has been before et forth have been an old Controverſy etween the Magiſtrates of the City and he Officers of the Tower.

This Church is ſituate at the North Weſt Angle of *Northumberland* Walk, t the End of the new Armoury, and ronting the Parade; its Walls are built f bolder and ſquared Stone, and its oof ſupported by Arches and Columns f the *Gothick* Order; the Floor is aved with Stone, and there are two les.

The Eaſt End, and more than half own the Sides, is wainſcotted, and he Pillars caſed with Oak about eight eet high; it is alſo pewed, and the ulpit and Altar-piece are all of the me Wood, the latter is about 14 Feet igh, with a Corniſh and Pediment, ut the Decalogue is not there depenci-d, tho' the Tables are arched, as hoſe uſually for the Commandments, and placed under a Cherub between two Feſtoons, *&c.* The Roof is ceiled with Timber. The Dimenſions are, Length 66 Feet, Breadth 54, Altitude about 24.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, valued at about 60 *l.* a-year, the preſent Incumbent is the Reverend Mr. *Herby*, paid by the King, as Miniſter of the Tower Garriſon, rated in the King's Books 18 *l* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* There is no Lecture, nor Organ, Prayers are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, about Eleven. The Rector hereof has no Inſtitution and Induction, and the Living is exempt from Archiepiſcopal Juriſdiction.

The antient Tithes and Benefits belonging to the Rector of this Church, appears in Part by an old Record, 8 *Henry* V. for *John Salmonby* Rector of the Chapel in the Tower, *&c.* whereby is granted to him 60 *s.* Rent, and the Appurtenances in *Candlewick-ſtreet*, *London*, for and towards his Subſiſtance 38 *s.* 8 *d.* for that Tenement on *Tower-Hill* and *Little Wales*, 58 *s.* a-year, from the Hoſpital of St. *Catharine*'s 10 Marks a-year, paid by the Conſtable of the Tower; and 20 *s.* a-year, of his good Will; 13 *s.* a-year, from the Maſter of the Mint and of every Artificer and Stipendiary a certain Tithe out of their Wages and Stipends. This Church is commonly called St. *Peter*'s *in the Tower*, and anciently called *The Free Chapel of St.* Peter's *in the Tower*. The Incumbent of it was called the Rector of St. *Peter*'s. Several Chaplains alſo belonged to it, to perform ſacred Offices. All which were preſented by the King.

Thus in 21 *Edw.* IV. the Rectory was granted to *William Fitz Herbert*, Clerk, by Patent for Term of his Life. King *Edward* III. ſeems to have been the Founder. For it appears by the Tower Records, that in the 28th of his Reign, for the Rector and three Chaplains, there appointed by the King, he granted certain Rents, at a certain Cuſtom of *Stabotes* or *Stalbotes*, which were a kind of Fiſher Boats. And two

Years

Years after, to wit, in the 30th of his Reign, he added two Chaplains more. And for the Maintenance of the Rector, and five Chaplains of this St. *Peter*'s, there were granted by the King certain Allowances to be paid for ſome Tenements in *London*, and at *Tower-Hill* and *Petty Wales*. And moreover, Fees of the Conſtable, and of the Officers, and of the Moneyers. And in the 36th of the ſame King *Edward* the Founder, he granted a Chaplainſhip, *viz.* To *Thomas de O.* one perpetual Chaplainſhip, or Chantry in the Chapel there. And laſtly, there is, 27 *Henry* VI. a Confirmation of the King's Grants and Donations to the Rector here.

This Church, no doubt, was formerly very large and ſpacious, ſince the Kings ſometimes went thither themſelves to their Devotions. In *Henry* III's Time, here were two Stalls for the King and Queen: And it had two Chancels belonging to it. The Chancel of St. *Peter*, and the Chancel of St. *Mary*. It was adorned alſo with St. *Mary* and her Shrine, and with the Images of St. *Peter*, St. *Nicholas*, and St. *Catharine*. There is a Letter mandatory from the King to the Keeper of the Tower Works, in the 25th *Henry* III. *A.* 1241, for the Repair, and farther adorning this Church; which runs thus:

"The King to the Keepers of the Tower Work, ſendeth Greeting. We command you to bruſh or plaiſter with Lime, well and decently, the Chancel of St. *Mary*, in the Church of St. *Peter*, to the Space of four Foot beyond the Stalls made for our own and our Queen's Uſe in the ſame Church, and the ſame Stalls to be painted; and the Little *Mary*, with her Shrine, and the Images of St. *Peter*, St. *Nicholas*, and St. *Catharine*, and the Beam beyond the Altar of St. *Peter*, and the little Croſs, with its Images, (*i. e.* of *Chriſt*, *John* and *Mary*) to be coloured anew, and to be refreſhed with good Colours. And that ye cauſe to be made a certain Image of St. *Chriſtopher*, holding and carrying *Jeſus*, where it may beſt and moſt conveniently be done, and painted in the aforeſaid Church. And that ye cauſe two fair Tables to be made, and to be painted of the beſt Colours, concerning the Stories of the bleſſed *Nicholas* and *Catharine*, before the Altars of the ſame Saints in the ſame Church. And that ye cauſe to be made two fair Cherubims with a chearful and joyful Countenance, ſtanding on the Right and Left of the Great Croſs in the ſaid Church. And moreover, one Marble Font with Marble Pillars, well and handſomely wrought. And the Coſt that for this you ſhall be at, by the View and Witneſs of Liege Men, ſhall be reckoned to you at the Exchequer. Witneſs the King at *Windſor*, the 10th Day of December.

SECT. IV.

Perſons of Diſtinction buried, and Monuments in St. Peter's *Church in the* Tower.

IN this Church ſeveral Perſons of great Diſtinction have been buried; namely,

Sir *Richard Cholmondeley*, ſometime Lieutenant of the Tower, in the Reign of *Henry* VII.

Here is a Monument erected to the Memory of him and his Wife, which ſtood formerly in the Middle of the Church; but hath been removed to the Side, againſt the North Wall. His Figure is in Armour; and hath a Collar gilded, which ſeems to be a Collar of SS about his Neck, and a Roſe hanging before. Upon the Edges of the Stone, the Figure lies upon, is this Inſcription. *Jacent Corpora* Richardi Cholmondeley *Militis, & Dominæ* Elisabethæ *Conjugis ſuæ. Qui* .... *Quorum omnibus Deus propitietur.* Amen.

John Fiſher, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, who was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, the 22d of *June* 1535. His Body was firſt buried in the Church-yard of *Allhallows Barking*, and afterwards removed hither.

Sir *Thomas Moore*, Lord Chancellor of

of *England*, beheaded at the ſame Place, on the 6th of *July* 1535; but his Corpſe was afterwards removed from hence to the Church of *Chelſea*, in *Middleſex*, by his Daughter *Roper*.

George Bullen, Lord *Rochford* beheaded on the 17th of *May* 1536, on *Tower-Hill*.

Anna Bullen, Wife to King *Henry* VIII. beheaded two Days after, *viz.* on the 19th of *May* 1536, on a Scaffold erected on the Green within the Tower, being accuſed of Inceſt and Adultery with her own Brother, *George* Lord *Rochford*, above-mentioned, who, it is ſaid, coming to her Bed-ſide to ſollicit a Suit, leaned down to whiſper her in the Ear, which the Spies gave out he did to kiſs her; but it is the moſt probable, that the Inſtruments of the Pope were the Contrivers of the Crimes laid to the Charge of this Queen, who gave great Encouragement to thoſe of the reformed Religion; and that her Death was rather ſought after, than merited by her, ſeems very likely, from the King's being married to the Lady *Jane Seymour*, the next Day after her Death.

Thomas Cromwell, Earl of *Eſſex*, who, from a Blackſmith's Son at *Putney*, came to be a great Favourite of *Henry* VIII. but at laſt loſt his Head on *Tower-Hill*, and was here buried *A.* 1540.

Catharine Howard, the fifth Wife of King *Henry* VIII. beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, on the 13th of *February* 1541.

Edward Seymour, Duke of *Somerſet*, who was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, *January* the 24, 1552.

John Dudley, Duke of *Northumberland*, who loſt his Head at the ſame Place, on the 22d of *Auguſt*, 1553.

On the North Side of the Altar of this Church, is very ſtately Monument, with Columns and Entablements of the *Corinthian* Order, in Memory of Sir *Michael Blount*, both ſucceſſively Lieutenants of the Tower. Sir *Richard* died the 11th of *Auguſt*, 1564; and Dame *Mary*, Wife of Sir *Michael Blount*, one of the Co-hiers of *Thomas Moor* of *Biſſiter*, died *December* the 22d, 1592.

There is on the Pavement, an engraven Stone for *Cobham Dowes*, of *Dover*, Mariner, the 20th of *Auguſt*, 1608.

On the South Side of the Chancel is a Marble Monument in Memory of Sir *Allen Apſley*, Knt. fourteen Years Lieutenant of the Tower, and one and twenty Victualler of the Royal Navy. He died the 24th of *May*, 1630.

Cloſe by this are the Buſto's of a Man and a Woman, and the Figures of two very young Children, cumbant on their Left-Side, adorned with the Figures of two Cupids cut in Marble, but with no Inſcription.

On the Pavement is a Stone for *John Agges*, Yeoman, Warder of the Tower 33 Years: Died the 30th of *January*, 1640.

Another for *Frances*, Wife of *William Povey*, Gent. and Daughter of *Edward Sherborn*, Eſq; Clerk of the Ordnance. She died *October* the 22d, 1669.

And one for *Talbot Edwards*, late Keeper of his Majeſty's Regalia; 30th of *September* 1674. Aged 80.

On the North Side of the Church is a neat black and white Marble Monument, adorned with two Chambers of Cannon, inſtead of Columns, adorn'd with the Figure of a Ship under Sail, done in *Baſſo Relievo*; alſo a Cherub, Cartouches, *&c.* with this Inſcription done in Gold Letters on Black Marble.

" Erected in Memory of Captain *Valentine Pyne*, late Maſter-Gunner of *England*; ſecond Son of *George Pyne*, of *Currimallet*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Gent. who following the Footſteps of his Father, in Loyalty and Obedience to his Sovereign, trailed a Pike, under the Command of his ſaid Father, in the late Expedition at *Calais*, in the Year 1625; and in the Year 1627, in the Expedition of the Iſle of *Rhee*. After that he betook himſelf to his Majeſty's Fleet, where he ſerv'd at Sea till the late unhappy Rebellion, and during that Rebellion, in his Majeſty's

jeſty's Service by Land; after whoſe Death he voluntarily followed the Command of Prince *Rupert*, for the Space of fifteen Years, both in his Expedition at Sea, and in the Wars of *Germany*, till his now Majeſty's happy Reſtoration; ſince which Time, he commanded ſome of his Majeſty's Ships in the firſt War againſt the *Dutch*: And in Recompence of his faithful Service, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to elect him Maſter-Gunner of *England*. In which Capacity he departed this Life, (which he led ſingle) the laſt Day of *April*, *A. D.* 1677. in the 28th Year of his Majeſty's Reign. Aged 74 Years."

Under which is the following
Acroſtick.

V ndaunted Hero, whoſe aſpiring Mind,
A s being not willing here to be confin'd,
L ike Birds in Cage, in narrow Trunk of Clay,
E ntertain'd Death, and with it ſoar'd away.
N ow he is gone, why ſhould I not relate,
T o future Age, his Valour, Fame and Fate?
J uſt, Loyal, Prudent, Faithful; ſuch was he,
N ature's Accompliſh'd, World's Epitome.

P roud he was not; and tho' by Riches try'd,
T et Virtue was his ſafe, his ſureſt Guide.
N or can devouring Time his rapid Jaws
E re eat away thoſe Actions he made Laws.

Againſt a Pillar fronting Southward, is a great white Marble Monument, enriched with Trophy Work, an Urn, Cherub, and Palm Branches, with this Inſcription.

M. S.

Jonæ Mori Equitis aurati, in agro Lancaſtrienſi apud Vicum Whitelee nati viii die Februarii, Ann. à partu Virginis MDCXVII.

Qui ob egregiam erga principem ſuum fidelitatem ſummam in rebus mathematicis ſcientiam & ſingularem in negotiis peragendis ſolertiam & induſtriam, à rege Carolo II. ad officium Superviſoris Generalis rei Tormentariæ bellicæ evocatus eſt.

Quo Munere dum dignè fungitur, ingenuas etiam diſciplinas arteſque Mechanicas non magis ad animi ſui oblectamentum quam publica patriæ commoda ſtudioſiſſime excoluit. Et imprimis Aſtronomiæ & Nauticæ artis fautorem beneficentiſſimum ſe præbuit eaſque promovendi cauſa ſpeculum Grenovicenſem (Jubente rege) extruit, curavit, inſtrumentis idoneis locupletavit, editiſque Mathematicis operibus utiliſſimis orbi inclaruit.

Vixit annos 62. devixit 27. Aug. An. Chriſti MDCLXXIX.

Filium unicum de uxore chariſſima ſuſceptum poſt ſe reliquit, qui fundem quem pater tenuerat & locum & honoris gradum adeptus, præpropera Morte extinctus, hic unà ſepultus eſt. Maria filia è duabus natu Major, ejuſque maritus Guilielmus Hanway, Generoſ. patri optimo, & fratri, Monumentum hoc, LL. MM. PP.

Under the Communion Table lies the Body of *James Scott*, Duke of *Monmouth*, Natural Son to King *Charles* II. who ſome, indeed, pretend was married to the Duke's Mother, altho' the King declared the contrary in the Publick *Gazettee*.

This unfortunate Gentleman coming over from *Holland* in a hoſtile Manner, and levying War againſt King *James* II. loſt his Head for the ſame on *Tower-Hill*, on *July* the 15th 1685, the very next Day after his being brought to Town, having been routed and taken at the Battle of *Sedgmore*.

Alſo within the Altar Rails, was buried *George* Lord *Jefferies*, Baron of *Wem*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, who, when he was Lord Chief Juſtice, being ſent into the Weſt, with a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, to try and judge thoſe who who had been concerned in the Rebellion againſt King *James* II. condemned and executed ſuch Numbers of Men, that he made his Boaſt, That he hanged more Men, than all the Judges of *England* ſince *William* the Conqueror.

After the Revolution, being committed Priſoner to the Tower, he died there, as ſome will have it, of Grief, at the latter End of the Year 1688.

At the North Eaſt Angle of the Church, a Monument of white Marble, with his Buſto, is erected for *William Bridges*, Eſq; on which is this Inſcription;

To

To the MEMORY of *William Bridges*, Eſq; late Inhabitant of this Place, and Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

In that, and other conſiderable Offices, thro' which he paſſed, at different Times, a diligent and faithful Servant to the Crown, and to his Country in Parliament; aſſiduous in publick Buſineſs, and in his private Life, poſſeſſing an happy Equality of Temper, adorned with exemplary Sobriety and Virtue. He died *October* 30, 1714, and lies buried at the Eaſt End of this Chapel.

Elizabeth Bridges, his only ſurviving Siſter and Executrix, hath cauſed this Monument to be erected, as a grateful Memorial of the beſt of Friends and Brothers, *A. D.* 1716.

In the Pavement in the South Iſle is a Stone with this Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of Mrs. *Rebecca Silveſter*, the youngeſt Daughter of Mr. *Thomas* and *Sarah Silveſter*, who departed this Life the 7th of *January* 1717, aged 16 Years, 3 Months, and 3 Days.

Near that, another with the following Inſcription:

Here lieth the Bodies of *Elizabeth* and *Hannah*, Daughters of *John* and *Elizabeth Jones*, of the Tower. They departed this Life, *Elizabeth* on the 9th of *Auguſt* 1704; and *Hannah* on the 31ſt of *January* 1706: As alſo the Body of Mr. *John Briſtow*, who departed this Life the 30th of *November* 1718.

How ſoon alas! for in his early Bloom,
In Prime of Life he meets an earthly Tomb;
As by the Number of his Days appears,
Which reach'd but juſt to one and twenty Years.
O! where's that ſtubborn Soul that can forbear,
Bearing this Loſs, and not let fall a Tear?

Near the Communion-Table is a Stone, thus inſcribed.

Here lies the Body of Mr. *Edward Silveſter*, eldeſt Son of Mr. *Thomas* and Mrs. *Sarah Silveſter*, who departed this Life, the 12th of *October*, 1718, in the 38th Year of his Age.

Alſo the Body of *Thomas Silveſter*, the youngeſt Son of *Thomas* and *Sarah Silveſter*, who departed this Life, the 27th Day of *May*, 1727, in the 28th Year of his Age.

A little lower in the South Iſle, on a white Marble Stone in the Pavement in Form of a Lozenge, is this Inſcription.

Here lies *Catharine*, the beloved Wife of the Honourable Colonel *Williamſon*, Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower, who lived eſteem'd, and died lamented by all who knew her, *March* the 25th, 1729.

In the ſame Iſle, a whole Family lies buried under a Stone with this Inſcription.

To the Memory of *Elizabeth*, Wife of *James Whittaker*, who died *September* the 11th 1731, aged 39; and of *William*, their ſecond, and *Thomas*, their third Son. And to the Memory of *James Whittaker*, eldeſt Son of the ſaid *James* and *Elizabeth*, who died *April* the 7th, 1732, aged 9.

Memor eſto brevis ævi.

And to the Memory of *James Whittaker*, Gent. Huſband of the aboveſaid *Elizabeth* and Father of the ſaid Children, who died *December* the 4th, 1732, aged 39.

See how the Juſt, the Virtuous, and the Strong,
The Beautiful, the Innocent, the Young,
Here, in promiſcuous Duſt, together lie,
Reflect on this, depart, and learn to die.

The laſt Perſon mention'd on this Grave-ſtone died of the Bite of a mad Dog.

On a ſmall Marble Pediment at the Weſt-End is the following Inſcription:

Near this Place lies the Remains of Mr. Richard Marriot, Clerk of the Works to the Board of Ordnance, who died in May 1738, aged 31. In Regard to his Memory this Stone was placed, by Peregrine Bertie, 1739.

SECT. V.

Of St. John's *Chapel in the* Tower.

BESIDES the Chapel or Church of St. *Peter*, there was formerly another Chapel, in the White Tower, for

for the more private Uſe of the Kings and Queens when they reſided in the Tower. This aſcends by a great many Steps; it is dark and venerable for the Pillars, which are very antique. The Uſe it is at preſent put to, is for repoſiting the old Records; but in antient Times, when it was uſed, as a Chapel, Care was taken for the Repairs thereof, as was for that of St. *Peter*'s. And King *Henry* III. the ſame Day that he order'd the Repairs of the latter, did the ſame for this Chapel of St. *John*, for that was the Saint it was dedicated to; as appears by a Record of his wherein, after Command given for amending the Leaden Gutters, and doing other Things needful for the Great Tower, he proceeded to require them alſo to take Care of the Repair, and Adorning of the Chapel there, as followeth:

"And that ye cauſe the whole Chapel of St. *John* Evangeliſt in the ſaid Tower to be whited. And that ye cauſe three Glaſs Windows in the ſame Chapel to be made; to wit, one on the N. Side, with a certain little *Mary* holding her Child; the other on the South Part, with the Image of the *Trinity*, and the third of St. *John* the Apoſtle and Evangeliſt on the ſame South Part; and that ye cauſe the Croſs and the Beam (*i. e.* the Rood) beyond the Altar of the ſame Chapel, to be painted well, and with good Colours. And that ye cauſe to be made and painted two fair Images, where more conveniently and decently they may be done in the ſame Chapel, one of St. *Edward* holding a Ring, and giving and reaching it out to St. *John* Evangeliſt, *&c.*"

Denoting thereby, perhaps, that King to be Founder of the Chapel; and this the Ceremony in thoſe Days of dedicating holy Places to the Saints.

SECT. VI.

Of the Governor and principal Officers of the Tower.

THE Chief Officer of the Tower of *London* is called the Conſtable, which is a Poſt of high Honour as well as great Truſt. *Othowerus* was the firſt Conſtable, in the Reign of King *Stephen*; and *Acolivillus*, *Otto*, *Godfrey Magnaville*, Earl of *Eſſex*, his Succeſſors in the ſame Reign.

Henry Fitz-Aucher, and *Othon*, were Conſtables of the Tower in the Reign of *Henry* III. but an exact Liſt of all the Perſons, who have enjoyed this high Truſt is not to be come at; however, the five following are mentioned in a Patent of King *Richard* II. granted to Sir *Thomas Murrieux*, viz. *John Darcy*, *John de Beauchamp*, *Robert le Morle*, *Richard la Vache*, and *Alan de Buxhil*. *John Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, was Conſtable of the Tower, in the Reigns of King *Henry* V. and King *Henry* VI.

In the firſt Year of the Reign of *Richard* III. *Robert Brackenbury*, Eſq; was conſtituted Conſtable of the Tower, for his Life; but an extraordinary Command was once iſſued out from the King to him, to ſurrender up the Keys of the Tower (which was in Effect to give up all his Power) to Sir *James Tyrrel*, only for the Space of a Night, for the ordering of ſome ſpecial Matters there. Which was in Truth, to murther the two young Princes, *Edward* and *Richard*. Which the ſaid Conſtable, being privately dealt with about the Buſineſs, honourably declined. *Tyrrel*, a Man of a more profligate Conſcience, undertook; and for that Purpoſe was in a ſort Conſtable of the Tower for that black Night. To this Knight the King was very bountiful, and conferred on him many Lands and Offices, if they could but have made his Mind eaſy under the Weight of his Guilt.

Brackenbury, altho' he had the Conſtableſhip for Life, was, notwithſtanding, diſcharged in the Year 1585, the 1ſt of *Henry* VII. and a Nobleman, *viz.* The Earl of *Oxford*, ſucceeded him in that honourable Employment.

Sir *Thomas Lovel* was Conſtable under the Reign of *Henry* VIII. and afterwards, when *Anna Bullen* was committed

itted to the Tower, Sir *Anthony Kynge-n* was Conſtable.

In the Reign of King *Edward* VI. r *John Gage*, Knight, was Conſtable, Man. of great Quality, ſometime omptroller of the Houſhold to King enry VIII. afterwards a Privy Coun-llor to the ſame Prince. In the lonth of *October* 1552, were Articles d Ordinances eſtabliſhed by the King's lajeſty for Sir *John Gage*, Conſtable the Tower, and Sir *Edward War-r*, Lieutenant, and the Yeomen of e Guard, with others appointed to ve Attendance in the Tower of *Lon-n*, for the ſure keeping of the ſame, be obſerved and kept upon Pains erein limited; but towards the latter nd of that Reign he was diſcharged, the Intereſt of the great Duke of *rthumberland*, who then govern'd all ings; and *Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln*, ord Admiral, towards the very Con-uſion of King *Edward*'s Life, was aced there politickly by the ſaid Duke, Conſtable, ſuppoſing him his aſſured iend and Creature, the better to ing to bear the Pretenſions of Lady ane *Grey* to the Crown, who was arried to the Duke's Son: But he was ceived, for that Earl ſoon turned to e Lady *Mary*'s Intereſts, and made s former Miſtreſs, Queen *Jane*, his iſoner. And when Queen *Mary* came the Throne, ſhe replaced Sir *John age*.

A. 1552, *May* the 28th, a Patent as granted to Sir *Edward Bray*, night, of the Conſtableſhip of the ower, in Reverſion, after the Death *Gage*, with the Annual Fee of 100 *l.* *rante Vita*.

SECT. VII.

Of the Privileges of the Conſtable of the Tower.

THE Conſtable had anciently ma-ny great Privileges due to him om the Ships of the Merchants of *ndon*, *viz.* from every Ship laded ith Wines coming into the Port of *ndon*, one Flagon of Wine before the Maſt, and another behind it. From every Boat laded with Oyſters, Muſcles, or Cockles, one Maund. From every Boat laden with Ruſhes, an Armfull. Every Ship, Barge, Boat, or other Veſſel, belong'd to him, that was ſtraying upon the Banks of the *Thames* between *Graveſend* and *London*-Bridge, if no Perſon was found in the ſame. Every Swan, or Cygnet, which came, or returned, upon the ſaid Banks in ſwimming, from the ſaid Bridge to *Graveſend*. Every Beaſt, that by Miſfortune, fell into the Water of the *Thames*, ſwimming between the aforeſaid Bounds, without the Protection of any, *&c.*

Upon certain Liberties and Franchiſes being granted by King *Richard* II. to the Citizens, they refuſed to allow theſe Duties to the Conſtable: Whereupon, Sir *Thomas Murrieux*, Conſtable, petitioned the ſaid King, who iſſued out his Proclamation, that the before-mention'd Priviledges of the Conſtable ſhould be in Force, notwithſtanding any thing granted to the City; and this was ratified by Parliament.

The Inſtrument which contained this was a Second one granted to Sir *Thomas Murrieux*, to ratify his Privileges, as Conſtable of the Tower, in Conſequence of a Petition from him to the King and Parliament, upon their being diſputed by the City. The former Grant of King *Richard* II. was three Years before; that is, in the ſixth Year of his Reign; directed to the Mayor and Commons of the City, to this Effect in *Engliſh*:

"*Richard*, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland* to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, ſendeth Greeting. Foraſmuch as we have underſtood, that the Conſtables of our Tower of *London*, Time out of Mind, even to the Time now laſt paſt; and in particular *John Darcy*, *John de Beauchamp*, *Robert le Morle*, *Richard la Vache*, and *Alan de Buxhil*, heretofore Conſtables of the ſaid Tower, have had the Cuſtoms, Pence, and Profits under-written, by Right

Right belonging to the aforeſaid Tower, and in quiet Manner taken them by themſelves, or their Servants: To wit, of every Boat laden with Ruſhes brought to the aforeſaid City, ſuch a Quantity of Ruſhes to be laid upon Tower-Wharf, as may be continued within a Man's Arms. Of every Boat accuſtomed to bring Oyſters, Muſcles, and Cockles, to the aforeſaid City, one Maund, thence to be brought and laid upon the ſaid Wharf. From every Ship laden with Wines coming from *Bourdeaux*, or elſewhere, unto the aforeſaid City, one Flagon before the Maſt, and another behind the Maſt: Whatſoever Ship, Barge or Boat, or other Veſſel, which ſhall go looſe, by reaſon of Storm or Wind, or the Ropes and Cordage being broke, ſhall float from *London*-Bridge to *Graveſend*, or from thence to the ſaid Bridge, to be taken by the Conſtable. What Swans ſoever coming under the Bridge, towards the Sea, or from the Sea towards the ſaid Bridge; all Manner of Horſes, Oxen, Cows, Hogs, and Sheep, which have fallen from the ſaid Bridge into the Water of *Thames*; which the aforeſaid Conſtable, or his Servants, may take any ſuch like Creature ſwimming through the Middle of the ſaid Bridge, to the aforeſaid Tower; which the ſame Conſtable, or his Servants aforeſaid, have taken. Of every Foot of ſuch like Creature feeding within the Ditch of the ſaid Tower, one Penny. Every Cart, empty, or laden, which ſhall fall into the aforeſaid Ditches, as a Forfeiture, or Fee of the ſaid Conſtable. And that the aforeſaid Conſtables, as well thoſe before named as others, have uſed and enjoyed the Uſages underwritten, from the Time beforeſaid; to wit, that no Cart, empty, or laden, ought to come from the End of the Street, called *Petty Wales*, upon the ſaid *Tower-Hill*; nor near the aforeſaid Ditch, to the High Street, called *Tower-Street*, unleſs it be taken and brought within the Tower: And that no Cart ſhall paſs beyond the Bridge between the Ditch of the ſaid Caſtle, and the Ditch of the Hoſpital of St. *Catharine*'s, without the Licence of the Conſtable of the ſaid Tower; and if it do, and break the Bar, that Cart ought to be brought within the ſaid Tower, and to make Satisfaction for the Trangreſſion, according to the ſaid Conſtable's Will.

We willing to maintain all and ſingular the Rights and Liberties of our Tower aforeſaid, that they periſh not, or be unlawfully taken away, Command you, that you permit our beloved and loyal Sir *Thomas Murrieux*, now Conſtable of the Tower, to take and have the Cuſtoms, Pence and Profits by himſelf and his Servants in Form aforeſaid, and to uſe and enjoy the aforeſaid Uſages freely, and without any Impediment, as he ought to take and have ſuch Cuſtoms, Pence and Profits, and to uſe and enjoy the beforeſaid Uſages; and he, and all other Conſtables of the ſaid Tower have reaſonably accuſtomed to take and have thoſe Cuſtoms, Pence and Profits, and to uſe and enjoy the aforeſaid Uſages; and he and all other Conſtables of the ſaid Tower have reaſonably accuſtomed to take and have thoſe Cuſtoms, Pence and Profits, and to uſe and enjoy the aforeſaid Uſages from the Time beforeſaid. And that by no Means neglect this. Witneſs myſelf at *Eltham*, the 16th Day of *November*, in the ſixth Year of our Reign.

By the KING.

This cauſed the Struggle between the City and the Conſtables and Lieutenants of the Tower, till King *James* I. ſettled the Matter in Favour of the City.

There were certain Injunctions given the Conſtables by former Kings. In 11 *Henry* III. the King iſſued out his Command to the Conſtable of the Tower to compel thoſe who brought Fiſh to ſell in Ships to *London*, to bring the ſaid Fiſh to *Queen-hith*.

The Power of the Conſtable of the Tower extended to the five Ports, and to arreſt their Ships in the *Thames*, if there were Occaſion. A Precept was ſent

ent to him in the 9th of *Henry* III. to rreſt thoſe Ships in Time of Dearth of Corn, to prevent the Tranſportation of it.

In 52 *Henry* III. the King commanded the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, o carry Bruſh or Underwood, Corn, and other Victuals, as well by Land as by Water, to the ſaid Abbey; o that no Prizal be made to the King's Uſe.

In 14 *Edward* II. there were Letters Patents for making Allowances to he Conſtables of the Tower, for the Wages of the King's Priſoners there, *viz.* For a Knight 2 *d.* a Day, and for n Eſquire, one Penny.

In 38 *Edward* III. there were Orders for the Conſtable of the Tower, o repair the Defects in the Water, or he Banks thereof, running from *Ware* o *Waltham*, and ſo to *London*. This the River *Lee*.

Mr. *Strype* ſays, in a Manuſcript he as, theſe Fees were order'd by *Philip* and *Mary*, in the ſecond and third ears of their Reign, That the Conable ſhall have of their Majeſties at he Receipt of the *Exchequer* for his ntertainment, the yearly Fee or Wages of 100 *l.* and 100 *l.* by the Year or the Diet of poor Priſoners, who ave not wherewithal to pay for their iets. So that the ſaid poor Priſoners ay be examined within ſeven Days afer their coming into his Cuſtody, and e diſcharged again from his Cuſtody ithin ſeven Days after they have been xamined.

The ſaid Conſtable ſhall have of eve- Duke, if there be any committed y their Majeſties, to the ſaid Tower, r the Suit of his Irons 20 *l.* and for a Marquis, 16 *l.* and for the Board of ery ſuch Duke or Marquis, weekly, *l.* 10 *s.* and for the Chaplain's Board every ſuch Duke or Marquis every Week, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for every of his entlemen, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for every of is Yeomen waiting upon him, 5 *s.* efore his Attainder, and after his Atnder, as their Majeſties ſhall apoint.

Item, The ſaid Conſtable ſhall have for every Earl and Viſcount, for the Suit of his Irons, 20 Marks; and for their Board, every Week, 46 *s.* 8 *d.* and for the Gentlemen and Yeomen, as in the Duke's Diet before the Attainder, and after at their Majeſties Will.

Item, The ſaid Conſtable ſhall have for every Baron and Lord, of the Degree, as the younger Son of a Duke or Marquis, and for a Knight of the Garter, for the Suit of Irons 10 *l.* and for his Board weekly, 35 *s.* and for his Gentleman and Yeoman, as before.

Item, The aforeſaid Conſtable ſhall have for every other Knight or Gentleman, above 100 *l.* Eſtate, for Suit of his Irons, 5 *l.* and alſo for his Board, weekly, 23 *s.* 4 *d.* and for every of his Gentlemen and Yeomen, as before.

Item, The ſaid Conſtable ſhall have of every Gentleman of the Eſtate of 100 *l.* by the Year, and under, for the Suit of his Irons, 40 *s.* and his Board weekly, 17 *s.* 6 *d.* And other Men not having Lands and Poſſeſſions, and yet having Goods ſufficient to find themſelves, for Suit of Irons, 20 *s.* and for their Week's Board, 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Item, All other to live of the Houſe, except their Majeſties appoint the ſame a better Diet by Warrant.

Item, The Porter ſhall have, of every Priſoner commanded by the King's and Queen's Majeſties for Treaſon to the ſaid Tower, his uppermoſt Garment, or agree with him for it.

Item, He ſhall have of every Perſon delivered out of the Tower 5 *s.*

Item, It is ordered, that the Conſtable ſhall no more take Bedding, Goods, and Plate, or Money of any Perſon attainted, or not attainted, except that he may ſtay the ſame, for the Time that he be anſwer'd, and contented for his Fees and Diets, after the Rate aforeſaid. And except that upon the Attainder of every ſuch Priſoner, the ſaid Conſtable, ſhall have their Wearing Apparel and Bedding of the ſame Priſoner ſo attainted, and the Plate and Jewels of the ſame, if any do remain,

remain, to be kept to their Majeſties Uſe.

Theſe Orders were made thro' the Queen's Frugality. For theſe Allowances to the Priſoners were for the moſt Part out of the Princes Purſes. What a Regulation and Reduction of the Fees this was, may appear to him that ſhall compare this Note of Fees following, brought in by the Lieutenant, in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. for the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, and *Edward* Lord *Courtney*, elde.. Son to the Marquis of *Exeter* executed, *viz.*

The Charges of the Tower being rated after the Degrees of the Perſons, and ordinarily accuſtomed.

Thomas, late Duke of *Norfolk*, for himſelf 5 *l.* a Week; for his Man 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for Fuel and Candle 8 *s.*

The Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, for herſelf 5 *l.* a Week; for two Gentlewomen 1 *l.* for three Men, attending upon her 1 *l.* for Fuel and Candle 1 *l.*

Edward Courtney, for himſelf 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Week; for his Man 6 *s.* for Fuel and Candle 5 *s.*

Thro' the long Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, there was no Conſtable ſet over the Tower; but inſtead of it, a Lieutenant, who was an Officer ſubordinate to the Conſtable, had the chief Government of this important Place; and therefore was ſometime called the Conſtable's Lieutenant. Tho' this had been practiſed before, for the Tower Records mention *John Chaucy*, the Lieutenant to *Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, in 31 *Henry* VI. and *John Winwicke* Lieutenant to the Conſtable of the Tower, 16 *Edward* III. to whom a Command came to this Purpoſe.

Tower of *London*, The King hath commanded *John Winwicke*, Lieutenant to the Conſtable of the ſame, and *W. L.* his Chief Carpenter, to bring back his great Engine from *Sandwich* to the Tower aforeſaid, both to arreſt Ships, and to take for Fraught, *&c.* of the ſame.

There were *Cuſtodes*, or Keepers, ſometimes ſet over the Tower, who had the chief Power and Government of it, but only the Title not ſo high as that of Conſtable.

Yet, *Henry Fitz-Aucher*, who was Conſtable of the Tower, had a particular Fee for keeping the Tower, which was 50 *l.* a-year, as if *Conſtable* and *Cuſtos* had been two ſeveral and diſtinct Places. The Record runs, "That this *Henry Fitz Aucher*, Conſtable of the Tower, be paid, *ad Kaiam Regis*, i. e. at the King's Key, before the Tower, 20 *l.* 12 *Henry* III. and 50 *l.* a-year for keeping of the Tower, and 13 *Henry* III, and 14 *H.* III, it is recorded, That the Conſtable took 50 *l.* for the Cuſtody of the ſaid Tower.

In the 52 *Henry* III there was a *Cuſtos* both of the Tower and City too.

This King granting the keeping of his Tower, with the Appurtenances, and his City of *London*, to *Thomas Ingreve*, "Una cum Armatur. inſtaurand. & Victualib. ſuis, per Chirographum liberand."

Such another was *Radulphus de Sandwich*, in the 13th of *Edward* I. "Turris *London*, cum Pertinentiis commiſſa *Rad.* de *Sandwico*, quam diu Domino Rege placuerit. Ita quod de Exitu inde proven. Regi reſpondeat ad Scaccarim. 13 *Edw.* I. Idem *Rad.* habet Cuſtodiam Civitat. *London*, ut ſupra. Et iterum *A.* 17.

Again, *William*, Archbiſhop of *York*, was *Cuſtos* of the Tower, 1 *Edward* I. and there was Order for the Payment of 100 *l.* for his Fee.

Theſe *Cuſtodes*, or Keepers, were often changed: For in the 3d of *Edward* I. the Keeping of the Tower was granted by the King to *Anthony Beke*, *durante bene placito*, as *Philip Baſſet* before had it. And he was to receive 100 *l.* a-year, for his ſaid Keeping.

Again, the Cuſtody of the Tower of *London* was granted to *John Crombwell* for the Term of five Years, and to take the Fees and Cuſtoms: And it is commanded to *Thomas Walter* to deliver the ſame to him, by Indenture with the Appurtenances, together with the Arms

Arms, Victuals, and all other Things and Priſoners being there, 1 *Edward* III.

Again, The Cuſtody of the Tower was granted to *William de Monte Acuto*, or *Montague*, for Life, after the Death of *John de Crombwell*, 9 *Edward* III. And it was granted *pro Michael de la Beche. Et A.* 20. *pro Johan. Darcy.*

And for the Repairing of the King's Key, near the Tower of *London*, it was commanded to the Keeper of the King's Foreſt of *Windſor*, That he cauſe *John Crombwell*, Keeper of the aforeſaid Tower, to have 303 *Palos de Alneto*, i. e. Pales, or Poles, from the Alderwood in the aforeſaid Foreſt. And it is commanded to the Sheriff of *Berks*, That he cauſe the ſaid Poles to be felled, and to be carried unto the Tower of *London*, out of the Iſſues of the County.

SECT. VIII.

Of the Lieutenants of the Tower.

THE firſt Lieutenant under Queen *Elizabeth*, was Sir *Edward Warner*, who had been alſo in that Place under King *Edward* VI. In the Year 562, he was deprived of this Truſt, and committed to Cuſtody, upon the coming together of the Earl of *Hertford*, and the Lady *Catharine Grey*, who had privately concluded a Marriage together, without the Queen's Conſent. And ſo were put into ſundry cloſe Priſons, not to come at one another; but they corrupted their Keepers.

The next Lieutenant was Sir *Owen Hopton*, preferred to this Place by the Intereſt of the Lord Treaſurer. He was an active and brave-ſpirited Man; but was complained of, as will be ſhewn for ſome Neglects in his Truſt, in the Year 1572, being a Year of great Terror to the *Engliſh* Nation; fearing ſome Maſſacre, or Inſurrection, or Violence to be offered the Queen's Perſon; For in this Year happened the bloody Maſſacre of the Proteſtants in *France*, which aſtoniſhed this Kingdom. In this Year were two great Peers cut off, the Duke of *Norfolk*, and the Earl of *Northumberland*, for Treaſon and Rebellion. The Queen alſo fell Sick of the Small-pox. There were alſo great Apprehenſions from the Queen of *Scots*, and her Party, ſhe being then a Priſoner in *England*. Theſe Uneaſineſſes and Fears made the People concerned for the Preſervation of the Tower; and great Complaints were made to the Lords of the Council againſt *Hopton*, and of Matters in and about the Tower. As, that the ſaid Lieutenant ſhewed the Warders that they were perjur'd if they did not firſt acquaint him of all Treaſons, Conſpiracies, or any other like Matters, that they ſhould know or hear of, before they uttur'd the ſame to any of the Queen's Council. Whereupon he took an Oath of all ſuch Yeomen, as came of late to ſerve there under him.

That the Priſoners had much more Liberty to walk and meet upon the Leads of *Cold-Harbour*, and to go one to another, and alſo to ſend their Minds and Letters to their Friends, as they ſhould think good; which had not heretofore been allowed of. Which Liberty they had by reaſon of ſuch needy Perſons as Mr. Leiutenant had appointed to be their Keepers, to whom he gave very little Wages to maintain them.

That there ſhould be Seven-ſcore Gunners belonging to the Tower, whereof there wanted a great Number. And that the moſt Part of them who took Wages were unſkilful, ſo that if the Queen's Majeſty ſhould be diſappointed. And beſides that, many of them were Papiſts.

That the Clerk of the Ordnance was a very rigid Papiſt.

That there wanted the moſt Part of ſuch Warders, as ought to watch and ward, and to lie within the Tower: And the Hamlets did neither watch nor ward, according to their bounden Duties. For if the *Tower*-Ditch ſhould be frozen, conſidering there were no better Order taken for the Defence of the

ſame, and conſidering the State of the Time, and if Need ſhould ſo require, it might be in great Danger. Wherefore all the Yeomen ſhould be commanded, daily to wait, and to lie within the Tower every Night, for the Preſervation of the ſame: Seeing the Watches of *London* and St. *Catharine*'s were not kept, as of late, but now moſt needful, until this Time be paſt.

It was likewiſe informed, That *December* the 29th, the Earl of *Southampton* ſtood leaping upon the Tower; his Wife being right over-againſt him, on the other Side of the Ditch: And when one *Phillip*, a Gunner, ſeeing this, demanded, if this might be allowed; the Servants very angrily aſked him, If he were therewithal offended?

That Command had been given by their Honours, That no great Ordnance ſhould be ſhot off at any Time upon the *Tower*-Wharf, or about the Tower, except it were only for the Queen; notwithſtanding, they continued, from Time to Time, Shooting off great Pieces. Which Pieces were with the Queen's own Powder, conveyed by them out of the Tower in Barrels. That this Shooting utterly marred the Wharf, being ſore worn and ſhaken already, broke the Glaſs Windows, and looſed the Tiles of the Houſes newly repaired.

Further, That they did receive and diſcharge upon the ſame Wharf, divers Mens Goods, as Timber-Logs, Billets, Faggots, Rubbiſh, Hay, Straw, and other Things, and carry and re-carry the ſame with Carrs and Carts, which did greatly decay the Wharf, and wear the Queen's Cranes.

That they made a common Highway, with all Manner of Carriages, from St. *Catharine*'s leading to the *Minories*: By reaſon whereof, the Way is greatly decayed, the Banks of the *Tower*-Ditch ſunk, and the Ditch filled with Earth and Filth; whereas it was uſed to be chained betwixt two great Poſts; and likewiſe by the *Tower*-Hill there was another Chain with two great Poſts by the Bulwark-Gate for reſtraining all Carriages, ſave only for the Queen, by reaſon whereof the Banks there are greatly decayed, and the Ditch filled with Earth by the Sufferance thereof.

This was the Tenor of the Complaint made at this dangerous Juncture againſt the Lieutenant, but he was not negligent to vindicate himſelf, by a Letter to the Lord *Burleigh*, his Friend and Advancer, vowing to God, that he ſerved her Majeſty, the more dutifully and painfully, becauſe he was preferred by his Lordſhip, whom he loved and honoured; and deſcending to Particulars, he enumerated what he had done more than other Lieutenants before him.

Sir *Owen Hopton* continued Lieutenant a great while, till the Year 1590, when he deliver'd up this important Charge to *Michael Blount*, Eſq; who was ſoon after knighted. This Gentleman, in a Diſcourſe he had with ſome of his intimate Friends, ſhewed the high Opinion he had of the Charge he was intruſted with; for he declared, if the Queen ſhould die, and ſhe was then very ſick, that he ſhould not think himſelf bound to obey any Counſellor, for then all Counſellors would be private Men; but would keep his Poſt till the Succeſſor ſhould be eſtabliſhed, according to the Juſtice of his Title; and that he would permit none of the Officers of the Ordnance to enter into the Tower, unleſs they were ſworn to take the ſame Side with himſelf; for then the whole Charge would be his, and becauſe he looked upon ſeveral of the Warders to be Knaves, he would turn them out, and call the reſt before him, and ſuch as would not be ſworn to obey him, as by their Oath, he ſaid, they were obliged to, he would turn them out alſo, and ſupply their Places with his own Friends; that by this Means, and having Ammunition in his Power, he ſhould be able to arm more than half the Realm beſide. All this was teſtified by *Edmond Nevyl de Latymer*, Eſq; before the Lord *Cobham* and Lord *Buckhurſt*, two of the Privy Council appointed

appointed to examine him; he alſo teſtified that the Lieutenant had often aſked him his Opinion how many Men would ſerve to keep the Tower, and what Courſe was beſt to take for victualling it. Theſe Things looking very ſuſpiciouſly, raiſed Jealouſies in the State againſt him, and brought him into Trouble.

As to the modern State of this great Officer of the Tower, he is, by Virtue of his Office, to be in Commiſſion of the Peace for the Counties of *Kent*, *Surry* and *Middleſex*: He is High Steward of a Court held within the Tower; he may refuſe an *Habeas Corpus*; he may give Protection to all Debtors belonging to the Tower, *infra Regnum Angliæ*; he hath the Privilege, before ſpoken of, to take one Flagon, that is, two Gallons and a Pint, before, and as much behind the Maſt, of all Wine Ships that come. Some hold, that he is to be *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of *Middleſex*. His Salary is 200 *l.* a-year. His Perquiſites are large. His uſual Fee for every Priſoner ſent to the Tower, is 20 *l.* and 3 *l.* a Week for an Earl; and 5 *l.* for a Knight; for a Baron or a Degree higher, 50 *l.* at his Entrance, to whom the King allows weekly 10 *l.* whereof two Parts go to the Priſoner, and the other third to the Lieutenant, for Lodging and Diet; and 50 *l.* to the Lieutenant upon the Priſoner's Diſcharge.

A third chief Officer of the Tower, is the Gentleman-Porter, who holds his Place by Patent, and at the Entrance of any Priſoner, hath for Fee, his upper Garments or a Compoſition for the ſame.

This Office is at leaſt as old as the Time of King *Edward* III. for in the Tower Records, mention is made, in that King's Reign, of the Cuſtody of the Tower-Gate being granted to *John de London*.

In the Reign of *Edward* VI. *Henry Webb* was Gentleman-Porter. There were four in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Mr. *Chamberlain*, Sir *William Gorge*, Mr. *Shelton*, and Mr. *Worthington*.

This Officer, among other Perquiſites of his Place, in former Times, had allowed him, out of the King's Wardrobe, yearly, Broad Cloth for a Watching Gown, and ſo had the other Yeomen, as appears by this Extract out of King *Edward*'s Book of Warrants: "A Warrant to Sir *Rafe Sadler*, Knt. (who was Maſter of the King's Wardrobe,) to deliver to *Henry Webb*, Porter of the Tower of *London*, and to fourteen Yeomen of the Chamber attending there, and to every of them, five Yards of Broad Cloth, of *London-Ruſſet*, at 4 *s.* 1 *d.* the Yard, for their Watching-Gowns."

This Officer ſeem'd to have a Right to the Benefit of the Ground, within the Liberties of the Tower. For in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, he received Rents for many Edifices ſtanding thereon: Concerning which, there happened a Controverſy between the Tenants and the Gentleman-Porter. For between the Years 1570 and 1580, many Houſes and Tenements were built within the Liberties, ſome at the Poſtern-Gate, ſome within the Bulwark, ſome without it, and others on *Tower-Wharf*, where formerly were ſmall Shops, and Parcels of Ground incloſed. So that in the Space of 10 Years, there were 40 Houſes, or more built, and divers other Yards and Incloſures: For pulling down which Yards, and laying open the Incloſures, an Order came from the Council. The chief Landlord of theſe Tenements was the Gentleman-Porter, who about this Year (1580) was Sir *William Gorge*, between whom and ſome of the Builders, an Agreement was made, that they ſhould allow him, beſides Fines, certain Conſiderations yearly, in Lieu of Rent. When *Gorge* died, and Mr. *Worthington* ſucceeded in the Place, he required the Tenants to remove, or come to new Terms with him; and many of them did ſo, rather than be turned out.

The Builders and petty Landlords found themſelves aggrieved thereby; for the Porter came upon the Occupi-

ers, and took no Notice of them, whereupon, in the Year 1587, they made a Complaint to the Lord Treasurer against him, "That they had built sundry Tenements upon noisome Places, in the Liberties of the Tower, to their great Charge: But the present Gentleman-Porter, contrary to former Usage, had required them to depart, either to drive the Petitioners to change their Habitations, or otherwise to get to himself great improved Rents. A Matter, which if permitted would work the Undoing of most of his Lordship's Orators." The Lord-Treasurer referred the Examination of this Business to one *Necton*, who understood by the said Gentleman-Porter, that he, as Lord, would not allow of any Petty-Landlords, not suffering them to be Tenants to him, but only such of the Tenants as were cormorant Tenants to the Petty-landlords, quite excluding the Pettylandlords from him, and tha tupon these two Causes, the one, because they did not dwell upon any of their Tenements, the other, because they had reserved to themselves far greater Rents than they paid to him, which he had a Mind to take to his own Use, as he found them improved; but yet he was willing to allow every Petty-Landlord, for their several Buildings, as much in reason as they by Proof had laid out.

The Petition of the Petty-Landlords against the Gentleman-Porter was seconded with another of the Tenants against the Petty-landlords. The Effect whereof was, "That they complained, that the said Landlords had molested them, and threatned daily to arrest them for their Rents, that they had then paid to the Gentleman-Porter.

The Rents which the Gentleman-Porter at this Time received, were as follow: Of 26 Tenants, within the Liberties of the Tower, for Tenements and Shops, 49 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* Besides, of the Petty-Landlords 27 *l.* 9 *s.* And there remained to them, besides this Payment to the Gentleman-Porter, 54 *l.* 15 *s.*

The Gentleman-Jailor is an Officer put in by the Lieutenant of the Tower, his Fee is 40 *s.* for a Gentleman, and 5 *l.* for a Knight.

There are likewise 40 Warders of the Tower, who are accounted the King's Domestick Servants, and are sworn by the Lord-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Houshold, or by the Clerk of the Checque: They are all habited with the same Caps and Coats as those of the Yeomen of the Guard that attend the King; and come into waiting, ten every Day.

The following is a List of the Officers immediately under the Constable, who is the Right Honourable Lord *Cornwallis*.

Lieutenant, Hatton Compton, *Esq*; died about three Years ago, and the Place has not been supplied since.

Deput-Lieut. Col. Adam Williamson.
Major, Richard White, *Esq*;
Gentleman-Porter, Thomas Ianson,
Gentleman-Jailor, Mr. Fowler.
Chaplain, *Mr.* Herby.
Physician, *Dr.* Gideon Harvey.
Surgeon, *Mr.* Davis.

As to the Lieutenancy of the Tower, or Military Government thereof, the Constable or Lieutenant hath the Command of the Militia, for a considerable Compass about it in divers Divisions, called Hamlets, lying in the Parishes of *Hackney*, *Stepney*, *Whitechapel*, *Minories*, St. *Catharine*'s, *Wapping*, *Shadwell*, *Shoreditch*, and the Liberty of *Norton-Falgate*, and *Bromley*. The Names of which Hamlets are as follows: *Hackney*, *Norton-Falgate*, *Shoreditch*, *Spittlefields*, *Whitechapel*, *Trinity-Minories*, *East-Smithfield*, *Tower Extra*, *Tower Intra*, *St. Catherine*'s, *Wapping*, *Ratcliff*, *Shadwell*, *Limehouse*, *Poplar*, *Blackwall*, *Bromley*, *Bow*, *Oldford*, *Mile-End*, and *Bednal Green*.

These one and twenty Hamlets, being all the Hundred of *Osulston*, in the County of *Middlesex*, are exempted from the said County by Act of Parliament, 14 *Car.* II. to be the standing Militia of the Tower. The Constable, or Lieutenant, is Lord-Lieutenant of the same;

ſame; they raiſe two Regiments, conſiſting of eight hundred Men each. And this, Time out of Mind, hath been the conſtant Militia and ſtanding Force of the Tower; and was confirmed by a Clauſe in an Act of Parliament under King *Charles* II. in theſe Words:

"Provided alſo, and be it enacted, That whereas the Militia of the Tower-Diviſion in the County of *Middleſex*, commonly known by the Name of the *Tower-Hamlets*, are, and always have been, under the Command of his Majeſtiy's Conſtable or Lieutenant of the Tower, for the Service and Preſervation of that his Royal Fort; that it ſhall and may be lawful for his Majeſty's Conſtable or Lieutenant of the Tower, for the Time being, to continue to levy the Train'd-Bands of the ſaid Diviſion, or Hamlets of the Tower, in ſuch Manner and Forn, as to the Number and Quality of Perſons, as was obſerved in forming the preſent Forces thereof."

SECT. IX.

Of the Antiquity and firſt Foundation of the Tower.

IT has been the vulgar Opinion, that *Julius Cæſar* was the firſt Founder of this great Fortreſs; but this has very little Probability of Truth, for two Reaſons, the firſt, is, the little Stay he made here, during which, he had other Things to think of; the ſecond, That he himſelf, who is ſo exact in all his Relations, eſpecially where any Thing conduces to his own Honour, nor any other *Roman* Author, makes any mention of ſuch a Work; therefore that Opinion that approaches neareſt to Truth, is what *Edmond*, of *Hadenham*, an old *Engliſh* Antiquary, affirms, That *William* the Conqueror, firſt built the Tower of *London*, that is, the great ſquare White Tower, about the Year of Chriſt 1078, appointing *Gundulph* then Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Principal Superviſor and Surveyor of the Work, who was for that Time lodged in the Houſe of *Edmere*, a Burgeſs of *London*, as it ſtands recorded by the abovenamed Author, in the following Words: *Gundulph* the Biſhop by the Order of *William* the King, was chief Overſeer of the Work of the great Tower of *London*, at which Time he was entertained at one *Edmere*'s a Burgeſs of *London*, who gave one Were to the Church of *Rocheſter*.

The Wall of the City was furniſhed, as has been ſaid before, with many Baſtions and Turrets, at due Diſtance from each other, and many ſtood on the Water-Side, where ſome of the old Wall extended at firſt; but the *Thames* with its Ebbing and Flowing, did, as it were, undermine, and ſubvert thoſe Buildings on the South Side; wherefore the Conqueror (for then the Art of Fortification was come to a greater Perfection) for Defence of the City and River, pitched upon that Place, as moſt convenient, to erect a Bulwark in the Eaſt Part of the Wall. The white Square Tower was firſt erected and finiſhed in the Conqueror's Time, but ſtood naked and ſingle without any other Building a good while; and Hiſtory ſaith, that in the Reign of *William Rufus*, *A.* 1090, it being very much damaged, and Part of it beaten down by a violent Tempeſt, which at the ſame Time took off the Roof from *Bow-Church*, and overthrew 600 Houſes in *London*; it was again repaired by the ſaid *Rufus*, and *Henry* I. who alſo cauſed a Caſtle to be built under the ſaid Tower, on the South Side towards the *Thames*, and ſurronnded it alſo with a ſtrong Wall.

Henry of *Huntington* ſays, "That *William Rufus* challenged the Inveſtiture of Prelates, pilled and ſhaved the People with Tribute, eſpecially to ſpend about the Tower of *London*, and the Great Hall of *Weſtminſter*, whereof he was Founder." The four firſt Conſtables of this Tower of *London*, held, by Force, a Portion of Land belonging to the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, within *Aldgate*, that is to ſay, *Eaſt-Smithfield* near the Tower, making thereof a Vineyard, and would not

part from it till the ſecond Year of King *Stephen*, when, by Judgment of the Court, it was reſtored to the ſaid Church.

One of the four before-mentioned, named *Geffrey de Magnaville*, was Earl of *Eſſex*, Conſtable of the Tower, Sheriff of *London*, *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, and *Hertford* Shires, as appeareth by a Charter of *Maud* the Empreſs, dated 1141. He alſo fortified the Tower of *London* againſt King *Stephen*; but the King took him in his Court at St. *Alban*'s, and would not deliver him, till he had rendered the Tower of *London*, with the Caſtles of *Walden* and *Pleſhey* in *Eſſex*.

In the Year 1153, the Tower of *London*, and the Caſtle of *Windſor*, were by the King delivered to *Richard de Lucie*, to be ſafely kept.

In the Year 1155, *Thomas à Becket*, being Chancellor to *Henry* II. cauſed the *Flemmings* to be baniſhed out of *England*, their Caſtles, lately built, to be pulled down, and the Tower of *London* to be repaired.

In the 2d Year of *Richard* I. about the Year 1190, *William Longchamp*, Biſhop of *Ely*, Chancellor of *England*, on Account of a Difference between him, and Earl *John*, the King's Brother, who was a Rebel, incloſed the Tower and Caſtle of *London*, with an outward Wall of Stone, embattled; and alſo cauſed a deep Ditch to be caſt about the ſame, thinking to have environed it with the River *Thames*. By the making this Ditch in *Eaſt-Smithfield*, the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*, loſt half a Mark Rent by the Year, and the Mill was removed that belonged to the poor Brethren of the Hoſpital of St. *Catharine*'s, and to the Church of *Trinity* aforeſaid, which was no ſmall Loſs, and Inconvenience to them. And the Garden which the King had hired of the Brethren for ſix Marks a Year, for the moſt Part, was waſted and marred by the Ditch; Recompence was often promiſed, but never made, 'till King *Edward*, coming after, gave to the Brethren five Marks and a Half, for that Part which the Ditch had devoured, and the other Part thereof without, he reſtored to them again, and of the ſaid Rent of five Marks and a Half, they have a Deed, by Virtue whereof they were well paid.

It is alſo to be noted, That the ſaid Incloſure and Ditch took the like, or greater Quantity of Ground from the City, within the Wall, namely, on that Part called *Tower*-Hill, beſides breaking down the City Wall from the *White-Tower* to the firſt Gate of the City, called the *Poſtern*: Yet was there not any Quarrel made by the Citizens, or Recompence demanded by them for that Matter; becauſe all was done for the City's Defence, and to their own Liking.

Matthew Paris ſays, that in the Year 1239, "King *Henry* III. fortified the Tower of *London* to another End; wherefore the Citizens fearing leſt that was done to their Detriment, complained: And the King anſwered; That he had not done it to their Hurt; but (ſaith he) I will from henceforth do as my Brother doth, in Building and fortifying Caſtles, who beareth the Name to be wiſer than I am.

It followed in the next Year, (ſaith our Author) the ſaid noble Buildings of the Stone Gate and Bulwark, which the King had cauſed to be made by the Tower of *London*, on the Weſt Side thereof, were ſhaken, as it had been, with an Earthquake, and fell down, which the King again commanded to be built in better ſort than before, which was done.

And yet again, in the Year 1241, the ſaid Wall and Bulwarks that were newly built, wherein the King had beſtowed more than twelve thouſand Marks, were irrecoverably thrown down, as afore; for which Chance the Citizens of *London* were not ſorry; for they were threatened, that the ſaid Wall and Bulwarks were built to the End, that if any of them would contend for the Liberties of the City, they might be impriſoned: And that many might be laid in divers Priſons, many

Lodgings

Lodgings were made, that no one ſhould ſpeak to another."

More of King *Henry* III's Dealings againſt the Citizens of *London*, may be read in the aforeſaid Author, and other Hiſtorians; but concerning the ſaid Wall and Bulwark, the ſame were finiſhed, tho' not in his Time: for *Edw.* I. in the Year 1274, and the ſecond of his Reign, commanded the Treaſurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer, to deliver out of his Treaſury, unto *Giles* of *Andwarp*, 200 Marks of the Fines taken of divers Merchants, or Uſurers, of *London*, towards the Work of the Ditch, then new made about the ſaid Bulwark, now called the *Lion-Tower*.

In the Year 1235, *Frederick*, the Emperor, ſent to *Henry* III. three Leopards, with ſome Lions, Lynxes, and other wild Beaſts, which had been kept in *Woodſtock* Park, were kept in a Part of the Bulwark of the Tower of *London*, now called the *Lion-Tower*, and their Keeper there lodged. King *Edward* II. in the 12th Year of his Reign commanded the Sheriffs of *London* to pay the Keeper of the King's Leopards in the Tower of *London*, 6 *d.* a Day, for their Suſtenance, and Three-half-pence a Day for the Diet of the ſaid Keeper, out of the Fee Farm of the ſaid City.

In the 16th of *Edward* III. one Lion, one Lioneſs, one Leopard, and two Cat-Lions in the ſaid Tower, were committed to the Cuſtody of *Robert*, the Son of *John Bowre*.

There are at preſent in this Tower;

Two Lions, which were preſented to his late Majeſty King *George* I. by the Conſul of *Algiers*.

Two, by the Dutcheſs of *Ancaſter*.

And one, by Colonel *Clayton*, to his preſent Majeſty;

Beſides five young ones, which were brought forth in the Tower.

There are likewiſe two Leopards, two Vulturs, two *South-Sea* Tygers, one Raccoon, and two Eagles, one of which was taken in a Steel Trap, in the County of *Suſſex*.

In former Times, Perſons of high Quality had the Keeping of the wild Creatures in this Tower, (whereof the Earl of *Oxford* was one) and they had a Penſion from the Crown upon that Account.

John Ellis, Eſq; is the preſent Maſter of the Lion-Office.

Stow hath ſearch'd into the Original of bringing theſe fierce Creatures here, and hath given us ſome antient Records concerning them, and *Strype* hath added a few more.

In the 16th of *Henry* VI. the Office of keeping the Lions and Leopards of the Tower was granted to *Robert Mansfield*, Eſq; for Life; with a certain Place there, antiently belonging to it, with a Fee of 6 *d.* a Day for every Lion.

In the 37th of the ſaid King's Reign, the ſaid Office was granted to the ſaid *Robert Mansfield*, Eſq; and his Son *Robert* was put into the Patent.

In the 29th Year of the ſaid King, the Office was granted to *Thomas Rookes*, Eſq;

In the 4th of *Edward* IV. the Office of keeping the Lions, and Leopards, of the Tower was granted to *R. Haſtings*, Eſq;

Such Grants alſo are extant in the Tower Records, in the Reigns before; as in *Edward* I. *Edward* II, and ſucceeding Kings.

By which we may ſuppoſe, that the wild Beaſts kept in the Tower, were generally Lions and Leopards; for ſeldom any other Creatures are mentioned in the Patents: That the Keeper was ſome Officer about the King, and of Quality; and appointed by the King's Letters Patents: That his Wages were 6 *d.* a Day, allowed for himſelf; and 6 *d.* a Day for every Lion and Leopard: And that the Place, or Apartment where the Lions were kept, was alſo granted him; as by this Patent to the aforeſaid *Robert Mansfield*, Eſq; appears.

"The King to all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, *&c.* We, of our ſpecial Grace, have granted to our beloved Servant *Robert Mansfield*, Eſq;

Marſhall

Marſhall of Our Hall, the Place, which hath been appointed antiently within our ſaid Tower, for them, to have, and to occupy the ſame by himſelf, or his ſufficient Deputy, for the Term of his Life, with the Wages of 6 *d.* a Day, for the Maintenance of every Lion, or Leopard, now being in his Cuſtody, or that ſhall be in his Cuſtody hereafter; to be taken yearly, from the 22d Day of *September*, during his Life, from the Iſſues and Profits of the Counties of *Bedford* and *Buckingham*, coming to the Hands of the Sheriff of the ſaid Counties for the Time being, *&c.*"

Long before this King *Henry* VI. namely in the Reign of *Henry* III. there was a white Bear, and an Elephant in the Tower; in which Creatures the King ſeemed to delight; For he iſſued out ſeveral Orders concerning providing for, and taking Care of them; and that to the Sheriffs of *London*, as appears by theſe *Liberates*, lately found in the *White-Tower*.

" The King to the Sheriffs of *London*, Greeting. We command you, that for the Suſtenance of a white Bear, which we ſend to our Tower of *London*, there to be kept; and for his Keeper, ye cauſe to be allowed 4 *d.* every Day, as long as they ſhall be there. Witneſs the King, at St. *Edmund's*, *September* 13."

The like Order was ſent to the Sheriffs from the King, dated from *Windſor*, *September* 29.

There was ſtill, the next Year, (viz. *A.* 1253) concerning this white Bear, another Order iſſued from the King, to provide him a Muzzle, and a Chain, and a ſtrong Rope, to make Sport in the *Thames*.

" The King to the Sheriffs of *London*, Greeting. We command you, that for the Keeper of our white Bear, lately ſent us from *Norway*, and which is in our Tower of *London*, ye cauſe to be had one Muzzle, and one Iron Chain, to hold that Bear without the Water, and one long and ſtrong Cord to hold the Bear fiſhing, or waſhing himſelf, in the River *Thames*. Witneſs the King at *Windſor*, *October* the 30th."

The King, alſo a Year or two after, had an Elephant, *viz. A.* 1255, which the Sheriffs was to build an Houſe for, in the Tower, and provide for his Suſtenance and his Keepers.

" The King to the Sheriffs of *London*, greeting. We command you, That of the Farm of our City, ye cauſe (without Delay) to be built at our Tower of *London*, one Houſe of 40 Feet long, and 20 Feet deep, for our Elephant: Providing, that it be ſo made, and ſo ſtrong, that when Need be, it may be fit and neceſſary for other Uſes. And the Coſt ſhall be computed at the *Exchequer*. Witneſs the King at *Weſtminſter*, the 26th Day of *February*."

Again the next Year. " The King to the Sheriffs of *London*, greeting. We command you, that from the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, laſt paſt, and as long as you ſhall be Sheriffs of *London*, and our Elephant ſhall be there, ye ſhall find for him and his Keeper Neceſſaries, as there ſhall reaſonably be Need. Witneſs the King at *Weſtminſter*, *October* 2."

Now concerning the Nature of theſe wild Beaſts.

A. 1604, *June* 3, King *James* I. taking with him the Duke of *Lenox* (with divers Earls and Lords) went to ſee the Lions at the Tower. And here he cauſed two of them, a He-Lion, and a She, to be put forth; and then a live Cock was caſt to them, which being their natural Enemy, they preſently killed it and ſucked the Blood. Then the King cauſed a live Lamb to be put to them, which the Lions, out of their Generoſity (as having Reſpect to its Innocence) never offered to touch, altho' the Lamb was ſo bold as to go cloſe to them. Then the King cauſed the Lions to be taken away, and another Lion to be put forth, and two Maſtiffs to be turned to him. The Maſtiffs preſently flew upon the Lion and turned him upon his Back, and tho' the Lion

Lion was ſuperior to them in Strength, yet, it ſeems they were his Match in Courage.

There was a Spaniel Dog, for ſome Offence or other, caſt into the Lion's Den; but the Lion did not attempt to hurt him: And this Dog continued in the Den with the Lion ſeveral Years, and there died.

In the Month of *June* 1609, a Reſolution was taken to make Trial of the Valour of the Lion; which was by turning him looſe to a Bear.

The Bear was brought into an open Yard, and the Lion was turned out of his Den to him, but he would not aſſault him, but fled from him; and ſo it was done with other Lions, one after another; and laſtly, two together were turned to him, but none ſet upon him, but rather ſought to return to their Dens. A Stone Horſe ſoon after was put into the Yard with the firſt Lion and the Bear: The Horſe fell to grazing between them; after he had gazed a little upon them, two Maſtiff Dogs were let in, who boldly fought with the Lion. Afterwards ſix Dogs more were let in, who flew upon the Horſe, moſt in Sight, at their firſt Entrance, and would ſoon have worried him to Death, had not three ſtout Bearherds enter'd, and reſcued the Horſe, and brought away the Dogs, while the Lion and Bear ſtood ſtaring upon them. At this Sight were preſent King *James* I. the Queen, the Prince, and divers great Lords; And ſo much for the *Lion-Tower*.

The Tower of *London* was fortified by *Edward* IV. who incloſed with Brick a certain Piece of Ground, taken out of *Tower*-Hill, Weſt of the *Lion-Tower*. His Officers, alſo in the 5th Year of his Reign, ſet upon the ſaid Hill both Scaffold and Gallows, for the Execution of Offenders, whereupon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen complained to the King; but were anſwer'd, That the ſame was not done in Derogation of the City's Liberties.

Richard III. repaired and built ſome Part of this Tower; for Mr. *Strype* ſays, He found in an old Leidger-Book of that King, that in the Year 1484, a Commiſſion was directed to *Thomas Daniel*, Surveyor of the King's Works, *To take and ſeize for Uſe, within this Realm, as many Maſons, Bricklayers, and other Workmen, as ſhould be thought neceſſary for the haſty Expedition of the King's Works, within the Tower of* London, *and Palace of* Weſtminſter.

Henry VIII. in 1532, repaired the *White-Tower*, and other Parts thereof.

In the Year 1548, 2 *Edward* VI. on the 22d of *November*, a *Frenchman*, who lodged in the round Bulwark, betwixt the Weſt Gate and the Poſtern, or Draw-bridge, called the *Warder's-Gate*, blew up the ſaid Bulwark, and burnt himſelf, but no one elſe, by ſetting fire to a Barrel of Gunpowder in the Night. This Bulwark was forthwith new built.

The Weſt Gate is the principal Gate of the Tower, and is uſed for the Receipt and Delivery of all Kinds of Carriages; a little within this Gate, opening to the South, is a ſtrong Poſtern for Paſſengers, by the Ward-Houſe, over a Draw-Bridge, let down for that Purpoſe. Farther on the South Side, toward the Eaſt, is a large Watergate, for the Receipt of Boats and ſmall Veſſels from the River *Thames*; beyond it, is a ſmall Poſtern, with a Draw-Bridge, ſeldom let down, but for the Receipt of ſome great Perſons, Priſoners. More towards the Eaſt, is a great and ſtrong Gate, commonly called the *Iron Gate*, but not uſually opened.

Of the Weſt Gate, the Gentleman-Porter hath the Charge of the Keys, which he is every Night to deliver to the Conſtable, or, in his Abſence, to the Lieutenant, or Deputy-Lieutenant, and receive them again in the Morning.

In the Year 1663, the Ditch was cleanſed, and all the Wharfing about it new built, with Brick and Stone, ſo that the Water of the *Thames* running into it, is there kept by Sluices, and to be let out as Occaſion requires.

In the Year 1666, the Fire of *London*,

don, ending at the End of *Tower-Street*, whoſe Extent came juſt to the Dock on the Weſt Side of the Tower, there was nothing between the Tower-Walls and it, but the Breadth of the Dock, and a great many old Timber-Houſes, which were built upon the Banks of the Dock, and in the outward Bulwark of the Tower and *Tower*-Ditch, (which then was very foul) to the very Wall of the Tower itſelf. Which old Houſes, if the Fire had taken hold of, the Tower itſelf, and all the Buildings within it, had, in all Probability, been deſtroyed. But ſuch was the Lieutenant's Care of the great Charge committed to him, that to prevent future Danger, a few Weeks after, he cauſed all theſe old Houſes, which ſtood between the *Tower-Dock* and the *Tower*-Wall, to be pulled down; and not only them, but alſo all thoſe which were built upon, or near, the *Tower*-Ditch, from the Bulwark-Gate, along both the *Tower*-Hills, and ſo to the Iron-Gate; and cauſed ſtrong Rails of Oak to be ſet upon the Wharf where thoſe Houſes ſtood, which were about 350 or 400; ſo that by this Means, not only the *White Tower*, but the whole outer *Tower*-Wall, and the Ditch round about the ſame, are all of them viſible to Paſſengers; and make a fine Proſpect.

On the *Tower-Wharf* are 61 Guns, lying in a Range faſt in the Ground, always ready to be diſcharged on any Occaſion of Victories, Coronations, Feſtivals, Days of Thankſgiving, Triumphs, *&c.*

Now to come within the Walls of the Tower. The *White Tower* is a lofty ſquare Stone Building, with a Turret at each Angle of it, ſtanding on a riſing Hill, diſengaged from the other Buildings, where formerly were kept many thouſand Barrels of Gun-powder, and vaſt Quantities of Match; but great Part of this Publick Magazine is now diſtributed in the ſeveral Yards, and Store-Houſes, belonging to the Government, at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portſmouth*, *Plymouth*, &c. This *White Tower* was founded by *William* the Conqueror, as hath been ſaid before; but has been ſo often repaired, and rebuilt, that it is likely that there are but few Stones left of the original Foundation. At the Weſt End of this Building, is the main Guard of the Tower, with Lodgings for the Officers.

The moſt magnificent Structure in the Tower is the new Armoury, or grand Store-Houſe, which was began to be built in the Reign of King *James* II. and finiſhed in the Reign of King *William* III. It is ſituated on the North of the *White-Tower*, is a hundred and thirty Yards in length, and about twenty in Depth; it hath a graceful Walk before it paved with Free Stone the whole Length of it, and planted with Lime-Trees without the Pavement. In the Midſt of the Building, is a ſtately Portal, adorned with four Columns, Entablature, and Triangular Pediment of the *Dorick* Order; under the Pediment are the King's Arms, curiouſly embelliſhed with Trophy Work.

In this Store-Houſe, on the Ground-Floor, is a very large Mortar, which carries a Bomb, of 5000 Weight, two Miles; alſo the Carcaſſes and ſeveral leſs Mortars, ſome for throwing Hand-Granadoes, which are called *Cohorn-Mortars*, *Cohorn*, the *Dutch* Engineer, who invented them: And one that ſhoots nine ſeveral Balls at a Time.

An Engine for ſhooting ſeveral Muſket-Balls at once, to clear an Avenue.

Cheveaux de Frieze, to keep off Horſe.

Twenty new braſs Guns, each weighing 32 Hundred, 3 Quarters, 14 Pound and thus inſcribed:

Anna Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. *Reginæ, Anno Regni Quarto.*

Johannes *Baro* Churchill, *Dux et Comes de* Marlbrough, Mag. Brit. *Reg. à Conciliis Secretior. Ordinis Periſcelidiſ. Eques, Rei Tormentariæ et Copiarum præfectus Generalis.*

Sacri Romani Imperii Princeps, &c.

Here are alſo ſeveral ſmaller new braſs Guns.

A Pontoon, and ſeveral Guns taken at *Vigo*, and a Rack to extort Confeſſion.

An

An Engine of ſmall Mortars, which ſhoots 30 Shells at a Time.

A Gun that diſcharges ſeven Balls out of as many Bores.

A curious Gun made for Prince *Henry*, the Workmanſhip of which is ſaid to coſt 200 *l.*

A Smith's Forge, wherewith to work on a March, or encamped, *&c.*

A vaſt Number of other Cannon mounted on Carriages, and a proportionable Quantity of other Materials, for drawing the Trains of Artillery.

Kettle-Drums taken at the Battle of *Hockſtet*, with a ſtrange Inſtance of a Shot in one of them.

In the Room over the Artillery, is the Armoury of ſmall Arms, of equal Dimenſions with that underneath: It is an Arſenal, ſurpriſingly curious in all its Parts, and is therefore juſtly the Admiration of all Strangers; for here are Pikes, Bayonets, Carbines, Piſtols, Halberts, and Swords, for an Army of 100,000 Men, kept not only beautiful and clean, but in ſuch admirable Order, forming various Kinds of Figures, as render the Scene not a little delightful to the Eye.

The North and South Walls are adorned with ſixteen Pilaſters, eight on each Side, of Pikes and Piſtols, of the *Corinthian* Order, whoſe Intercolumns are,

Chequer-Work of Carbines and Piſtols, Waves of the Sea, in Swords and Bayonets.

Half-Hoons, Semicircles, and a Target of Bayonets.

The Form of a Battery in Swords and Piſtols.

Suns, with Circles of Piſtols.

A Pair of Gates, in Halberts and Piſtols.

The Witch of *Endor* (as they call it) within three Eliſes of Piſtols.

Back-Bone of a Whale, in Carbines, *&c.*

A Fiery Serpent, *Jupiter*, and the *Hydra*, in Bayonets.

The Star and Garter of the Order of the Knights of the Garter, repreſented in Piſtols, and Swords, and near the South-Weſt Angle, are the Arms, as Blunderbuſſes, Swords, and Pikes, taken from Sir *William Perkins*, who was Executed at *Tyburn*, for the Aſſaſſination-Plot, *A.* 1696, and the Blunderbuſs wherewith the King was to have been ſhot in his Coach near *Turnham-Green*.

At the Weſt End of the Room, are two Pyramids of Piſtols, at the Eaſt End the Figure of an Organ, Front-formed by Piſtols. At the ſame End, the Armour of *Henry* V. who conquer'd, and of *Henry* VI. who loſt *France*.

And between the Eaſt and Weſt Ends, there are eight ſquare Columns, or Pillars, eight round Columns, of Pikes and Piſtols; but nothing is more beautiful, than the four lofty wreathed Columns formed with Piſtols, in the Middle of the Room, which ſeem to ſupport it. They ſhew alſo ſome other Arms, which are only remarkable for the Uſe they have been put to; as the two Swords of State carried before the Pretender, and the Arms taken from the *Spaniards* that landed in *Scotland*, *A.* 1719.

The ſmall Arms were placed in this beautiful Order, by one Mr. *Harris*, originally a Blackſmith, who had a Place, or Penſion, granted him by the Government, for this Piece of Service, which he well deſerved; no Nation in *Europe*, being able to ſhew a Magazine of ſmall Arms, ſo good in their Kind, and ſo ingeniouſly diſpoſed.

In this Place where this Armoury now ſtands, was formerly a Bowling-Green, a Garden, and ſome Buildings.

A little Eaſtward of the Office of Ordnance, is the Horſe Armoury, which contains the Figures of ſeveral of our Kings, ſince *William* the Conqueror, curiouſly repreſented on Horſeback, in rich Armour, Cap-a-pe, and ſome of their Horſes have Armour. Here are King *William* III. King *Charles* I. and II. King *Henry* V. VII. and VIII. King *Edward* III. *&c.* with their Guards in Armour, backward.

A Suit of Armour, ſaid to be *John* of *Gaunt*'s, 7 Foot and an half high; that of the Lord *Kinſale*, with the Sword which he took from a *French* General, for which he and his Poſterity have the Honour of being covered in the King's Preſence; the Earl of *Argyle*'s Leading-Staff, and many other Suits of Armour and Curioſities.

Near the South Weſt Angle of the *White Tower*, is the *Spaniſh* Armoury, conſiſting chiefly of Arms of divers Sorts taken from the *Spaniards*, when we overcame, what they vain-glorioufly call'ed, the *Invincible Armada*.

There is likewiſe to be ſeen here, a large Wooden Cannon, which is call'd *Old Policy*, it being ſent with ſeveral others, of the ſame Sort, to the Siege of *Bologne*, in King *Henry* VIII's Reign, where it was impoſſible to bring Braſs or Iron Cannon; but theſe appearing as ſuch to the *Frenchmen*, they were ſo terrified thereat, that they ſurrender'd the Town, without a Shot being made, or a Man loſt.

Here is alſo the Axe which cut off the Heads of *Anna Bullen* and the Earl of *Eſſex*, the Mother and the Favourite of Queen *Elizabeth*.

The Jewel-Office, where the Regalia are kept, is near the Eaſt End of the Armoury. The Keeper of the Office muſt be a Perſon of great Integrity, ſo great a Truſt being repoſed in him. Before *Blood* ſtole the Crown, Perſons who had the Curioſity to ſee the *Regalia*, were admitted into the Room where they were kept, and allowed to take them in their Hands; but ſince that Time there is more Care taken, the Place being incloſed with Iron Grates, ſo that they may be ſeen, but none admitted into the Room.

From antient Times, the Royal Jewels were carefully preſerved in the Tower, by ſome truſty and faithful Perſon, appointed by the King, who had a ſettled Fee for the ſame. And from hence, upon great Triumphs, and Days of publick Splendor, they uſed to be brought to *Weſtminſter*; and when all was over, diligently ſent back again, and that under the King's own Hand.

There is in the Records of the Tower, an Order to *William* Biſhop of *Carliſle*, 14 *Hen.* III. concerning four Coffers with the King's Jewels, to be laid up in the Tower, and another in the 12th Year of *Edward* III. appointing one *John Flete*, Keeper of the Jewels, Armour, and other Things in the Tower, during Pleaſure; and to take for his Fee 12 *d.* a-day.

A Liſt printed is commonly given to thoſe who come daily to ſee theſe ineſtimable Curioſities in the Jewel-Houſe, briefly mentioning the chief of them.

A Liſt *of his Majeſty's* Regalia, *beſides Plate, and other rich Things, at the Jewel-Houſe in the Tower of* London.

1. The Imperial Crown, which all the Kings of *England* have been crowned with ever ſince *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time.

2. The Orb, or Globe, held in the King's Left Hand at the Coronation; on the Top of which is a Jewel near an Inch and an half in Height.

3. The Royal Sceptre, with the Croſs, which has another Jewel of great Value under it.

4. The Sceptre, with the Dove, being an Emblem of Peace.

5. St. *Edward*'s Staff, all beaten Gold, carried before the King at the Coronation.

6. A rich Salt-Seller of State, the Figure of the Tower, uſed on the King's Table at the Coronation.

7. *Curtana*, or the Sword of Mercy, borne between the two Swords of Juſtice, the Spiritual and Temporal, at the Coronation.

8. A noble Silver Font, double gilt, that the Kings and Royal Family were chriſtened in.

9. A large Silver Fountain, preſented to King *Charles* II. by the Town of *Plymouth*.

10. Queen *Anne*'s Diadem, or Circlet, which her Majeſty wore in proceeding to her Coronation.

11. The Coronation Crown, made for the late Queen *Mary*.

12. The

12. The rich Crown of State that his Majeſty wears on his Throne in Parliament; in which is a large Emerald, ſeven Inches round, a Pearl, the fineſt in the World, and a Ruby of ineſtimable Value.

13. A Globe and Sceptre made for the late Queen *Mary*.

14. An Ivory Sceptre with a Dove, made for the late King *James*'s Queen.

15. The Golden Spurs, and the *Armilla's* that are wore at the Coronation.

16. The *Ampulla*, or Eagle of Gold, which holds the Holy Oil that the Kings and Queens are anointed with, and the golden Spoon that the Biſhop pours the Oil into: Which are Pieces of great Antiquity.

Theſe *Regalia* are more fully deſcribed by Mr. *Strype*, from a Hiſtory of the Coronation of King *James* II. and his Conſort, written by *Francis Sandforth*, Eſq; and communicated to him by the Keeper of the Jewel-Houſe.

1. SWORDS. There are three Swords; that is, two Swords, called the *Swords of Juſtice*; and one whoſe Place is in the Middle between them, called the *Sword of Mercy*. One Sword of Juſtice repreſents the Spiritual Sword, and is borne on the Right Hand: The End of this Sword is pointed, but yet ſomewhat obtuſe. The other Sword of Juſtice, being the Temporal Sword, is borne on the Left Hand. This hath a very ſharp Point. The *Curtana*, or Sword of Mercy, hath the Point flat, and, as it were, broken off.

This pointleſs Sword is the principal of the three in Dignity: It is a broad, bright Sword, the Length of the Blade thirty two Inches, the Breadth almoſt 2 Inches. The Handle is cover'd with a fine Gold Wire, four Inches, beſides the Pomel an Inch and three Quarters; which, with the Croſs, is plain Steel gilt: The Length of the Croſs is almoſt eight Inches. This is borne naked before the King at his Coronation. At the Coronation of his preſent Majeſty King *George* II. it was borne by that great and worthy Nobleman the late Earl of *Pembroke*.

The ſecond Sword, the Sword of Juſtice to the Spirituality, hath a Blade forty Inches long, and an Inch and a half broad: The Handle, as of the other, cover'd with Gold Wire.

The third Sword, the Sword of Juſtice to the Temporality, is of the ſame Size with the former. The Scabbards, of all three, are cover'd with a rich brocaded Cloth of Tiſſue, with a rich Ferule, Hook, and Chape.

The Spurs, called the great Golden Spurs, are curiouſly wrought.

The *Ampulla*, or Eaglet of Gold, contains the Holy Oil. It is in Form of an Eagle, with Wings expanded, ſtanding on a Pedeſtal; all of pure Gold, finely chaced. The Head ſcrews off at the Middle of the Neck, to put in the Oil: And the Neck being hollow, the Holy Oil is poured out into a Spoon, thro' the Point of the Beak. The Height of it, from Bottom to Top, including the Pedeſtal, is about nine Inches and a half; and the Breadth between the fartheſt Point of the Wings, about ſeven Inches. The Weight of the whole, about eight or ten Ounces.

The Anointing Spoon is likewiſe of pure Gold, with four Pearls in the broadeſt Part of the Handle; and the Bowl of the Spoon finely chaced, both within and without. It appears to be very antient.

2. CROWNS. There are ſeveral Crowns belonging to the *Regalia*.

1. King *Edward*'s Crown; with which the Kings of this Realm are crowned: So called in Commemoration of the antient Crown in the Church of *Weſtminſter*, remaining till the Beginning of the great Rebellion, when, with the Reſt of the *Regalia*, it was ſacrilegiouſly taken away. It is a very rich Imperial Crown of Gold, made againſt the Coronation of King *Charles* II. embelliſhed with Pearls and precious Stones of divers Kinds, *viz.* Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds and Saphires, with a Mound of Gold on the Top of it, encircled with a Band, or Fillet, of Gold, embelliſhed alſo with precious Stones,

Stones, and three very large oval Pearls, one at the Top of the Croſs, and two other pendant at the Ends of the Croſs. The ſaid Crown is compoſed, as all the Imperial Crowns of *England* are, of four Croſſes, and as many *Flowers-de-Liz* of Gold, upon a Rim or Circlet of Gold; all embelliſhed with precious Stones. The Cap within the ſaid Crown is of Purple Velvet, lined with white Taffata, and turned up with Ermine, thick powder'd in three Rows.

2. The Crown of State, ſo called becauſe it is worn by the King or Queen, at ſuch Times as they come in State to the Parliament Houſe. This was alſo made at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. It is exceeding rich, being embelliſhed with ſeveral large Diamonds, and other Stones; but moſt remarkable for a wonderful large Ruby, ſet in the Middle of one of the Croſſes, reckoned worth 10,000 *l.* as alſo for the Mound's being of one entire Stone, of a Sea-green Colour, called an *Agmarine*. This Crown was taken to Pieces, being too weighty, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, and made fit for her, and ſhe then wore it when ſhe went to Parliament.

3. The Queen's Circlet of Gold. Queen *Mary*, Conſort of King *James* II. wore it in her proceeding to her Coronation. It is a Rim, or Circle of of Gold, very richly adorn'd with large Diamonds, curiouſly ſet, with a String of Pearl round the upper Edge thereof. The Cap of Purple Velvet lined with white Taffata, and turned up with Ermine richly powder'd.

4. The Queen's Crown, wherewith the Queens are crowned, being a very rich Imperial Crown of Gold, ſet with Diamonds of great Value, intermixed with a few precious Stones of other Kinds, and ſome Pearl. The Cap of Purple Velvet, lined with rich white Taffata, turned up with Ermine, or Miniver pure, richly powdered.

5. The Queen's rich Crown, which is worn in her Return to *Weſtminſter-hall*, (after the Coronation Ceremony is ended.) It is of Gold, but ſo richly embelliſhed with Diamonds and Pearl, that little or none of the Gold appeareth. It is an Imperial Crown, compoſed of Croſſes and *Flowers-de-Liz*, with Arches, and a Mound, as the other Crowns.

The Orb, Mound, or Globe, which is put in the King's Right Hand immediately before his being crown'd, and borne in his Left Hand upon his Return into *Weſtminſter-Hall*, is a Ball of Gold, ſix Inches Diameter, encompaſſed with a Band, or Fillet, of Gold, embelliſhed with Roſes of Diamonds, encircling other precious Stones, and edged about with Pearl. On the Top whereof is a very large Amethyſt, of a Violet, or Purple Colour, near an Inch and an half in Height, of an oval Form; which being encompaſſed with four Silver Wires, becometh the Foot or Pedeſtal of a very rich Croſs of Gold, of three Inches and a Quarter in Height, and three Inches in Breadth, ſet very thick with Diamonds, having in the Middle thereof a fair Saphire on one Side, and a fair Emerald on the other; and embelliſhed with four large Pearls in the Angles of the Croſs, near the Center, and three large Pearls at the End of the ſaid Croſs. The whole Height of the Orb, or Croſs, being eleven Inches.

3. SCEPTRES. St. *Edward*'s Staff, in Length four Feet ſeven Inches and an half, is a Staff, or Scepter of Gold, with a Pike, or Foot, of Steel, about four Inches and a Quarter in Length; and a Mound and Croſs at the Top; the Garniſhings are alſo of Gold, and the Diameter is about three Quarters of an Inch.

The King's Sceptre with the Dove, is a Scepter of Gold, in Length three Feet ſeven Inches, and three Inches in Circumference at the Handle, and two Inches and a Quarter about the Top: The Pomel garniſhed with a Circle, or Fillet, of Table-Diamonds, and in ſeveral Places with precious Stones of all Sorts; and the Mound at the Top embelliſhed with a Band, or Fillet, of Roſe Diamonds. Upon the Mound is a

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ſmall *Jeruſalem* Croſs, whereupon is fix'd a Dove with Wings expanded, as the Emblem of Mercy.

The King's Sceptre with the Croſs, or Sceptre Royal, likewiſe of Gold. The Handle plain, and the upper Part wreathed; in Length two Feet nine Inches and a Quarter, and of the ſame Thickneſs as the former. The Pomel at the Bottom enriched with Rubies, Emeralds, and ſmall Diamonds. The Top riſeth into a *Flower-de-Liz*, with ſix Leaves, whereof three are upright, and the other three hanging down, all enriched with precious Stones. Out of the ſame *Flower-de-Liz*, iſſueth a Mound, made of an Amethyſt, garniſhed with Table-Diamonds, and on the Mound, a Croſs wholly covered with precious Stones, with a large Table-Diamond in the Center.

The Queen's Sceptre with the Croſs, alſo of Gold, adorned with Diamonds, and other precious Stones, in Length two Feet ten Inches, with a Mound, and Croſs at the Top, iſſuing out of a *Flower-de-Liz*, very like the King's in all the Embelliſhments thereof, only ſmaller, and wreathed, not altogether ſo thick.

The Queen's Ivory Rod, is a Rod, or Sceptre, of white Ivory, in Length three Feet one Inch and a half, whereof the Pomel and Garniture is Gold, as is alſo the Mound and Croſs at the Top, only the Dove at the Top of the Croſs is enamelled with white. The Circumference at the Bottom about two Inches, and at the Top about an Inch and a half.

4. RINGS. The King's Coronation Ring is a plain gold Ring, with a large Table-Ruby Violet, wherein a plain Croſs, or Croſs of St. *George*, is curiouſly enchaced.

The King's Coronation Ring is likewiſe of Gold, with a large Table-Ruby ſet therein, and ſixteen other ſmall Rubies round-about the Ring; whereof thoſe next to the Collet are the largeſt, the reſt diminiſhing proportionably.

The other *Regalia*, as the open Pall, the *Supertunica* of Cloth of Gold, the Surcoat of Crimſon Sattin, the *Colobium Syndonis*, the *Armilla*, the Buſkins, Sandals, King *Edward*'s Chair, *&c.* are kept in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*.

There was a Time when the Tower was not thought a Place ſafe enough for this Treaſure: But whatever the Reaſon was (whether the King's Wars here at Home) *Henry* III. ſent (if not all) a great many of them into *France*. What they were, and to whom ſent, and by whom, and where laid up, a Tower Record will relate.

A. 46, *Henry* III. *William de Latymer*, and Mr. *Henry de Gandavo*, with others, brought the King's Jewels to *Margaret* Queen of *France*, in two Coffers, and ſhe laid them up in the Temple at *Paris*, under her Seal. The Keys, the ſaid *Latymer* and *Gandavo*, the King's Meſſengers, brought back with them. They are named, *viz.* one great Crown. One Buckle with Rubies; one Ring with a Ruby; Three gold Crowns, *Unum Capellum Imperatorium*, *Quatuor Ferra*, *Unum Alphabetum*; three gold Combs; fifty two Buckles; ten Staves containing 208 Rings, *cum Rubetis & Baleſiis*; two Staves, containing 66 Rings, *cum Maragdenibus*; one Staff, containing 20 Rings, with Saphires; one Staff, containing 13 Rings, with Topazes; one Staff, containing 17 Rings, with divers Stones; 66 Girdles; alſo two golden Peacocks, one Buckle, with twelve Diamonds; other 14 Buckles, with five gold Garlands.

SECT. X.

Of the Ordnance Office.

THE Ordnance Office is kept in a Part of the Tower called *Cold-Harbour*, where ſtrict Accounts are taken of, and Orders for providing and diſpoſing of Warlike Materials, neceſſary for the Defence of the Kingdom, in Times, both of Peace and War, do iſſue. This is an Office of great Account and Importance, it being the ſtanding and grand Magazine of all the

Utenſils, Inſtruments, and Weapons of War, as well by Sea as by Land, for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom, having the Superintendence, Ordering and Diſpoſing, as well of the grand Magazine, lodged in the Storehouſes in the Tower, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portſmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Hull*, *Windſor*, and elſewhere. In which Places is Ammunition at all Times, for as many Land and Sea Forces, as may not only defend the Kingdom, but be ſerviceable to all our Neighbours in League and Friendſhip with us, and formidable to our Enemies.

In old Records ſeveral Patent Officers belonging to this Office are to be met with, which are now wholly antiquated, or of little Account.

As an Officer for keeping and making the Bows, called the *Bowyer*. This was granted by Patent to *Robert Bridford*, by King *Richard* II. in the Twenty-ſecond Year of his Reign, together with certain Houſes belonging to the ſame Office. And *Edward* IV. in the 13th Year of his Reign granted to *Thomas Maſburgh* the Office of keeping, making, and providing Bows in the Tower, granting him a certain Manſion, ſituate between the Tower, called *Wakefield-Tower*, and the Tower, called *Weſt-Smithfield*, for exerciſing the aforeſaid Office.

There was alſo another Officer belonging to the Croſs-Bows, who was called, in the Records of the Tower, *Attiliator Balliſtarum*. He ſeemed to be one who provided Harneſs and Accoutrements for thoſe Bows. King *Edward* I. in the firſt of his Reign, granted this Office to *T. S.* and he had for his Wages Seven-pence-Halfpenny *per Diem*.

Another Officer was called *Galeator*, that, perhaps, provided and took care for the Helmets, or Head-Pieces. This Place was once granted to *Richard Glover*, Armig. *A.* 5. *H.* IV.

There was an Armourer within the Tower. This Office was once enjoyed by *William Snell*, granted to him by King *Henry* VI. in the 19th Year of his Reign, to *Richard Lound*, for Term of Life; and he had a Meſs withal granted him, ſituated upon the Wharf, near St. *Catharine*'s Hoſpital: Which Meſs is ſaid to belong to the Office, 14. *H.* VI.

The Principal Officer at this Time is ſtiled the Maſter-general of the Ordnance, who ought to be a Perſon of great Honour and Integrity.

Subordinate to this great Officer (unto whom the Management of this Office is committed) are other Principal Officers, *viz.* 1. The Lieutenant-General. 2. The Surveyor. 3. The Clerk of the Ordnance. 4. The Keeper of the Stores. 5. The Clerk of the Deliveries. 6. The Treaſurer and Pay-Maſter.

All which hold their Places by Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*; and have their Clerks for the Management of their reſpective Offices. Their Duties are as followeth:

The Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, is to receive all Orders and Warrants from the Maſter, and the other principal Officers, and to ſee them duly executed; and to make Orders, as the King's Occaſion ſhall require. Alſo to give Orders for the Diſcharging the great Ordnance, when required, as, upon Coronation Days, Birth Days of Kings and Princes, Feſtivals, Triumphs, Victories, and the like.

He is alſo to ſee the Train of Artillery and all its Equipage fitted for Motion, upon any Occaſion, when it ſhall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

The Charge of the Surveyor of the Ordnance, is to ſurvey all his Majeſty's Ordnance, Stores, and Proviſions of War, in the Cuſtody of the Store-Keeper, which he is to ſee ſo diſtinguiſhed and placed, as ſhall be beſt for their Preſervation and Safety. He is to allow all Bills of Debts, and to keep a Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Work. Alſo, to ſee that all Proviſions received be good, and ſerviceable, and duly proved; for which he muſt take the Aſſiſtance of the reſt of the Officers, and the Proof-Maſters, and

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ſee if they are marked with the King's Mark, if they ought ſo to be.

The Clerk of the Ordnance is to record all Orders and Inſtructions, given for the Government of the Office; as likewiſe all Patents and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, and others, who enjoy the ſaid Grants, or any other Fees from the King for the ſame. He is alſo to draw all Eſtimates for Proviſions and Supplies to be made: Likewiſe all Letters, Inſtructions, Commiſſions, Deputations, and Contracts, for his Majeſty's Service. Further, to make all Bills of Impreſt, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the reſpective Artificers, and Creditors of this Office, for Work done, or Proviſions received. Alſo Quarter Books, for the Salaries, Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, and others, belonging to the ſaid Office. He is alſo to keep Journals and Leidgers of the Receipts and Returns of his Majeſty's Stores, to ſerve as a Check between the two Accomptants of the Office, the one for Money, the other for Stores.

The Duty of the Store-Keeper, is, to take unto his Charge, and Cuſtody, all his Majeſty's Ordnance, Munitions, and Stores thereunto belonging, and to indent, and put in legal Security, for the ſafe keeping thereof, and for making juſt and true Account from Time to Time. He is to receive no Proviſions whatſoever, that are manifeſtly unſerviceable, or before they have been ſurveyed by the Surveyor. He is not to iſſue any Proportion of Ordnance, Munition, or Stores, except the ſame be agreed upon, and ſigned by the Officers, according to the Appointment of the Maſter of the Ordnance, granted upon Order of his Majeſty, or ſix of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral, for Matters concerning the Navy. He is not to receive back any Stores, formerly iſſued, untill they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and regiſter'd by the Clerk of the Ordnance, in the Book of Remains. He is to look that all his Majeſty's Store-Houſes be well repaired, and well accommodated, and that the Stores be kept in ſuch Order, as is fit for the Service and Honour of the King.

The Duty of the Clerk of the Deliveries, is to draw all Proportions or Orders for Deliveries of any Stores or Proviſions, and to ſee them duly executed, and, by Indenture, to charge the particular Receiver of his Majeſty's ſaid Stores, whether Captain, Gunner, or others, and to regiſter, as well the Copies of all Warrants, for the Deliveries, as the Proportions delivered, thereby to diſcharge the Store-Keeper.

The Place of Treaſurer, and Pay-Maſter, was formerly an Appendix to that of the Lieutenant-General; but King *Charles* II. ordered, That the Office of Treaſurer ſhould be no more executed by the Lieutenant, or any other Perſon, having other Charge, or Employment, in the Office of Ordnance: Since which Time there is a particular Office erected, diſtinct from any of the aforeſaid Offices. [Thro' this Officer's Hands runs all the Money for the whole Office of Ordnance, as well the Salaries as the Debentures.]

There are other Subordinate Officers, who likewiſe hold their Places by Patent from the King. As,

The Maſter-Gunner of *England*, who is to teach and inſtruct all ſuch as deſire to learn the Art of Gunnery, and to adminiſter to every Learner an Oath, obliging him not to ſerve any foreign Prince or State, without Leave; nor to teach the Art of Gunnery to any, but ſuch as have taken the ſaid Oath; and to certify to the Maſter of the Ordnance, the Sufficiency of any Perſon, recommended to be one of his Majeſty's Gunners, and his Ability to diſcharge the Duty of a Gunner.

The Keeper of the ſmall Guns, who hath the Charge and Cuſtody of his Majeſty's ſmall Guns, as Muſquets, Carbines, and Piſtols, with their ſeveral Furnitures.

There are divers other inferior Attendants, and Artificers, as the Clerks,

Proof-Masters, Messengers, Master-Smith, Master-Carpenter, Master-Furbisher, Block-maker, and such like.

There is yet a farther Superintendency and Jurisdiction peculiar to the Master of the Ordnance over all his Majesty's Engineers, employed in the several Fortifications of this Kingdom, most of which have their Salaries, and Allowances payable in the said Office, to which they are accountable, and from whence they receive their particular Orders and Instructions, according to the Directions and Commands given by his Majesty, and signified by the Master of the Ordnance.

The present Officers *of the Ordnance are as follow:*

Master-General of the Ordnance, *John* Duke of *Montague*, whose Salary is 1500 *l.* a-year.

Lieut. General, Sir *Charles Wills*, Kt. of the *Bath*, 800 *l.* a-year, and 300 *l.* a-year, for a House in the *Minories* belonging to him.

Surveyor-General, Col. *John Armstrong*, 700 *l.* a-year.

Clerk of the Ordnance, *William Rawlinson Erle*, 600 *l.* a-year.

Store-Keeper, *George Gregory*, Esq; 400 *l.* a-year.

Clerk of the Deliveries, *Andrew Wilkinson*, Esq; 340 *l.* a-year.

Treasurer, *John Plumtree*, Esq; 500 *l.* a-year.

Secretary to the Master-General, Mr. *Cockburn*, 200 *l.* a-year.

Master-Gunner; Mr. *Marshall*.

Keeper of the Armoury, *William Nicholas*, Esq; 60 *l.* a-year.

Keeper of the small Armoury, *William Baccus*, 80 *l.* a-year.

Chief Engineer, Col. *Lassels*, 300 *l.* a-year.

Second Engineer, *Christian Lilly*, Esq; 250 *l.* a-year.

Barrack-Master, Mr. *Francis Maxwell*, 40 *l.* a-year, lately dead.

Clerk of the Records, Mr. *Holmes*.

Besides these, there are Store-keepers, at the several Garrisons, whose Salaries, are from 120 *l.* to 30 *l.* a-year, together with a Waggon-Master, Fire-Master, Chief Bombardier, Petardier, Comptroller of the Fire-Works, and other inferior Officers, whose Salaries are more or less, as the Master of the Ordnance appoints.

The Astronomical Observator, Dr. *Edmund Halley*, hath likewise 100 *l.* a-year, paid him out of this Office.

Besides all these, there are three other Offices, very necessary and important, and in former Times settled and granted by Patent, tho' not so now, *viz.* those of the Tower-Smith, Carpenter, and Mason.

King *Edward* I. in the first Year of his Reign, appointed the Tower-Smith to have Four-pence-Half-penny a Day for his Wages; and moreover, in a Schedule hanging to the Patent, *de Gardinariis Regis capit*, 3 d. *per Diem*, i. e. 3 *d.* a Day more from the King's Gardeners, or rather the King's Warders, or Guards, who were commonly stiled *Gardeyns*; Officers belonging to the Tower.

The Chief Smith, the Mason, and Carpenter, were all in one Patent of King *Edward* III. "Mr. *William de Ramesey* is appointed Chief Mason of the King there, (at the Tower) and Chief Overseers of all the King's Works in all his Castles on this Side *Trent*; taking yearly one Robe, and 12 *d.* a Day at the *Exchequer*. And after the same Manner for Mr. *William Hurle*, that he be Chief Carpenter, &c. as before, and *Walter le Fevre*, Chief Smith, in 10 *Edward* III."

It will not be amiss to make some Observation of these Offices and Officers as they stood in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, and what Inspections were made of them, and Orders given, concerning them, in that careful Government.

About the Year 1584, (or perhaps somewhat later) Commissioners were appointed for the Surveying of the Office of Ordnance. The Commissioners were Lord *Burleigh*, Lord Treasurer, the Earl of *Warwick*, Master of the Ordnance, Sir *Francis Knollis*, Treasurer of the Household, Sir *Christopher Hatton*,

Hatton, Vice-Chamberlain, Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, Sir *Owen Hopton*, Lieutenant of the Tower. *John Hawkins*, Treaſurer of the *Admiralty*, *William Dodington* and *John Conyers*, Auditors of the Preſts, *William Borough*, Clerk of the Ships.

The Subſtance of their Commiſſion was this: Authority was given to them, or to any three, (whereof one of the two Auditors to be one) both to conſider of the Remain, that was left upon the laſt Survey taken the 17th Day of *February*, in the tenth Year of her Majeſty, as of the Proviſions ſince that Time made: And thereupon to conſider how the ſame Proviſions, *&c.* have been delivered and expended, and by what Warrant and Order.

Item, To make a perfect Survey of all the Ordnance that are remaining in the Charge of the Officers of the Ordnance, and the ſame to deliver in Charge to thoſe Officers, to whom the Cuſtody thereof belongeth; by ſuch Book or Books, as to the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall be thought meet: To the End, they may yearly account as well for the Store preſently remaining, as hereafter to be provided.

Item, Authority is given to any four of the ſaid Commiſſioners, (whereof the Lord Treaſurer to be one) upon Survey taken, to make Allowance and Determination of all Accompts and Charges, which ſhall be a good Exoneration and Diſcharge for the ſaid Officers againſt her Majeſty, her Heirs, *&c.*

Item, To ſet down ſuch Orders in Writing as they ſhall think meet, for the better ordering of the ſaid Office, as well for the receiving and iſſuing of any Proviſions, as for the abridging of any extraordinary and ſuperfluous Charges and Allowances, as to eſtabliſh any former or new Allowances for her Majeſty's better Services herein.

Item, To cauſe ſuch Things as have been lent out of the ſaid Office, (by Warrant or otherwiſe) to be reſtored, or Money to be anſwered for the Lieutenant, to the Value of the ſame. And the ſame to be put in Charge with the ſaid Officers.

Item, To appoint ſuch Perſons, as they ſhall think meet, to ſurvey and take a Note of all her Majeſty's Ordnance, *&c.* remaining in any Caſtle or Block-houſe, and the Broken and Unſerviceable to exchange, or repair, as they ſhall ſee Cauſe.

Item, Authority is given to any of the ſaid Commiſſioners, (whereof the Lord-Treaſurer to be one) by Bill ſubſcribed by their Hand, to gain Allowance for the Travel and Pains of any Perſon uſed in that Service, or any otherwiſe; touching the Execution of this Commiſſion, to be paid by the Lieutenant of the Ordnance. Which Bills ſo ſubſcribed, ſhall be allowed him upon his Account.

We will now look back to the firſt Officers employed in this great Truſt, and their antient Fees.

In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Maſter of the Ordnance was the high born *Ambroſe* Earl of *Warwick*, under whom were ſeveral other Officers made by Letters Patents, and their Salaries payable out of the *Exchequer*, *viz.*

The Lieutenant of the Ordnance. The firſt Lieutenant was Sir *Chriſtopher Morrice*, who was made by King *Henry* VIII. *Anno Regni* 36. The Fee then aſſigned to this Officer, was, 56 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *Bromfield* was in this Office, in the 5th of Queen *Elizabeth*, Sir *Robert Conſtable* and Sir *William Pelham*, *A.* 1588, Sir *George Carew*, 1593.

Next, was the Surveyor of the Ordnance. The firſt Surveyor was *Henry Johnſon*, conſtituted by King *Henry* VIII. in the 34th Year of his Reign. His Fee, then aſſigned, was, 36 *l.* 10 *s.* at 2 *s.* by the Day. *Randolph* was in this Place, *A. Elizabeth* 8. Afterwards *John Powel*, then *William Partridge*.

Then is the Clerk of the Ordnance-General, ſometimes ſtiled alſo, Clerk of the Armoury.

This Office is antient. The Fee, a-year was, 12 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* that is, 8 *d.* by the Day. *William Painter* was in this Office when Queen *Elizabeth* firſt

took the Scepter. *Anthony Painter* and *John Bagnal* enjoyed this afterwards in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; and before them Mr. *Pelham*, 13 *Eliz.*

The next Officer is the Keeper of the Stores. The firſt Patent was to one *Richard Bowland*, in 14 *Eliz.* His Fee was 54 *l.* 12 *s.* a-year, that is, 2 *s.* by the Day. Before that Time, he had the Room of a Gunner at 12 *d.* a-year, and he did this Service. *Humphrey Bowland* was in this Office, *A.* 1584. The Queen allowed 6000 *l.* a-year, for buying Stores.

The Keeper of the ſmall Guns was the next. The firſt that had a Patent for this Office was *E. Partridge*, in the 2d and 3d of Queen *Elizabeth*, and next to him *Nathaniel Partridge*, his Son. This was no Office before *Partridge*'s Time, whoſe Fee by the Year, was 15 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* that is, 10 *d.* by the Day. Afterwards *Richard Powell* ſucceeded in this Office under Queen *Elizabeth*.

Then came the Clerk of the Deliveries. *Fleming* and *Anthony*, 7. *Edward* VI. were the firſt appointed to this Office, but not by Patent, till about 16 *Elizabeth*, when *Brian Hog* had a Patent for this Place. The Fee both under King *Edward* and Queen *Elizabeth*, was, a-year, 18 *l.* 5 *s.* at 12 *d.* by the Day. The next that ſucceeded in this Place, was *George Hog*.

So that the Sum Total of theſe Officers amounted yearly to 203 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.*

But beſides theſe firſt and antient Fees, they had theſe Fees and Allowances moreover granted them by the Queen, for their Diet, Riding-Charges, Boat-Hire, Wood, Coals, Ink, Paper, Keeping of Books, Wages of Clerks, *&c. viz.* to the Lieutenant 72 *l.* to the Surveyor 32 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Clerk of the Ordnance 68 *l* 5 *s.* to the Clerk of the Deliveries 18 *l.* 5 *s.*

Beſides theſe principal Officers, the Maſter of the Ordnance had his Deputy, in which Place ſerved *Tho. Sharples*, *Hocknel*, and *Geffrey Turvil*. The Lieutenant had his Deputy, (in which ſerved *Harman Harriſon* and *Will. Horne*) and Clerk. The other Officers had their Clerks. The Surveyor's Clerks were *Henry Walton*, *John Povy*, and *James Cudner*, or *Coderer*. Theſe were ſuch as were daily attendant upon the Receipts and Iſſues of the Office, and for the Keeping and Engroſſing of Books, appertaining to the ſame. Theſe alſo had Allowances, but not in Precedent, which were generally to each Clerk, 18 *l.* 5 *s.*

In the Year 1584, and the Month of *June*, the Officers petitioned for Augmentations of their Salaries, and for the Eſtabliſhment of the Allowances of their Clerks, whereupon theſe Sums ſeem to be granted as Additions, *viz.* to the Lieutenant for his Riding-Charges. 133 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for his Diet 100 *l.* to *Geffrey Turvil*, Deputy to the Maſter of the Ordnance, for Riding-Charges, 50 *l.* for Boat-Hire 20 *l.* for Diet 70 *l.* to the Surveyor for Diet 70 *l.* for Riding-Charges and Boat-Hire 25 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Clerk of the Ordnance, for his Riding-Charges, Travel in the Book, and Accounts of the Office 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for Diet 70 *l.* to the Keeper of the Stores, for Riding-Charges and Boat Hire 40 *l.* for Diet 70 *l.* to the Keeper of the ſmall Guns, for his Diet 36 *l.* 10 *s.* Keeping of Books 12 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Clerk of the Deliveries, for his Diet 40 *l.* to *Harman Harriſon*, Deputy to the Lieutenant, for Riding-Charges and Boat-Hire 40 *l.* for Diet 36 *l.* 10 *s.* Keeping of Books 18 *l.* 5 *s.* Total 839 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.*

In the Reign of her Majeſty Queen *Elizabeth*, the Surveyor of the Ordnance, the Keeper of the Stores, and ſome other Officers, were found tardy in their Dealings, having upon Occaſion, taken the Liberty to advance their own private Intereſts, at the Queen's Expence; but about the Year 1591, *N. Rainbred*, one belonging to that Office, as it ſeems, privately gave the Lord Treaſurer Information, by a Letter, diſcovering their Shifts and Devices in drawing of Books, and Proportions, for their own Gain and Commodi-

ty;

ty; over-charging her Majeſty with exceſſive Prices of Proviſions brought into the Store from Time to Time. He informed alſo of a Book of Debts to be ſoon exhibited to his Lordſhip, wherein they propoſed to demand Allowances for ſome Things already paid for by the Queen, as, upon due Examination thereof, by the Officers, generally would appear. As divers Emptions for the Ships were demanded in the ſame Book, which the Keeper of the Stores would alledge to be due to him, altho' her Majeſty had already paid for the ſame. Alſo a Quantity of Iron Shot, lately brought into the Store, which in Truth, upon due Examination, would appear to be her Majeſty's, being an old Remain, returned from Sea, at the Time of the *Spaniards* being here. There was a Bargain of 30,000 Pounds Weight of Copper Plate, and 200,000 Pounds of Match: Of the Copper, there was brought into her Majeſty's Stores 13,000 Pounds Weight; and all at 4 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* the Hundred Weight; but, indeed, the ſame was bought for betwixt 50 *s.* and 3 *l.* the Hundred: So the Queen loſt in every Hundred 33 *s.* 4 *d.* the leaſt. This Informer offered, when the Lord Treaſurer ſhould command him, to draw a Brief of the whole Deceit.

In the Year 1578, there was another Diſcovery of embezzling the Queen's Gun-Powder and Salt-petre, which Abuſe had been practiced a good while before. And one of the Clerks, or ſome other belonging to the Stores, privately ſignified it to the Lord Treaſurer; by which he went in Danger of his Life, were it known: Deſiring it, therefore, might be taken Notice of ſome other Way. In order to which, he ſecretly delivered this Paper to the ſaid Treaſurer, which way the Queen might find out the Abuſes in the Office of Ordnance, without any Suſpicion of the Revealer of the ſame. Which Courſe was accordingly taken by the Lord Treaſurer.

A. 1587, about *Michaelmas*, the Earl of *Warwick*, Maſter of the Ordnance, ſent a Gentleman of his, one Mr. *Blincoe*, with a Command to all the Gun-Founders in *Suſſex*, to repair up to the City, on ſuch a Day, there to underſtand his Pleaſure, concerning their further Continuance in that Trade. Whereupon appeared *Henry Nevil*, and the reſt of that Occupation, at the Houſe of his Deputy Mr. *Hockenal*, who told them, that upon Complaint made to the Lords of the Council of the Abuſe of the Tranſportation of Ordnance into foreign Countries, their Honours had referred it to the Earl of *Warwick*, to take Order for Redreſs of it. Whereupon he thought good to call them together, and had authorized them, the ſaid *Hockenal*, with *Blincoe*, to deal with them, and to take ſufficient Security againſt the like Abuſes for the Time to come; and becauſe it was thought convenient, that ſome Quantity of Ordnance ſhould yearly be made for the neceſſary Proviſion of our own Navigation, they ſet down a general Rate yearly, which ſhould ſerve the whole Realm, and out of that they allotted to every Founder a certain Quantity, but required at their Hands, that they ſhould enter into Bonds, not to caſt any greater Quantity, than ſhould be allotted them; nor to ſell any but in the City, nor to any Merchant; but ſuch as my Lord, or his Deputy, ſhould name, with certain other Conditions, of taking a Stamp for all Pieces out of the Office, and ſome other ſmall Points; but that Article of ſelling to none but ſuch as ſhould be appointed, cauſed ſome Diſturbance, becauſe they thought it tended rather to ſome private than publick Benefit.

About the Year 1593, Notice having been before taken of great Quantities of Iron Ordnance caſt by Founders and tranſported abroad by Merchants, certain Perſons (whereof one *Dickenſon* was chief) went about to obtain of the Queen a Patent, for the Term of Twenty-One Years, to have the only Nomination and Appointment of ſuch Founders as were to be allowed, and the ſole Government and Diſpoſition of

Iron; on Condition to pay her Majeſty 40 *s.* for every Ton of Ordnance that ſhould be Caſt and Sold within this Realm, and to keep fifty Tons of Ordnance in Readineſs, ever to be Sold to her Majeſty, upon any ſudden Occaſion; and to give an Account to the Lieutenant of the Ordnance, every ſix Months, of all the ſeveral Guns that ſhould be Caſt and Sold; and to build new Furnaces without any Charge to her Majeſty, when any extraordinary Pieces were to be Caſt for the only Uſe of her Highneſs, upon any reaſonable Warning given.

For the backing of which Suit, they ſhewed, that a Gun-Founder had confeſſed, that of late he had known 2500 Tons of Iron Ordnance to be Caſt in this Realm, or upward, in ſome one Year; which might prove a Thing, both dangerous to the State, and hurtful to the Subject: And that for theſe two Reaſons.

1. That the more Ordnance is Caſt, the greater is the Waſte of Woods, Timber, and Ewre, and the leſs good Iron made for the Uſe of the Commonwealth. And,

2. For that there is ever ſuch an exceeding Quantity of Ordnance, ready made, and diſperſed into many Places, as did allure bad People in the Night to convey, by Stealth, the ſame to the Water-ſide, and ſo into foreign Countries, where there was uttered three Times as much Ordnance as was uſed here by the *Engliſh* Subjects; and that, therefore, without Licence, or Payment of Cuſtom.

And theſe Diſorders chiefly grew by the Wilfulneſs, and over-grown Numbers of Founders, who, notwithſtanding, had often been expreſly forbidden to Caſt any Guns by the Maſter of the Ordnance, and by the Lords of the Privy Council, in the Name of her Majeſty: And for Obſervation thereof have been enforced to enter into Bonds; and yet, to this Day, no Means have been found ſufficient to rule or reſtrain them.

For which Cauſe the late Maſter of the Ordnance, and the other Officers there, thought it beſt to abridge the Number of the Founders, and, by Licence from her Majeſty, to eſtabliſh ſome few of the fitteſt of that Company to continue thoſe Services under, and by ſome neceſſary Orders and Penalties. By which Means there ſhould be no more Ordnance Caſt, than were needful, nor any tranſported without Intelligence for full Licence and Payment of Cuſtom.

Here Sir *George Carew*, the Lieutenant of the Ordnance (*A.* 1593) interpoſed in Behalf of himſelf, as to whom of Right this Matter chiefly belonged, and that as well the Caſting of Guns, as the Tranſportation of them, (which the Queen had granted, under the Great Seal, to certain Farmers) was, in Time paſt, *ex Officio*, in the Power of the Maſter of the Ordnance, or of the Lieutenant; and that no longer ſince, when Sir *Robert Conſtable* lived, whereby, in ſome ſort, he held himſelf more intereſted in this Cauſe, than a meer Stranger; and in that Reſpect had good Hope the Queen would admit him to be her Farmer before any Man elſe, and the rather, for that herein he ſhould advance her Benefit in a Thing which hitherto had been wholly unprofitable to her.

Near about this Time the Queen granted to *John Powell*, Eſq; Surveyor of the Ordnance, a Patent by her Prerogative, to have Power and Authority to dig, open, and work for Salt-petre, in, or upon any the Ground, or Grounds, within the Realm of *England* or *Scotland*, where the Salt-petre, without Fraud or Covin, ſhould be thought to be found; and the ſame to try out, and make into Powder, as well within her own Grounds, Lands, and Poſſeſſions, as any of her Subjects; ſo as the ſaid Surveyor, or his Deputy, did reaſonably agree, accord, and ſatisfy the Parties according to Law, and with the Owner of any ſuch Stuff, or Neceſſaries, as might chance to be taken for the Uſe of the ſaid Works.

In the Year 1595, *William Partheriche*,

rick, Eſq; Surveyor of the Ordnance, was appointed to ride to all the Forts, Caſtles, and Places of Defence, within the Cinque Ports, and their Members, as well to view and ſurvey what Want of Ordnance, Powder, Shot, and other Munition of War, was in every of them; and alſo to ſee the Decays of their ſeveral Platforms, within every of the ſaid Places of Defence. To the Intent further Order might be taken, as well for the repairing and amending thereof, as for the neceſſary Supplies of ſuch other Furniture there needful. He was alſo to take Order for the ſending up from *Dover* to the Tower, thoſe Pieces of Braſs that were broken, and to deliver certain Powder, remaining at *Canterbury*, left there ſince the Year 1588.

SECT. XI.

Of the MINT.

THE Office of the Mint is likewiſe kept in the Tower of *London*. The Moniers are a Corporation, ſettled by Charter of *Edward* III. and confirmed ſince by ſeveral of our Kings, conſiſting of,

1. The Warden, who is the Chief, and by his Office is to receive the Gold and Silver Bullion, and pay for it in full Value; the Coinage being defrayed by a ſmall Duty on Wine imported; ſo that the Bullion is coined for the Goldſmiths, or whoever bring it in, *Gratis*.

2. The Maſter-Worker, who receives the Bullion from the Warden, cauſeth it to be melted, delivers it to the Moniers, and when minted, takes it from them again. His Allowances is according to the Pound Weight.

3. The Comptroller, who is to ſee that the Money be made in Size; to over-ſee the Officers, and controul them.

4. The Aſſay-Maſter, who weigheth the Gold and Silver to be coined, and ſeeth that it be according to the Standard of Fineneſs.

5. The Auditor, who is to make up, and audit the Accounts.

6. The Surveyor of the Melting, who is to ſee the Silver Caſt out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter, which is after the Aſſay-Maſter hath made Trial of it.

7. The Clerk of the Irons, who ſeeth that the Irons be clean and fit to Work with.

8. The Engraver, who engraveth the Stamps for the Money.

9. The Smiter of Irons, who, after they are graven, ſmiteth them upon the Money.

10. The Melters, who melt the Bullion before it comes to the Coining.

21. The Blanchers, who anneal, boil, and cleanſe the Money.

12 The Porter that keeps the Gate of the Mint.

13. The Provoſt of the Mint, who is to provide for all the Moniers, and to over-ſee them.

14. The Moniers, who are ſome to ſhear the Money, ſome to forge it, ſome to beat it broad, ſome to round it, and ſome to ſtamp, or coin it.

In the Year 1344, King *Edward* III. in the 18th Year of his Reign, commanded Florences of Gold to be made and coined in the Tower, that is to ſay, a Penny-Piece of the Value of Six Shillings and Eight-Pence; the Half-penny Piece of the Value of Three Shillings and Four-pence; and a Farthing-Piece, worth Twenty-Pence. *Percevall de Porte*, of *Luke*, being then Maſter of the Mint. This was the firſt Coining of Gold in the Tower, and alſo the firſt Coinage of Gold in *England*.

It is alſo recorded, That the King, in the ſame Year, ordained his Exchange of Money to be kept in *Sernes-Tower*, a Part of the King's Houſe in *Buckler's-Bury*. In Times before paſſed, all great Sums were paid by Weight of Gold and Silver, or ſo many Pounds or Marks of Silver, or ſo many Pounds or Marks of Gold, cut into Blanks, and not ſtampt. The ſmaller Sums alſo were paid in Sterlings, which were

Pence

Pence ſo called, for they had no other Coins.

The Antiquity of this Sterling Penny uſually in this Realm, is from the Reign of *Henry* II. notwithſtanding the *Saxon* Coins (before the Conqueſt) were Pence of fine Silver, the full Weight, and ſomewhat better than the later Sterlings.

William the Conqueror's Penny alſo was fine Silver, of the Weight of the Eaſterling, and had on one Side ſtamped, an Armed Head with a Beardleſs Face (for the *Normans* wore no Beards) with a Scepter in his Hand. The Inſcription in the Circumference, was this, *Le Rei Wilam:* On the other Side a Croſs double to the Ring, between four Rowels of ſix Points.

King *Henry* I. his Penny was of the like Weight, Fineneſs, Form of Face, Croſs, *&c.*

This *Henry*, in the 8th Year of his Reign, ordained the Penny, which was round, ſo to be quartered by the Croſs, that they might eaſily be broke into Half-pence and Farthings.

In the firſt, ſecond, third, fourth and fifth of King *Richard* I. his Reign, and afterwards, Eaſterling Money is commonly mentioned.

The Weight of the Eaſterling Penny may appear by divers Statutes, namely, of Weights and Meaſures, made in 51 *Henry* III. in theſe Words, "Thirty-two Grains of Wheat, dry and round, taken in the Midſt of the Ear, ſhould be the Weight of a Sterling Penny; twenty of thoſe Pence ſhould weigh one Ounce; twelve Ounces a Pound Troy. It followeth in the Statute, Eight Pounds to make a Gallon of Wine, and eight Gallons a Buſhel of *London* Meaſure, *&c.*

King *Edward* I. in the 27th of his Reign, held a Parliament at *Stebunheth*, in the Houſe of *Henry Waleis*, Mayor of *London*, wherein, among other Things handled, the Tranſporting of Sterling Money was forbid.

In the Year 1351, *William Edington*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and Treaſurer of *England*, a Wiſe Man, but loving the King's Convenience more than the Wealth of the whole Realm and Common People, (ſaith *Walſingham*) cauſed a new Coin, called a Groat, and a half Groat to be coined, and ſtamped; the Groat to be taken for 4 *d.* and the half Groat for 2 *d.* not containing in Weight, according to the Pence, called Eaſterlings, but much leſs, to wit, by 5 *s.* in the Pound; by reaſon whereof Victuals and Merchandizes became dearer through the whole Realm.

About the ſame Time alſo, the old Coin of Gold was changed into a new, but the old Florin or Noble, then ſo called, was worth much above the taxed Rate of the new; and therefore the Merchants engroſſed up the old, and conveyed them out of the Realm, to the great Loſs of the Kingdom; Wherefore a Remedy was provided by changing the Stamp.

In the Year 1411, King *Henry* IV. cauſed a new Coin of Nobles to be made, of leſs Value than the Old, by 4 *d.* in the Noble, ſo that fifty Nobles ſhould be a Pound, Troy Weight.

In the Year 1421, was granted to *Henry* V. a Fifteenth to be paid at *Candlemas*, and at *Martinmas*, of ſuch Money as was then current Gold or Silver, not overmuch clipped or waſhed, to wit, that if the Noble was worth 5 *s.* 8 *d.* then the King ſhould take it for a full Noble of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and if it was leſs of Value, than 5 *s.* 8 *d.* then the Perſon paying that Gold, to make it good to the Value of 5 *s.* 8 *d.* the King always receiving it for a Noble of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and if the Noble ſo paid, was better than 5 *s.* 8 *d.* the King to pay again the Surpluſage that it was better than 5 *s.* 8 *d.* Alſo this Year was ſuch Scarcity of white Money, that tho' a Noble was of ſo good Gold and Weight as 6 *s.* 8 *d.* no white Money could be got for them.

In the Year 1465, King *Edward* IV. cauſed a new Coin, both of Gold and Silver, to be made, by which he was a great Gainer. For, of an old Noble, he made a Royal, which he commanded to go for 10 Shillings. To this

this Royal was put an Allay of 8 *d.* which made it weigh the more; and it was ſmitten with a new Stamp, *viz.* a Roſe. He alſo made half Angels of 5 *s.* and Farthings of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Angelets of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and half Angelets 3 *s.* 4 *d.* He made Silver Money of Three-pence, a Groat, and ſo of other Coins, after that Rate, to the great Harm of the Commons.

William Lord *Haſtings*, the King's Chamberlain, being Maſter of the Mints, undertook to make the Monies, under Form following, to wit, Of Gold, a Piece of 8 *s.* 4 *d.* Sterling, which ſhould be called a Noble of Gold; of which there ſhould be fifty ſuch Pieces in the Pound Weight, Troy. Another Piece of Gold, 4 *s.* 2 *d.* Sterling, and to be of them an hundred in the Pound, every Pound Weight of the Tower, to be worth 20 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* of Sterling, which ſhould be 23 Carats, 3 Grains and a half, 5 *&c.* and for 37 *s.* 6 *d.* of Sterlings. The Piece of Four-pence to be 112 Groats and Two-pence, in the Pound Weight.

In the Year 1504, King *Henry* VII. appointed a new Coin, to wit, a Groat, and half a Groat, which bear but half Faces. The ſame Time alſo was coined a Groat, which was in Value 12 *d.* but of thoſe but few, after the Rate of 40 *d.* the Ounce.

In the Year 1526, 18 *Henry* VIII. the Angel Noble, being then the ſixth Part of an Ounce Troy, which was 40 *s.* Sterling, and the Angel was alſo worth two Ounces of Silver, ſo that ſix Angels were worth twelve Ounces of Silver, which was 40 *s.* A Proclamation was made on the 6th of *September*, that the Angel ſhould go for 7 *s.* 4 *d.* the Royal of 11 *s.* and the Crown for 4 *s.* 4 *d.* And on the 5th of *November* following again, by Proclamation, the Angel was enhanced to 7 *s.* 6 *d.* and ſo every Ounce of Gold to be 45 *s.* and the Ounce of Silver at 3 *s.* 9 *d.* in Value.

In the Year 1544, 35 *Henry* VIII. on the 16th of *May*, Proclamation was made for the enhancing of Gold to 48 *s.* and Silver to 4 *s.* the Ounce; alſo the King cauſed to be coin'd baſe Monies (called Teſtons) to wit, Pieces of 12 *d.* 6 *d.* 4 *d.* 2 *d.* and 1 *d.* in Weight, as the late Sterling, in Shew good Silver, but inwardly Copper.

The Pieces had whole or broad Faces, and continued current, after that Rate, till the 5th of *Edward* VI. when they were on the 9th of *July* called down, the Shillings to 9 *d.* the Groat to 3 *d.* and on the 17th of *Auguſt*, from 9 *d.* to 6 *d.* *&c.* On the 30th of *October* it was publiſhed, that new Coins of Silver and Gold ſhould be made, a Piece of Silver, 5 *s.* Sterling, a Piece, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* of 12 *d.* 6 *d.* a Penny, with a double Roſe, a Half-penny, a ſingle Roſe; and a Farthing with a Portcloſe. Coins of fine Gold, a whole Sovereign of 30 *s.* an Angel, 10 *s.* an Angelet, 5 *s.* Of Crown Gold, a Sovereign, 20 *s.* Half Sovereign, 10 *s.* 5 *s.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and baſe Money to paſs as before.

Which continued till the ſecond of Queen *Elizabeth*, then called to a lower Rate, taken to the Mint, and refined, the Silver whereof being coined with a new Stamp of her Majeſty, the Droſs was carried to foul Highways to heighten them. This baſe Money (for the Time) cruſed the old Sterling Money to be hoarded up, ſo that 21 *s.* current was given for one old Angel to gild withal. Alſo Rents of Lands and Tenements, with Prices of Victuals, were raiſed far beyond the former Rates, and were not ſoon brought down again. Thus much for baſe Money current and coined in *England*; but of Leather Money, there is no Mention of any ſuch here. *Philip de Commines* indeed writes of Leather Money, with a little Stud or Nail of Silver in the midſt, being for many Years uſed in *France*, which was occaſioned by the Poverty brought upon that Nation, by paying a Ranſom of three Millions of Florins for King *John*, taken Priſoner by *Edward*, the Black Prince, at the Battle of *Poictiers*.

Beſides the ſeveral Coins mentioned by Mr. *Stow*, the following are to be added. The

The Money coined in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. were Pieces of 5 *s.* of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* of 1 *s.* of 6 *d.* 4 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$. and ſome ſmaller Pieces. On the Pieces of 5 *s.* were ſtamped upon one Side, the King's Effigy on Horſeback, with the Date of the Year under the Horſe's Feet; and between the Rings, *Edwardus D. G. Ang. et Fran. Rex.* On the other Side, the Arms of *England* and *France* quarter'd, with this Motto, *Poſui Deum Adjutorem meum.*

In the firſt Year of Queen *Mary* certain new Coins were proclaimed of Gold and Silver, *viz.* a Sovereign of Gold, 30 *s.* an Angel, 10 *s.* of Silver, the Groat, half Groat, and Penny.

Queen *Mary* alſo coined the ſame Pieces as her Brother *Edward* VI. had done: And after her Marriage with King *Phillip*, both their Effigies were ſtampt on one Side of the Piece, facing each other; and the Arms of *England* and *France* quarter'd, impaled with the Arms of *Spain* on the Reverſe. About the Effigies was engraven, *Phil. et Mar. D. G. R. et Reg. Ang. Fra.* and about the Arms, their Motto.

Queen *Elizabeth* coined the ſame Pieces of Money with King *Edward* VI. and with the ſame Arms and Motto, only her Effigy was a half Face, looking to the ſiniſter Hand.

King *James* I. coined alſo Crowns of 5 *s.* Half Crowns, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Shillings of 12 *d.* Six-pences, *&c.* Having his Effigy ſtampt on one Side, with a Dexter Face, and this Inſcription about it. *Jacobus, D. G. Mag. Brit. Fra. et Hiber. Rex.* On the other Side, the Arms of *England, Scotland, France,* and *Ireland,* quarter'd in this Order. In the firſt Quarter, the Arms of *France* and *England* quartered. In the ſecond Quarter, the Arms of *Scotland.* In the third Quarter, the Arms of *Ireland.* The Fourth, the ſame with the Firſt, with this Motto about them. *Quem Deus conjunxit Nemo ſeparet.*

King *Charles* I. coined the ſame Pieces, both of Gold and Silver, as his Father King *James* I. had done before him. His Effigy was a half Face, looking to the Siniſter Hand; the Arms the ſame, but the Motto was *Chriſto Auſpice Regno.*

Soon after the Death of this King, in the Year 1649, when *England* was voted by the Rump Parliament, a Free State, there was Money coin'd in the Tower, both of Gold and Silver, *viz.* 20 *s.* Pieces of Gold, and of Silver, Pieces of 5 *s.* Pieces of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Shillings, Six-pences, Groats, Half Groats, and Pence. All which Pieces had upon one Side the Croſs of *England,* in a ſingle Eſcutcheon, and on the other Side, the *Engliſh* Croſs in one Eſcutcheon, and the *Iriſh* Harp in another, not impaled but joined together in two ſeveral Eſcutcheons. On that Side that had the Croſs of *England,* there was engraven, *The Commonwealth of* England: And on the other Side, where the Arms of *England* and *Ireland* were in two Eſcutcheons, was engraven, *God with us*; which occaſioned a witty Saying of an old Cavalier, *I find,* ſaid he, *by this Coin, that God and the Commonwealth are of different Sides.*

About the Year 1643 and 1644, K. *Ch.* I. was forced to coin Money at *Oxford* for the Supply of his Armies.

After the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. which was in the Year 1660, and the 13th of his Reign, all the aforementioned Money (called the State's or Commonwealth Money) was called in and other Money coined.

The Money coined by King *Charles* II. of Gold, were Pieces called Guineas, (being made of Gold from that Place) of 20 *s.* Half Guineas at 10 *s.* and ſome Double Guineas of 40 *s.*

Of Silver alſo, he coined Crowns, Half Crowns, Shillings, Six-pences, *&c.* all which Pieces, both Gold and Silver, were not ſtampt as his Predeceſſors were; but done in a Mill, and from thence called Milled Money, and to prevent clipping, or other defacing, were jagged on the outward Brim, the Crown and Half Crown Pieces have this Inſcription round the Edge: *Decus et Tutamen.*

Theſe Coins have on one Side the King's

King's Effigy, with a half Face, looking to the Dexter Hand, about it *Carolus* II. *Dei Gratia:* And on the other Side, four Eſcutcheons placed in Form of a Croſs, whoſe Baſe Points meet in the Center of the Piece, in which Eſcutcheous are the Arms of the Four Kingdoms, *England, Scotland, France,* and *Ireland*; and about them, *Magnæ Britanniæ Fra. et Hiberniæ Rex*; and the Date of the Year.

King *James* II. coined alſo the ſame Pieces, both of Gold and Silver, bearing the like Inſcription, only the Name altered, and the Face looking towards the Sinifter Hand.

King *William* and Queen *Mary* coined the ſame Pieces, both of Gold and Silver, with the like Inſcriptions, the Names only alter'd, and their Faces, which are two, both looking towards the Dexter Hand, with the Arms of *England* on the Reverſe. In the Center of the Arms, was an In-Eſcutcheon of Pretence, *Billette*, a *Lion Rampant*; but after the Death of Queen *Mary*, the Coin had only the Effigy of the King.

In this King's Reign, the old Coin of *England* was ſo extremely debaſed, by clipping, which was got ſo far, that Half Crowns were reduced to Shillings, and Shillings were accounted large, that weighed 8 *d.* And moreover one half of what paſſed was counterfeited, which was eaſily done, the old hammered Money being at firſt not very curious; this made foreign Exchanges riſe upon the *Engliſh*, for as Silver is the Medium of Trade, that Metal is by all Nations allowed to bear a certain intrinſick Value, and Coinage being invented to certify the Weight and Fineneſs of the Piece; any Nation that debaſes the Allay, or diminiſhes the Weight in its Coin, does ſo much abate the Value of that Coin in Foreign Markets, however Authority may be able to keep it up at Home.

This made Guineas run up to 30 *s.* apiece, ſo that in the Year 1696, it was found abſolutely neceſſary, notwithſtanding the expenſive War with *France*, and the prodigious Difficulty of the Undertaking, to call in all the hammered Money, which was reputed to be about four Millions of the ſix, accounted the Running-Caſh of the Nation, and to have it new coined into mill'd Money, which before the End of the Year 1693, was throughly accompliſhed, and with that Frugality and good Management, that are hardly credible.

The late Earl of *Halliſax* was Chancellor of the *Exchequer* at this Time, and was greatly aſſiſted in this Affair by Sir *Iſaac Newton*, who for the ſignal Services he had done upon this Occaſion, was, about three Years after, made Maſter of the Mint, a Poſt, which as Monſ. *Fontenelle*, ſays, in his Life of this great Man requires great Skill in Geometry and Natural Philoſophy, and oftentimes demands both difficult Calculations and a great Number of Chymical Experiments: And of his Abilities in this Way, Sir *Iſaac* has given Proofs in the Table of Aſſays of Foreign Silver, which he printed at the End of Dr. *Arbuthnot*'s Book.

Queen *Anne* ſucceeding King *William*, had her Effigy in the Coin, looking towards the Sinifter Hand, all her Money likewiſe milled, with the like Bearings on the Reverſe.

The Coins of his late and of his preſent Majeſty King *George* I. and II. are likewiſe milled, on the Reverſe the Arms of the Kingdoms, with an In-Eſcutcheon of the moſt illuſtrious and antient Houſe of *Hanover*; but in his preſent Majeſty's Gold Coin, the Arms, on the Reverſe, are in a Shield or ſingle Eſcutcheon.

All Coins current in *England*, as well Gold as Silver, are ſeveral, and of a different Value, but all reduced to Pounds, Shillings and Pence. Only (in relation to the Neceſſity of the Poor, and Exchange of great Money) a ſmall Piece of Braſs, Copper, or Tin, called a Farthing, (being the fourth Part of a Penny) and a Half-penny (which is the Value of two Farthings) have been permitted to be coined, but no Man is com-

compelled to receive them for Payment of Debt or Rent, which cannot be ſaid of any Nation, or State in the World beſides.

No Money, in any Mint, is made of pure Gold or Silver, being too flexible, and therefore allayed with Copper. The Standard of Crown Gold, is 22 Carats of fine Gold, and 2 Carats of Allay, in the Pound Weight Troy, which is divided into 44 Parts and a half, each Part is to paſs for 30 *s.* and the half Part for 10 *s.*

The Allay of ſome Gold Coins is all Silver, as the *Guinea* Gold, which renders the Gold Coin ſome more white, ſome more yellow.

The Standard for Sterling Silver is, 11 Ounces and 2 Penny-weights of fine Silver, and 18 Penny-weights Allay of Copper, out of the Fire: So that 12 Ounces of pure Silver, without any Allay, is worth 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and the Ounce is 5 *s.* 4 *d.* half-penny. But with Allay, it is worth but 3 *l.* and the Ounce 5 *s.*

The Moniers divide the Pound Troy into 12 Ounces; the Ounce into 20 Penny-weights; the Penny-weight into 24 Grains; the Grain into 20 Mites; the Mite into 24 Droits; the Droit into 20 Perits; the Perit into 24 Blanks.

A Table of the Engliſh *Gold Coins, and their Value.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
A Piece of 2 *s.* 9 *d.* is worth	00	03	3
——— of 5 *s.*	00	05	9
——— of 5 *s.* 6 *d.*	00	06	3
——— of 10 *s.*	00	11	6
——— of 11 *s.*	00	12	6
A *Scotch* Croſs-Daggers	00	12	6
A Piece of 20 *s.* K. *James* and King *Charles*	01	03	6
——— of 22 *s.*	01	05	6
An Half *Elizabeth*	00	14	6
A Piece of 30 *s.* *Jacobus*	01	15	0
——— of 22 *s.* of Q. *Eliz.*	01	09	0
A Roſe Noble of Q. *Eliz.*	02	05	0
——— of King *James* I.	02	00	0
An Angel of Q. *Eliz.*	00	14	0
——— of King *James* I.	00	13	0
——— of King *Charles* I.	00	11	6
An Angel of K. *Charles* II.	00	05	0
A Ship Angel of K. *Ch.* II.	00	05	0
A leſſer ditto	00	04	6
A Ship Angle of K. *Ja.* II.	00	04	6
A Guinea	01	01	6
A Half-Guinea	00	10	9
A double Guinea-Piece	02	03	0
A Five Guinea-Piece	05	07	6

Thus the aforeſaid Value of the Gold Coin ſtood for many Years, till about the Year 1717, the Guineas (by Proclamation) were reduced Six-pence each Guinea, and their Coin in Proportion.

Now as to ſome antient Affairs relating to the Mint, and the Officers thereof.

In the Year 1483, the firſt of King *Richard* III. *Joon Wood*, Eſq; had a Grant for keeping the King's Coin and Money, of Gold and Silver, in the Tower of *London*, and elſewhere in *England*.

In the Year 1552, it ſeems all, or moſt of the Officers had been tardy, for King *Edward* VI. on the 21ſt of *July* in the 6th Year of his Reign, granted a Pardon to Sir *John York*, Knt. Under-Treaſurer of the ſaid Mints; to Sir *John Godſalve*, Knt. Comptroller of the Mint within the Tower; to *Thomas Fleetwood*, Gent. Comptroller of the Mint within the Tower and *Southwark*; to *William Knight* of *London*, Mercer, Aſſay-Maſter of the ſaid Mints; to *William Dunch*, Auditor of the ſaid Mints; to *William Billingſley*, Aſſay-Maſter; to *William Stanley*, of *London*, Goldſmith, Aſſay-Maſter; for all and all manner of Tranſgreſſions, Contempts, Abuſes, and Offences, touching or concerning the ſaid Mints of the Tower and *Southwark*.

A. 1560, Baſe Monies being called in by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Proclamation, were received into the Mint, and fine Monies thereof made. And a Computation was given in from the Mint ſince *Michaelmas* 1560, to *Michaelmas* 1561, and of the Charges of the Workmanſhip, or Coinage of the fine Monies thereof made, with a Note of the Proviſions,

viſions, and other Charges incident to the ſame, the Waſte of Melting and Blanching being borne.

The Total of the Maſs of Baſe Money was, 631,9,50 Pounds Weight.

At this Time there were odd Pieces coined, of which none are now current, or hardly to be found; namely, Four-pence Half-penny Pieces, Two-pence Farthing Pieces, and Penny Half-penny Pieces.

A. 1572, Queen *Elizabeth* granted to *John Loniſon*, during his Life, to be Maſter-Worker of the Monies in the Tower, and elſewhere, through this Realm. And his Allowance was 14 *d.* Farthing, upon every Pound of Silver coined. This Man coined Money Six-pence Farthing in the Pound under the Standard, and ſhort of the Weight for divers Years, pretending that his Indenture bore him out, as it ſeemed indeed to do. *Richard Martin*, Warden of the Mint, was the chief Man that ſued him, his Office being to overſee Matters of the Mint. This Controverſy between *Martin* and *Loniſon* continued for ſome Years. For in the Year 1574, the Lord Treaſurer left the Matter to *Peter Oſborn*, the Remembrancer, an able and honeſt Man. *Martin* and *Loniſon* had ſeveral Conferences before the ſaid *Oſborn*, expounding the Articles of their Indentures. *Oſborn* bad them draw out two Books each, concerning their own Minds. The Warden did ſo, and ſent his, by *Oſborn*, to the Lord Treaſurer, concerning the Meaning of the ſaid Articles for his Turn and Purpoſe. Theſe two Books ſaved the Lord Treaſurer abundance of Pains, and would ſerve to give Light to the Queen's learned Council, and the Judges, the more skilfully to judge of, and underſtand the Matter, and Artſmen alſo to find the Difference between them, which, it ſeems, was not ſo eaſily diſcoverable.

This held till the Year 1578, when the Queen appointed Commiſſioners to inquire into *Loniſon*'s Doings, who pretended to them, that he did it, becauſe 14 *d.* was too little to bear the Charges. In fine, the Commiſſioners were contented to allow him 15 *d.* for every Pound Weight; and if he would not accept of that, to be diſcharged of what was paſt, and the Queen to make Choice of another Officer in his Place, and to allow him a Penſion of 300 *l.* a Year, during his Life, to be paid out of the Coinage. The Commiſſioners were Perſons of the higheſt Rank, viz. *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord-Keeper; *William* Lord *Burleigh*, Lord Treaſurer; *Thomas* Earl of *Suſſex*; *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*; Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*; Sir *Francis Walſingham*, and Sir *Walter Mildmay*, all Privy Counſellors.

And here, as Mr. *Strype* has done, we will ſubjoin the Report of the ſaid Lords, and other her Majeſty's Commiſſioners, touching this Controverſy in the Mint, given *May* the 25th, 1578, becauſe thereby ſomewhat of the Nature of the Mint, in thoſe Days, may be known.

"1. They find that the Standard for Silver Monies, appointed by her Majeſty, is eleven Ounces Two-penny Weights for Allay in every Pound Weight, which is the antient Standard of the Sterling of *England*.

2. They find, that every Perſon bringing Bullion to be coined, muſt deliver the ſame Bullion at the Fineneſs of the Standard.

Whereupon they think, that no Bullion ought to be put to melting, to make Sterling Monies, of leſs Fineneſs than the Standard aforeſaid.

And therefore do like beſt, (if it may ſo ſtand with her Majeſty's good Pleaſure) that the ſaid Standard ſhould, by the Over-ſight and Avouchment of the Warden, be kept in the Commixture and Melting of the ſaid Bullion, being the firſt and principal Action of the whole Work, which, they think, is agreeable with the Tenor of the Indentures, and is agreeable unto Juſtice, in yielding unto the Subjects as good Silver in their Monies, as they delivered to make the ſame; and is alſo moſt for the publick Utility of the Realm, in preſerv-

preſerving the Riches of the Coin, being the common Meaſure and Value of all Things, bought and ſold, both within the Realm and without.

By which Reſtitution of the Coin to its Perfection, it will fall out, that her Majeſty then muſt forbear a Part of that Gain which now ſhe hath; albeit in the Riches of her Treaſure it will be ſufficiently recompenced.

That whereout of the 18 *d.* which the Subject payeth for the Coinage, Waſte, and Workmanſhip of every Pound Weight, her Majeſty now hath 10 *d.* and the Maſter 8 *d.* There is taken from the Monies, as the Coinage is now in Weight and Fineneſs, 6 *d.* Farthing more, to make up 14 *d.* Farthing for the Maſter's Allowance, without which he cannot perform the Work. And if the Standard ſhould be reſtored in Perfection, then the ſame 14 *d.* Farthing is to come out of the 18 *d.* paid by the Subjects, and not out of the Monies.

And ſo will remain to her Majeſty upon the Pound Weight, 3 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$. which, nevertheleſs, is more than any of her Majeſty's Progenitors had in the like Caſe.

And yet the Commiſſioners think, that the Subjects, to have the Standard kept upright, and to receive their Money coined by Weight, as heretofore they have done, may be endured to pay 21 *d.* upon the Pound Weight for Coinage and Waſte, which is 3 *d.* more than they now do.

And then will remain to her Majeſty, upon every Pound Weight, 6 *d.* Three-Farthings, and the Maſter to have his 14 *d.* Farthing, being the Sum agreed on in the Bargain with him, and the Money kept in Perfection in Weight and Fineneſs.

The like Conſideration is to be had in the Standard of the Gold.

But if her Majeſty ſhall not like to forbear ſo much of her own Commodity, (which, for the Reſpects aforeſaid, they wiſh it may pleaſe her to do) then in a ſecond Degree, they think it fitteſt, that the Matter be thus ordered.

That the Bullion being delivered by the Subjects at the full Standard of eleven Ounces, Two-penny Weight fine, the ſame, ſhould by the Overſight and Avouchment of the Warden, be put to the Melting at eleven Ounces, one Penny-Weight fine, and be ſhorn at 3 *s.* 3 *d.* in the Weight; whereby will be gotten out of the Monies in Fineneſs and Weight 6 *s.* and a Farthing in the Pound Weight, as the half Remedy of the Allay and Shear.

Which Profit they think meet to be reſerved wholly to her Majeſty, to be accounted, *viz.* for the Fineneſs by the Leiger, and the Melting Books, and for the Shear by the Teller's Books as the only true Means to make the Accompt by.

Which 6 *d.* Farthing being added unto the 18 *d.* paid by the Subjects for Coinage and Waſte, will make 2 *s.* and a Farthing upon the Pound Weight; whereof deduct 14 *d.* and a Farthing in Money, by Tale, for the Maſter's Allowance, and then will remain to her Majeſty 10 *d.* the Sum that now ſhe hath.

But becauſe the Maſter doth alledge that 14 *d.* Farthing is too little to bear all his Charges, the Commiſſioners, in that Requeſt, (to encourage him the better to ſerve her Majeſty faithfully in the Place) do think it convenient, (if it may ſo like her Majeſty) to make his Allowance, the Sum of 15 *d.* upon the Pound Weight.

And then ſhall remain to her Majeſty 9 *d.* Farthing upon every Pound Weight, not much leſs than the Sum ſhe now hath.

The like is to be had in the Standard of Gold; and whereas *John Lonſon* now Maſter-Worker of the Mint, hath been charged with the Breach of the Standard, whereby it is alledged, that he ſhould be in Arrearage to her Majeſty; becauſe, that in his Anſwer, it ſeems, he took it, that his Indenture gave him Power to proceed in the Courſe he hath done; and that the Proſecution of the Suit in the ſame, hath been very chargeable to him, the Commiſſioners

miſſioners think convenient, that it may pleaſe her Majeſty, for the ending the Controverſy, to give him a Diſcharge for all theſe Things riſing in Queſtion heretofore; and that he may paſs his Account to the Warden accordingly.

And that it likewiſe pleaſe her Majeſty to give a Diſcharge unto *Richard Martin*, now Warden of the Mint, to reckon and paſs the ſaid *Loniſon*'s Accompt in Form before-declared; which *Martin* they do not find to have done any Thing, in this Controverſy, thereby to have any particular Gain to himſelf; but the whole Matters alledged by him to have tended to her Majeſty's Service, and for diſcharging of his Duty belonging to the Office.

And this being by her Majeſty allowed, the Indentures are to be renewed.

Finally, If *Loniſon* will not accept of this laſt Offer, to have 15 *d.* upon the Pound Weight, and to be diſcharged of what is paſt, then the Commiſſioners think good, that her Majeſty ſhould make Choice of another Officer that will ſerve the Place, in ſuch Sort as may be the moſt beneficial to her Majeſty.

Nevertheleſs, becauſe *Loniſon* ſhall not be diſmiſſed without ſufficient Recompence for his Service and Intereſt, the Commiſſioners think convenient, that he have a Penſion of 300 *l.* by the Year, during his Life, to be paid out of the Coinage; or, that wanting, out of her Majeſty's Receipt, and One Hundred Pounds a Year, after his Deceaſe, unto his Wife, during her Life, out of the Coinage.

Nic. Bacon
Tho. Suſſex.
Chr. Hatton.
Wil. Burleigh.
Robert Leiceſter.
Fran. Walſingham.
Walter Mildmay.

Loniſon not complying with the Commiſſioners, or dying before all was ended between the Queen and him, there was brought into his Executors, a Charge of his Debt to the Queen, for ſo much as in his Time, he had impaired the Monies of Weight and Fineneſs, under their juſt Standard; ſo that from *April* 1572, to *October* 1578, there remained due to the Queen for the Remedies of the Aſſay and Shear upon Gold, molten and coined, 62 *l.* 7 *s.* 11 *d.* and 8 Mites; and alſo remained due and owing to the Queen for the Remedies of the Aſſay and Shear, upon Silver, molten and coined, 1876 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.* and 8 Mites: Sum Total, due to her Majeſty for Gold and Silver, according to the Leiger and Teller's Books, 1939 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.* half-penny, and 4 Mites.

Upon the aforeſaid Reſolution of the Commiſſioners for *Loniſon*'s Buſineſs, theſe Matters following, were concluded upon, or perhaps propounded, only (by the Lord Treaſurer's Device chiefly) for the Coining of Gold and Silver, and the Allowances to be made to the Warden and Maſter-Worker.

Beſides the four Manner of Monies of Silver, one Piece of a Penny ſhall be coined, ſo as 720 thereof make a Pound Weight.

The Bullion of Gold ſhall be coined at 23 Carats, three Grains, one Quarter of fine Gold, and three Quarters of a Grain of Allay.

The Silver Standard at 11 Ounces one Penny-Weight fine, and 19 Penny-Weights of Allay into the Melting Pot.

The Gold to be 36 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* half-penny the Pound Weight.

The Silver at 3 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.* the Pound Weight.

The Warden ſhall take up in every Pound Weight of Gold 5 *s.* 10 *d.* Half-penny, out of which he ſhall pay to the Maſter-Worker 12 *d.* Three-Farthings.

Note, There ſhall be retained out of the Commixtion of Gold one 18th Part of a Carat of Gold of every Pound Weight of Gold.

And one Penny-Weight of Silver of every Pound of Silver, which the Maſter-Worker ſhall have to his own Uſe, beſides the 3 *s.* 4 *d.* Half-penny aboveſaid for Gold, and 12 *d.* Three-Far-

things for Silver, towards all Manner of Charges.

From *April* 1572 to *October* 1573, Gold Monies coined were Poiz 583 lb. Weight 11 Oz. 3 Quarters. From the laſt of *Oct.* 1573, to the 12th of *July* 1578, Gold Money coined were Poiz 629 Pounds Weight, eight Ounces, one Penny-Weight and ſix Grains.

From *April*, as aforeſaid, to *October*, 1573, Silver Monies coined were 55,675 Pounds Weight, ſix Ounces. From *October*, as aforeſaid, to *July* 1578, Silver Monies coined, were 94,238 Pounds Weight, 10 Ounces and 16 Penny-Weights.

A. 1577, there was a Trial-Piece made, which Trial-Piece tried the Work-Maſter of the Mint's Monies; which Mr. *Martin*, the Warden, brought into Goldſmith's-Hall, being a juſt and good Standard in Fineneſs, as he divers Times reported it to be, by Trial made thereof in *France* and *Flanders*, and by many other Trials of the ſame made, before the preferring of the ſame to the Goldſmiths: And another Trial-Piece was made, authoriz'd by the Privy-Council, to touch Plate.

In the Year 1570, and odd, one *Nicholas Rykward*, formerly a Dependant on *Walter Peppard*, belonging to the Queen's Mines in *Ireland*, petitioned the Queen about the Mint Aſhes. The Rubbiſh and Aſhes of the Tower Mint were caſt out as of no Value, and laid rejected for the Space of four or five Years, and other ſome 20, 40, 60, or 100 Years and upwards, after the Silver and other Metals had been tried, waſhed, fined, and molten. This Man thought, that by further trying, good handling, and Huſbandry with Labour, theſe Heaps of Rubbiſh might be wrought to ſome Profit. In Conſideration whereof he humbly beſought the Queen to grant him, and his Aſſigns, all that Rubbiſh and Aſhes of all her Mints, which had been ſo caſt out in the Tower, or ſuch Parts of them as ſhe ſhould pleaſe, with convenient Liberty to make, ſearch, dig, take, and uſe the ſame, filling and making good the ſame Places and Grounds which he ſhall break, and leaving them in as good Caſe or better than he found them, during ſome reaſonable Term of Years, hy her Majeſty to be limited, with Proviſo, that none other ſhould have, uſe, or occupy the Trying of the ſame Aſhes or Rubbiſh, nor the Earths wherewith the ſame were mingled; to be taken at ſome reaſonable yearly Rent, or Part of the Gain or Profit that ſhould grow thereby.

In the Year 1597, ſome Goldſmiths, and others, made a Complaint, and preferred a Petition againſt Miſdemeanors in the Mint, which were likely to cauſe great Decay of her Majeſty's Profit, by Thouſands of Bullion that might and would come in; utterly diſcouraging her Subjects that would bring Bullion into the Mint. The great Hindrance whereof they made to be; for that Sir *Richard Martin* did detain great Sums of their Money by Force, which had been long before coined, converting it to his own Uſe. But this ſeems to be only the Complaint of ſome few peeviſh Folks; there being but ſeven Hands to the Petition, and the two firſt, Women, *viz. Mary Feek*, and *Suſſannah Franknel*. This Man laid long under the Spleen and Malice of ſome People, but as formerly, in a Letter to the Lord Treaſurer, he applied to the Searchers of all Hearts, who beſt knew how unjuſtly he was accuſed, and earneſtly deſired an honeſt and indifferent Jury for Trial of his Cauſe; ſo it beſpoke his faithful and good Service, that the Queen continued him thus long in her Service.

One peculiar Privilege of the Mint in the Tower is, that the King's Seals are to be engraven there only, for tho' the Kings of *England* had ſeveral Mints in other Places in the Realm, yet it appears, by ſundry Writs, recorded in the *Exchequer*, that when any Seals of the Kings in former Times were to be engraved, that a Writ was directed to the Warden of the Mint, ſetting forth the Form of ſuch a Seal to be engraven by the King's Engraver in the Mint,

Mint, within the Tower of *London*. And the ſame Seal, with a fair Pattern thereof, together with the ſame Writ, to return at a Day certain. And then theſe Seals ſo made and returned, were by the Lord Treaſurer, and Barons, delivered unto ſuch Officers, as ſhould uſe the ſame. And the Purpoſe of having a Pattern, was for Judgment, if any counterfeit Seals ſhould be uſed.

Which certain Cuſtomers and Alnagers in Q. *Elizabeth's* Reign, and many other Officers, uſed her Seal in their Offices, and cauſed the ſame to be made at their Pleaſures; the Warden of the Mint complained of them to the Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*, ſhewing the aforeſaid antient Cuſtom, and the Uſefulneſs of it, and how this Making of Seals at the Officer's Pleaſure tended to the deceiving and defrauding of the Queen and her People: And he required that ſome ſpecial Commandment ſhould be given out for the Defacing of all ſuch Seals as were counterfeit. And that the antient Records might be ſearched for the Penalties due to ſuch Counterfeiture. And that it had been heretofore accuſtomed for the Warden, or Graver, by his Appointment to make Search for ſuch Counterfeit Seals; and he made Preſentment thereof before the Lord Treaſurer and Barons. And they, *viz.* the Mint-Maſter and Graver, prayed his Lordſhip's Order in the Premiſes to be had.

One Thing more to be mentioned in relation to the Mint, is, concerning a Queſtion ſtarted in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, about the Coining of Farthings; Whether to make them of Silver, or Silver debaſed, or Copper? If they ſhould be made of the Standard of other Money, the Piece would be only two Grains, of that Smallneſs, as neither to be conveniently coined or handled for Payment; if a baſe Standard be appointed, therefore to increaſe the Weight, that every Farthing might weigh ſix Grains, (which is the ſmalleſt that conveniently can be) then there would be Eighty in every Ounce; and in every Pound Weight 960, and would be current for 20 *s.* The Workmanſhip thereof conſidering the Number of Pieces, the Difficulty of Melting, and Manner of Commixture would coſt 2 *s.* 6 *d.* the Pound Weight, and for her Majeſty's Revenue, at leaſt, 6 *d.* So the Value in Silver cannot exceed 17 *s.* that is, 3 Ounces 3 Penny-Weights of fine Silver; and 8 Ounces 17 Penny-Weights of Allay. This ſmall Quantity of Silver will make no Shew, and be but clearly loſt, and be as eaſy to counterfeit, as if they were only Copper.

If they be only of Copper, the ſame might be faithfully made of one Penny Weight the Piece, and ſo in a Pound Weight, there ſhould be 240, and be current for 5 *s.* and with a reaſonable Revenue thereof to her Majeſty, as of the other Monies, and Charges of Copper, Tools, and Workmanſhip will be worth their Value. They be apt for Uſe, and of infinite Continuance, and in them there is no Precedent of embaſing. This was offered by Mr. *Martin*, the Warden, and one Mr. *Palmer*, an Officer (as it ſeems) in the Mint.

Queen *Elizabeth* once farmed out the Mint to ſome private Subject, who ſeems to have been the before-mentioned *Martin*, the Mint-Maſter. The Inconvenience and Danger whereof to herſelf, and the Nation, ſome Perſon unknown, ſhewed in the following Paper, addreſs'd to the Lord Treaſurer.

The Mint of this our Realm, with the Gain belonging to the ſame, is not a Thing fit to be converted to the Uſe of every private Subject in ſuch Sort, as of late Time hath been, and yet doth continue, by reaſon of the Eſtate of the outward Doings of the whole Realm, as Things ſold and bought, whatſoever, as well Foreign Commodities, at our own, and our Traffick abroad, with the ordinary Means to maintain the Treaſure in competent Eſtate, and to defend the ſame from extraordinary Decay. All which Things depend upon thoſe Doings, which of Right ought to be put in Practice in the Mint. And theſe Things are of ſo much the more Importance, by reaſon they are daily

and continually in Uſe from Time to Time. And therefore, as they are certainly, or uncertainly dealt in, ſo will the Price of the ſaid Commodities, and the Quantity of the Treaſure follow accordingly, by ſome near Proportion to the more Profit or Prejudice of the Queen's Majeſty and the whole Realm.

And although we have a Mint, yet we have no Mines, and therefore the Treaſure of this our Realm is rather to be maintained by Art, than by Nature. And there is ſome Difference between other Countries and us in the Government of the Treaſure. And this Thing is to be obſerved, That the Occaſions of Loſs or Gain do continually fall out from Time to Time, and will ſo do, ſo long as we have Traffick with other Countries, and many Times in ſuch Sort, as a private Subject is neither able to prevent the Loſs nor to procure the Gain; as of late Time, there hath been Experience of both: And by the the Ignorance of theſe Things, the Inconveniences and Loſſes which have happen'd to the Queen's Majeſty, and the whole Realm, with the Gain, which in the mean Time hath been neglected, are not to be countervailed with the Sum of Ten hundred Thouſand Pounds in one reſpect or other. And if every Thing be duly conſider'd, it will appear, that thoſe Doings which of Right ought to be put in Practice in the Mint, are Things of greater Charge than any private Subject is able to diſcharge. And if the Mint ſhall long continue in the Hands of a private Subject, in ſuch ſort as of late Time it hath done, in a ſhort Time it will neither be profitable to Prince nor Subject, without ſome general Loſs otherwiſe, as well to the Queen's Majeſty, as unto the whole Realm. And therefore of Neceſſity the Mint ought to be in the Queen's own Hands, whether the Gain be more or leſs: If not for Gain, yet to avoid the Danger of Loſs otherwiſe, if the like Occaſions ſhould hereafter happen which heretofore have happened.

And this is moſt certain, that there is not any private Subject living that will ſeek to have the Mint, but rather in reſpect of his own private Gain, than for her Majeſty's Profit, and the Commodity of the whole Realm. And if a Mint-Maſter can make the Mint gainful unto himſelf, his Coin being reſtrained within certain Limits of certain ordinary Allowances, then much more may the Queen's Majeſty make the ſame profitable, conſidering that her Majeſty may urge the ordinary Allowances farther than is convenient for any Mint-Maſter to do, and alſo may increaſe ſome extraordinary Cauſes of Gain, far otherwiſe than any private Subject is able to do. And for my own Part, I am certainly perſuaded, that there is not any private Subject living, which knoweth what of Right belongeth to the Mint, that with a ſafe Conſcience can either ſeek to have the Mint himſelf, or would be willing that any other ſhould have the ſame in Uſe, but only the Queen's Majeſty, if by any convenient Means it lie in him to prevent the contrary.

And although it may be thought that ſuch certain and apparent Gain, as the Queen's Majeſty hath had by the letting out of the Mint to a private Subject, hath been much more profitable than otherwiſe it would have been, if the ſame had remained in her Majeſty's own Hands; which notwithſtanding, if every Inconvenience be duly obſerved, it will appear, that the ſecret Loſs, which ſince that Time, hath happened to the Queen's Majeſty, and the whole Realm, hath far exceeded any ſuch Gain, and that in divers and ſundry Reſpects, not here to be ſet down at large, but otherwiſe, if without Offence, it may be thought convenient.

The Officers of his Majeſty's Mint in the Tower of London, *at preſent are,*

The Warden, or Keeper of the Charge of Coinage of Money, Sir *Andrew Fountain*, Knt. whoſe Salary, for himſelf and Clerks, is 640 *l. per Annum.*

Maſter-Worker, *John Conduit*, Eſq; for himſelf and Clerks, 580 *l. per An.*

Comp.

Comptroler, the Lord *Arundel*, for himſelf and Clerks, 340 *l. per Ann.*

His Deputy, Mr. *Charles Smith*, 100 *l. per Ann.*

Aſſay-Maſter, *Hopton Haynes*, Eſq; for himſelf and Clerk, 400 *l. per Ann.*

Clerk of the Papers, *Richard Hill*, Eſq; for himſelf and Clerk 120 *l. per Ann.*

Deputy-Warden, Mr. *Morgan*, 200 *l. per Ann.*

Deputy-Maſter-Worker, Mr. *Henry Vandereſch*, 100 *l. per Ann.*

Clerk of the Irons, Lieutenant-General *Evans*, 100 *l. per Ann.*

Melter, Mr. *John Cartlidge.*

His Majeſty's Chief Engraver, —— *Tanner*, Eſq;

Aſſiſtant-Engraver, Mr. *Oaks.*

Weigher and Teller, *John Phillips*, Eſq;

SECT. XII.

Of the Court *of* Record, *and* Record-Office *kept in the Tower.*

THIS Court kept within the Tower of *London*, is of great Antiquity, conſiſting of a Steward, a Deputy-Steward; and the Gentleman-Porter is in the Nature of a Sheriff of a County, having the like Power within the Liberty of the Tower, for which Compaſs the Court is held by Preſcription, every *Monday*, for determining Matters, whether Actions of Debt, Treſpaſs, *&c.* for any Sum.

The Records are repoſited in two Places, *viz.* in the Chapel, uſually called *Julius Cæſar*'s Chapel in the *White-Tower*, and in the Record-Office, which is kept in the Place called *Wakefield*'s *Tower*, joining to the *Bloody-Tower*, near Traytor's Gate. This Office was repaired and beautified in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, at 2000 *l.* Expence, at leaſt. The Entrance into it is very graceful and clean, through a ſmall Yard paved with free Stone; and againſt the Stone-Walls are planted Phileries. The Stairs and Stair-Caſe mended and whited, and made much more commodious and lightſome. The Windows, which before was but ſmall and darkſome, are now faſhed, and let in much more Light, ſo requiſite for the Inſpection of thoſe obſolete, and, ſometimes, obſcure Writings. The Rooms, which are three in Number, one above another, beſides the large round Room, where the Rolls lie, are all beautifully wainſcotted, and pannelled with right Wainſcot. This Wainſcot Work is framed into Preſſes round each Room, within which are Shelves and Repoſitories for the Reception of Records, as they ſhall be ſent hither, from Time to Time.

Great Quantities of other Records lie in the Chapel of the *White-Tower*, which were in great Confuſion till Queen *Anne*'s Acceſſion to the Throne, when the Lord *Halliſax*, obſerving the deplorable Condition they were in, moved the Matter to the Houſe of Lords, who forthwith appointed a Committee, (wherein his Lordſhip preſided,) to inſpect this Grievance, and to report their Opinions in what Matter it might be moſt effectually redreſſed; to this Committee, frequently revived, and for ſeveral Years under the Direction of the ſame Preſident, we owe the Safety and now regular Diſpoſition of theſe venerable Remains, juſtly eſteemed to excel, in Age and Beauty, whatever the choiceſt Archives abroad can produce of the like Sort.

Here Mr. *Prinn*, ſome Time Keeper of the Records, had gather'd out of large Heaps, covered with Duſt and Cobwebs, Popes Bulls, Parliament Writs, and Returns, and Letters, which he printed; but took leſs Care to ſort and digeſt them, and leave them in Order for the Uſe of others.

Popes Bulls he reduced to Order being in all 165, beginning at the Year 1256, to the Year 1406, where are Bulls of *Alexander* IV. *Alexander* V. *&c.* unto the Bulls of *Gregory* XII.

The Records that lie in the Office, begin in the firſt Year of King *John*. For before that Time there was no Rolls, but only Antient Charters, or Tranſcripts made and done, a few be-

fore, the reſt ſince the Conqueſt, until the Beginning of the ſaid King *John*; then follow the Rolls of his Son, King *Henry* III. where the firſt Inquiſitions, *poſt Mortem*, begin. Then the Rolls of King *Edward* I. King *Edward* II. King *Edward* III. of King *Richard* II. King *Henry* IV. King *Henry* V. King *Henry* VI. King *Edward* IV. but the Rolls of King *Richard* III. are kept in the Chapel of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-Lane*; where be alſo the Rolls of the ſucceeding Kings.

And as the ſaid Chapel of the *Rolls*, and the Petty-Bag-Office, do fill with Records out of other Offices, they have been, and ſtill ought to be tranſmitted into the Tower after ſome Years.

Theſe Records, in the Tower, among other Things, contain the Foundations of Abbies, and other Religious Houſes: And thoſe of later Date in the Chapel of the *Rolls*, contain the Diſſolution of them, and alſo the Donation of the Lands belonging to them, whereof many Families are now poſſeſſed.

Theſe Records conſiſt alſo of Leagues of Foreign Princes, and Treaties with them; whereof ſeveral Volumes have been tranſcribed and printed by the Pains of Mr. *Rymer*, the late Queen's Hiſtoriographer. All the Atchievements of this Nation in *France* and other Foreign Parts; The Originals of all the Laws that have been enacted, or recorded unto the Reign of *Richard* III. The Homage and Dependancy of *Scotland* upon *England*; The Eſtabliſhment of *Ireland*, and its Laws and Dominions; the Dominion of the *Britiſh* Seas, totally excluding both *French* and *Dutch* from Fiſhing therein, without Licence from *England*, proved by ſeveral Preſcriptions, and Records before the Conqueſt, the Intereſt of the Iſles of *Man*, and of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Sark*, and *Alderney*, being the only remaining Parts of the *Norman* Poſſeſſion left to this Crown of *England*: The Title to the Realm of *France*, and by what Means obtained, and all that the Kings or Princes of this Realm, to the Time aforeſaid, have done abroad, or granted and confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad; Tenures of all the Lands in *England*; Extents, or Surveys of Manors or Lands; Inquiſitions *poſt Mortem*, of great Uſe upon Trials of Intereſt or Deſcent; Liberties and Privileges granted to Cities and Towns Corporate, or to private Men, as Court-Leets, Waiffs, Eſtrays, Markets, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons-Goods, or what elſe could come to the Crown, or paſs out of it; Several Writs, Pleadings; and Proceedings, as well in Chancery, as in all the Courts of Common Law and Exchequer; *Inſpeximus*'s, and Enrolments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conqueſt; Deeds and Contracts between Party and Party; and the juſt Eſtabliſhment of all the Offices in the Nation; The Metes and Bounds of all Foreſts in *England*, with the ſeveral reſpective Rights of the Inhabitants therein, to common Paſture, *&c.* beſides many other Privileges and Evidences.

The following Records are, or have been in the Office, as they are mentioned in an old Book, called *The Repertory of Records*; wherein is contained whatſoever may give Satisfaction to the Searcher for Tenures or Titles, *viz.*

One Kalender, called, *The Book of Names*, made by Way of Alphabet, containing the Names of all Men, whoſe Offices or Inquiſitions, (taken after their Deaths) are there to be found: In which you may ſee what Lands any ſuch died ſeized of, with the Tenure of the ſame; and in many of them, the laſt Wills and Teſtaments of ſuch Perſons recited in the ſame; which Wills are ſometimes to be found no where elſe.

Item, Divers Kalendars of Eſcheators Bundles; as one of each of the Kings, viz. *Henry* III. *Edward* I. *Edward* II. *Edward* III. *Richard* II. one of *Henry* IV. and *Henry* V. and laſtly, one of *Edward* IV.

Item, the Book of *Heirs* of *Henry* III's Time, containing the Names of ſuch Perſons as had Offices found at

that

that Time, declaring who were their Heirs, and their Age; and ſometimes mentioning their Wives, with the Countries wherein they had any Lands.

Item, The like Books, ſeverally made up, of the Times of *Edward* I, II, and III. and of *Richard* II. *Henry* IV, and V.

Item, A little Kalendar, by way of Alphabet, containing ſuch Manors and Lands as were found in any of the aforeſaid Offices or Inquiſitions, in the County of *Eſſex*, but not perfect.

Item, The like Book of the County of *Lincoln*; the like Books of the Counties of *Berks*, and of *Buckingham*; and one great Book for the Counties of *Somerſet*, *Dorſet*, *Devon*, and *Cornwall*; but not by way of Alphabet.

Item, A Kalendar and Collection out of the old Rolls, called *Charta Antiqua*, without Date.

Item, A like Kalendar of the Rolls of King *John*, and another of King *Henry* III. unto the 11th of his Reign.

Item, A Kalendar and Collection of all Grants of Inheritance, granted by any of our Kings before *Richard* III. and as antient as there are any Records here. This, with the like, was tranſmitted out of Chancery.

Item, Certain Rolls of *Edward* I. for his whole Reign.

Item, Two Books, or Kalendars, of Free Warrens, Markets, Fairs, Leets, and other Liberties, gathered out of the Charter Roll of the Time of *Edward* I. and during his whole Reign.

Item, An old Kalendar of Charters of Corporations, and other Liberties, granted, of Cities, Boroughs, Abbies, Colleges, and Cathedral Churches, during the ſaid K. *Edward*'s Reign.

Item, A Kalendar, or Collection of the Parliament Rolls of Attainders, Reſtitutions, Reſumptions, from the 29th of *Henry* III. till the End of his Reign.

Item, Certain Paper Rolls, for Confirmations of Charters, of Liberties of Colleges, Corporations, and Religious Houſes; and for Licences of Lands given in *Mortmain*, from 1 *Edw.* I. till the laſt of *Edward* IV. done by way of Alphabet.

Item, One Book of Confirmations of Charters, of Liberties of Colleges, Corporations, and Religious Houſes; and for Licences of Lands to be given in *Mortmain*, as aforeſaid, collected out of the Patent and cloſe Rolls of all the Time of *Edward* II. except two or three of the laſt Years.

Item, Certain ſmall Bundles of looſe Papers of like Nature, by way of Alphabet, of ſundry Kings Times, confuſedly put together.

Item, A Collection of the Patent Rolls, gathered, of all Preſentations made by the King to any Church, Prebendary, or Chapel, as well in the Right of the Crown, as in the Right of any other, the ſame being, for that Time, in the Hands of the King, from 1 *Edw.* I. till the Midſt of the Reign of *Edward* III.

Here are alſo two Books, the one of the Taxation of all the Spiritual Livings in *England*, the other of the Temporalities.

Item, The antient Perambulations of the Foreſts.

Some Parliament Buſineſſes, *&c.*

Some foreign Buſineſſes, as Treaties.

Alſo theſe particular Rolls: 1. An Account of the whole Revenue of the Prince of *Wales*, in the Time of *Edward* III. A Viſitation of the Hoſpital of *Bethlem*, 4 *Hen.* IV. 4. Concerning the Superiority of the *Engliſh* Sea, 26 *Edw.* I. 5. Franchiſes of *London*, confirmed by Parliament in *Edw.* III. Roll 15. 6. The Proceſs of the Court Military, in the Cauſe of Arms between *Richard le Scroope*, Kt. and *Groſvenor*, in *Rich.* II.

Among the printed Books belonging to this Office of Records, is a Book of Common-Prayer, under the Great Seal; which was that which was printed and authorized to be uſed in the Church of *England*, upon King *Charles* II's coming in: To which Recourſe might be

had, as the authentick Common-Prayer then eſtabliſhed.

The Sum Total of all the Rolls now in the Office, reckoning ſeveral lately reſcued from the rude Heaps in the *White-Tower*, and brought in thither, are as follow:

In the Reign of	*Rolls.*
King *John*	68
Henry III	305
Edward I	242
Edward II	157
Edward III	575
Richard II	210
Henry IV	126
Henry V	93
Henry VI	285
Edward IV	150

Theſe *Engliſh* Records preſerved here, were, for ſome Time, accompanied with the Treaſure of thoſe of *Scotland*. For *Oliver Cromwell*, after he had beat the *Scots* in their own Nation, ſeized all the publick Regiſters, Records, and Rolls of that Kingdom, and ſent them up to the Tower, where they lay for ſome Years, till the Reſtoration of King *Charles*: And Pity it was they continued not there longer, ſince being ſent back by that King's Order, to be depoſited in *Edinburgh*-Caſtle, they were loſt, together with the Ship that carried them, near *Holy-Iſland*.

This Office is kept open, and Attendance conſtantly given here, from the Hour of Seven a-Clock to One, every Day in the Week, except in the Months of *December*, *January* and *February*; and in them, from Eight till One; ſaving on Sundays, Holidays, Publick Faſting and Thankſgiving-Days, and Times of great Peſtilence.

The Keeper of theſe Records, is *George Holmes*, Eſq;

The good Orders made for this Office, in the Reign of Queen *Anne* were, "That the Deputy and Clerks ſhould duly and diligently attend in the Office, during the Times aforeſaid, and give their beſt Attendance and Expedition, to all Perſons reſorting thither, in their Searches, in copying and examining Records. That they ſhould not procure, or ſuffer any Books, Writs, Rolls, Memorandums, or Records, to be embezzled, falſified, corrupted, raſed, blotted, torn or defaced: Nor carry, or cauſe any of them to be carried out of the Office; unleſs by ſpecial Order of the Queen, or Lord Chancellor, or Maſter of the Rolls, or of her Majeſty's Judges, Barons of her Exchequer, or her learned Counſel at Law, or ſome other great Officers of State, for her Majeſty's Service upon ſpecial Occaſions. Special Entry to be made in a Book for that Purpoſe, of any particular Book, Writ, or Record, ſent out; of the Perſon that ſent for it, and that carried it out of the Office; the Day of the Month when carried out, and when returned: To be ſubſcribed by the Clerk who carried and returned it; and to be brought back without Delay, when done with. Every Book, Writ, Roll, *&c.* removed out of its Claſſis, or Place, by reaſon of any Search, Examination or Tranſcript, to be returned to its proper Place immediately after made uſe of. That if any *Membrana*, or Schedule, be unſtitched, or torn off, to be new ſtitched, or faſtened again by the Clerk. All Books, Bundles of Writs, Rolls and Records, to be diligently inſpected once every Quarter of the Year, to ſee if any be miſſing or miſplaced. No Perſon to be ſuffered to tipple, or take Tobacco in the Office. No Fee to be taken from any Perſon for a Search, who thro' Ignorance deſires to ſearch any Book or Record not kept in the Office. No Fee for Searches, Copies, or Examinations of Records, other than the antient Fees of the Office. A particular Entry to be made of all Searches, Copies, and Examination of Records, and of Fees taken for the ſame. No clandeſtine Searches, and Examinations and Copies to be made, concealed, or not entred by the Deputy, or any Clerk. No Perſon to peruſe any Record in private, but only publickly in the Office. The firſt

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Comer to be firſt ſerved, and diſpatched without Delay, or Preference given to another that comes after. The Rooms in the Office to be kept clean, and ſwept once, or more, every Week; and the Writs and Records therein preſerved from Cobwebs, Duſt, Filth, and Putrefaction; and the outward Doors duly locked every Night, for the Preſervation of the Records. The Deputy and Clerks to ſpend their vacant Time in the Office, in making exact Kalendars and Tables to the Records for the publick Good; and in reducing the looſe Records in the Office and *White-Tower* Chapel, that are uſeful, into Order and Bundles, as the Maſter of the Office ſhall direct them. Every Deputy and Clerk of the Office, before his Admiſſion, voluntarily to make and ſubſcribe ſuch Oath, before the Maſter of the Office, as is ſuitable to his Truſt."

As to the Antiquity of this Office of Records kept in the Tower, there is an antient Record of 34 *Edw.* III, wherein Mention is made, of a certain Houſe within the Tower of *London*, wherein the King cauſed to be laid up the Rolls, and other memorable Matters of Chancery; as well from the Time of his Progenitors, heretofore Kings of *England*, as in his own, for the ſafe and ſecure Cuſtody of the ſaid Rolls, and memorable Things.

The Place where theſe Records were then kept, was a certain Houſe, which Houſe was afterwards called a Tower; that undoubtedly, which is now called *Wakefield's-Tower*.

In the Record above ſpecified, it is ſaid to be in a certain Houſe.

In another Record of *Henry* VI. Mention is made of a little Houſe. "*John Malpas* is Keeper of the Armoury in the Tower, and hath a little Houſe in which are kept the Rolls of Chancery."

In this Houſe there was a Chamber, called the *White-Chamber*, contiguous to a Hall called the *White-Hall*, where one *Robert de Hoton*, by a ſpecial Order from King *Edward* III. in the firſt Year of his Reign, arrayed and ſet in Order the Charters, Writings, and Muniments, in two Cheſts. The ſame King gave Order to the Clerk of his Works within the Tower, to ſee to the Reparation of the Defects of the Houſe, as well as to the Roof, as the Doors, Windows, *&c.* There were other Places, where, in Time paſt, Rolls and Inſtruments were kept; as, in the Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery his Inn, and in the Priory of St. *Bartholomew*'s. For ſo, in a Record 39 *Henry* VI. Mention is made of divers great Cheſts, containing Records of Pleas of the Common-Bench, which were in the Priory of St. *Bartholomew*'s in *Weſt-Smithfield*, to be removed to the Tower, by a Command from the King: For the chief and laſt Repoſitory for the Records was the aforeſaid Houſe in the Tower, whither they were often remanded, by ſpecial Orders from the Kings ſucceſſively.

The Keepers of theſe Records were, ſometimes the Kings Treaſurers. Thus *Walter Reginald*, the King's Treaſurer, ſeems to have had the Records in his Cuſtody, who, as appears by a Record, was by King *Edward* II. enjoined to deliver to one *Benſted*, all the Writings and Inſtruments, touching the Negotiation of Peace, between King *Edward* his Father, and the King of *France*, which were in his Cuſtody in the Tower.

In the 1ſt of *Edward* III. *Robert Hoton* ſeems to have been Keeper of the Records. For in that Year a Writ was directed to him, that he ſhould bring to the Exchequer, all the Writings, Muniments, *&c.* which belonged to *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, deceas'd, which remained in his Cuſtody.

In the 14th of *Edward* III. *William de Kildeſby*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, ſeems to be alſo Keeper of the Records of the Tower. For there is a Tower-Record that runs thus; "All the Rolls, Bundles, and Memoranda of *Chancery*, which were in the Houſe of *John* St. *Paul*, (i. e. *Powel*) then Keeper of the Rolls

Rolls of the ſaid *Chancery*, were ſent by the King's Command to the Tower, and there were delivered to *Will. de Kildeſby*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal of the ſaid King, by *William de Emeldon*, Clerk of the ſaid *John*."

In the 10th of *Richard* II. one *John Burton* ſeems to have been Keeper of the Tower-Records, from a Record extant in the ſaid Tower.

In the 11th of *Henry* VI. *Thomas Smith*, Clerk, was Keeper of the Records, as appears by a large Exemplification of a Proceſs in the Star-chamber. And in the 14th of the ſame King, *John Malpas* ſucceeded him in this Office.

About the 30th of *Hen.* VIII, *Ralph Pexal* was Keeper of theſe Records; and in *Edward* VI, *Edward Hales*. In the Time of his Cuſtody of them, a great many Records lay in an old Houſe in the Tower unknown, undiſcovered, till *Hoby*, that belonged to the Ordnance, looking for a convenient Place to lay Gunpowder in, found, and gave the ſaid *Hales* Notice of it, and to fetch ſome of them away: Many whereof had lain there ſo long by the Walls, that they were eaten and periſhed by the Lime.

In the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, one *William Bowyer*, a Gentleman bred up in the Study of the Law, by the Perſuaſion of Sir *Thomas Parry*, a great Man at Court, took on him this Truſt.

When he came into the Place, he found theſe Records in no Order, ſo that they could be but little ſerviceable to any that ſhould conſult them, not knowing where to find what they looked for. He therefore drew up at firſt a Compendium of the Records, from King *John* to the laſt Year of *Edw.* IV. And at the Inſtigation of Secretary *Cecil*, and for his Service, at length, writ out, with his own Hand, many *Repertoria*, neceſſary either for the Queen, or her Subjects, *viz.* of all the Rolls of Parliament, all the Patents, and Rolls of *Wales*, of *Gaſcoine*, *Scotland*, *Rome*, *France*, *Normandy*, and *Almain*, from the 1ſt of King *John* to the laſt of *Edward* IV. and digeſted them all into ſix great Volumes, which employed him eight Years, and above 1000 *l.* of his own Eſtate, beſide all his Labour.

The Keepers of the Records, ſucceeding Mr. *Bowyer*, were *Thomas Heneage*, and *William Heneage*; then *Roger Wilbraham*, Eſq; 2 *Jac. Robert Bowyer* and *Henry Elſing*, Eſq; 10 *Jac.* then *John Burroughs*, afterwards Knt. and *Nicholas Parker*, Eſq; the one of *Gray*'s-*Inn*, and the other of the *Middle Temple*; the two next Keepers, *viz. Prinn* and *Petyt*, were great and laborious Antiquarians. *Petyt*, was ſucceeded by *Topham*, who was ſucceeded by *David Polhill*, Eſq;

The Fee for ſearching the Records in the Tower, was at firſt but a Noble for opening the Door; afterwards 10*s.* in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; for which any one might have a Search from Morning to Night, with the Attendance of one or two Clerks, and the free Uſe of all the Records there, and of as many Kalendars as had been made thereof by the continual Labour of twenty Years, and more: Now the Cuſtom is to ſearch four Terms more for the ſame Fee.

Before the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Records of the Tower were ſearch'd but ſeldom; but in and ſince her Time, they have been more reſorted to, ſuch Pains being taken in Sorting and Kalendaring the ſaid Records, that the Search is much readier and more eaſy than it uſed to be.

Henry Lord *Stafford*, a learned Nobleman, who was Chamberlain of the Exchequer in King *Edward* the VI's Reign, and to Queen *Elizabeth*, had a Key of theſe Records committed to him; and being a Man ſtudious of ſuch Antiquity, beſtowed much of his Time thereon: And was one of the firſt that attempted the reducing them into Order. He made an Inventory of moſt of them, ſetting them in ſuch Order, that he could have found any notable Matter enquired for. Which never-

theleſs,

theleſs, after, by tumbling and toſſing were diſplaced again. He made alſo Repertories of every Matter from King *John*'s Days, till *Richard* III. And of Charters, Rolls, Patent-Rolls, Parliament-Rolls, from *Edward* III. to *Richard* III. This Lord is alſo to be remembred with Honour, for the Informations he gave to Secretary *Cecil* in the very Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, of the Neglects and Embezzlements of theſe precious Records; which had this Effect, that the Queen gave the Secretary, the Earl of *Shrewſbury*, and others, Commiſſions to view, ſee, and underſtand, how and where they were convened away; and to draw up Inſtructions for the better preſerving, and keeping them in Order hereafter. Whereupon they appointed two Keys unto the Office, one whereof they committed to the ſaid Nobleman; and that a perfect Inventory ſhould be made of the Books that remained: And he, for the more careful Preſervation of them, kept one *Fitz*, his Servant to be always there ready with his Key, when any Search ſhould be commanded to be made, and to keep a Book of Comptrolment, when any Records went out; and by what Warrant, and how they were brought in again. For *Bowyer*, the Keeper of the Records at this Time, did uſe for his own Eaſe to take home with him ſome Rolls, and return them at his Pleaſure again.

So that theſe Records have been kept ſometimes under two Keys; as when the Keeper had one, and the Chamberlain of the Exchequer another; that the Safety of theſe valuable Writings might not depend upon one Man, whoſe Clerks or Servants might embezzle them. Upon this Account it was, that the above-mentioned Lord *Stafford* alledged how dangerous a Thing it was for the Queen and Realm, that the ſame ſhould be under one Key; and ſhewed, that by ſundry Records remaining in the Treaſury of the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, there had been given Allowance unto the Clerks and Deputies of the Lord Treaſurer, and Chamberlains, for the arraying, (*i. e.* ſetting in Order) and removing of the Records of the Tower.

There are no Rolls perfect, but only Fragments and Pieces before King *John*. The Reaſon whereof might be, partly the Defacing of many, by their being ill laid up, or by the Negligence of former Keepers, who truſted the Office to Servants.

There were divers Caſtles and Towers, in antient Times, where the State Records and other Rolls of Moment were uſed to be preſerved, both in *England* and *France*; but the Tower of *London* was always one.

In the Reign of King *Edward* II. the chief Places appointed for preſerving the Records, were the Caſtles of *Pontefract* in *Yorkſhire*, *Tutbury* in *Staffordſhire*, and *Tonnebrug* (*Tunbridge*) in *Kent*, and the Tower of *London*; which four Places are mentioned in an old Record. "Know ye, that we have aſſigned our beloved Clerks, *Robert de Hoton*, and *Thomas de Sibthorp*, to ſearch, array, and put in right Order our Charters, Writings, and other our Muniments, being within our Caſtles of *Pontefract*, *Tutbury*, and *Tonnebrug*, and thoſe which came lately, and are in the Cuſtody of our Keeper of the Tower of *London*; and alſo all thoſe which are in the Houſe of the *Friars Preachers* within the City of *London*;" that is, the *Black Friars*; a Place of Strength, where Parliaments uſed ſometimes to ſit, and where was a Tower.

In thoſe Times there were alſo other Records kept in the King's Dominions, in the Parts of *France*, *viz.* at the Towers of *Bourdeaux* and *Baion*; which Places are mentioned in a Record in the Time of *Edward* III, to which, it is to be obſerved the Tower of *London* is alſo added.

SECT.

SECT. XIII.

Of divers remarkable Accidents and Occurrences which have happened in, or concerning the Tower.

IN the Year 1196, *William Fitz-Oſbert*, a Citizen of *London*, ſeditiouſly moving the common People to ſeek Liberty, and not to be ſubject to the Rich and more Mighty, at length was taken and brought before the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in the Tower, where he was by the Judges condemned, had Judgment, and was by the Heels drawn thence to the Elms in *Smithfield*, and there hanged.

1214, King *John* wrote unto *Geffrey Magnaville*, to deliver the Tower of *London*, with the Priſoners, Armour, and all other Things found therein, (belonging to the King) to *William*, Archdeacon of *Huntington*.

The Year 1216, 1 *Henry* III. the ſaid Tower was delivered to *Lewis* of *France*, and the Barons of *England*.

In the Year 1222, the Citizens of *London* having made a Tumult againſt the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, *Hubert* of *Burgh*, Chief Juſtice of *England*, came to the Tower of *London*, and called before him the Mayor and Aldermen, of whom he enquired for the principal Authors of that Sedition, amongſt whom, one, named *Conſtantine Fitz-Aelulfe*, avowed that he was the Man, and had done much leſs than he thought to have done: Whereupon, the Juſtice ſent him with two others, to *Falks de Brent*, who with armed Men brought him to the Gallows, and there hanged him, and the other two.

In the Year 1244, *Griffith*, the eldeſt Son of *Luellin*, Prince of *Wales*, being kept Priſoner in the Tower, contrived Means to eſcape, and having, in the Night-Time, made a long Line, of the Hangings, Sheets, Towels, and Table-Cloths, he let himſelf down from the Top thereof; but ſliding, the Weight of his Body, being a Fat Man, broke the Rope, and his Neck withal. His Carcaſs being found in the Morning by the Tower Wall, was a pitiful Sight to the Beholders, for his Head and Neck were driven into his Breaſt between both his Shoulders. The King, hearing thereof, puniſhed the Watchmen, and cauſed *Griffith*'s Son, who was impriſon'd with his Father, to be more ſtrictly confined.

In the Year 1253, King *Henry* III. impriſoned the Sheriffs of *London*, above a Month, in the Tower, for the Eſcape of a Priſoner out of *Newgate*.

In the Year 1260, King *Henry*, with his Queen, for Fear of the Barons, were lodged in this Tower; the next Year he ſent for his Lords, and held his Parliament there.

In the Year 1263, when the Queen would have removed from the Tower, by Water, towards *Windſor*, ſeveral *Londoners* got together on the Bridge, under which ſhe was to paſs, and not only uſed her with reproachful Language, but alſo threw Dirt and Stones at her, which forced her to return for that Time; but in the Year 1265, the Citizens were compelled to ſubmit themſelves to the King for it; and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, were ſent to divers Priſons, and a *Cuſtos* was ſet over the City, *viz.* *Othon*, Conſtable of the Tower.

In the Year 1282, *Luellin*, Prince of *Wales*, came down from the Mountain of *Snowdon*, to *Montgomery*, and was taken at *Bluith-Caſtle*, where uſing reproachful Words againſt the *Engliſh*, *Roger Le Strange* ran upon him, and with his Sword cut off his Head, leaving his dead Body on the Ground. Sir *Roger Mortimer*, cauſed the Head of this *Luellin* to be ſet up on the Tower of *London*, crowned with a Wreath of Ivy. This was the laſt Prince of the *Britiſh* Blood, who had any Rule or Dominion in *Wales*.

In the Year 1290, the 18th of *Edward* I. ſeveral Juſtices, as well of the Bench, as of the Aſſizes, were ſent Priſoners to the Tower, who, with great Sums of Money, regained their Liberty, *viz.* Sir *Thomas Weyland*, and ſeveral others.

Edward II. in the 14th Year of his Reign,

Reign, appointed for Priſoners in the Tower, 2*d.* a Day for a Knight, and one Penny a Day for an Eſquire, to ſerve for their Diet.

In the Year 1320, the King's Juſtices ſat in the Tower, for Trial of Matters, whereupon *John Giſors*, late Mayor of *London*, and many others fled the City for Fear of being charged with Things they had preſumptuouſly done.

In the Year 1321, the *Mortimers* yielding themſelves to the King, he ſent them Priſoners to the Tower, where they remained long, and were adjudged to be drawn and hang'd: But at length *Roger Mortimer* of *Wigmore* by giving his Keepers a Sleeping Potion, eſcaped out of the Tower, and his Uncle *Roger* being ſtill kept there, died about five Years after.

In the Year 1326, the Citizens of *London* took the Tower, wreſted the Keys out of the Conſtable's Hands, and releaſed all the Priſoners, and kept both the City and Tower for the Uſe of *Iſabel* and the Queen, and *Edward* her Son.

In the Year 1330, *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, was taken and brought to the Tower, from thence he was drawn to the *Elms*, and there hanged on the Common Gallows, where he hung two Days and two Nights, by the King's Command, and then was buried in the *Gray Fryars* Church. He was condemned by his Peers, and yet never was brought before them: For it was not then the Cuſtom, after the Death of the Earls of *Lancaſter*, *Wincheſter*, *Glouceſter* and *Kent*, wherefore this Earl had that Law himſelf, which before he had appointed for others.

In the Year 1360, *John* the *French* King being Priſoner in the Tower, King *Edward* III. being newly returned victoriouſly from *France*, the firſt thing he did was to viſit his Priſoner, whoſe Ranſom was aſſeſſed, afterwards, at three Millions of Florins, or Nobles; whereupon he was brought honourably to the Sea Side.

In the Year 1381, the Rebels of *Kent* drew *Simon Sudbury*, Archbiſhop of *Cantèrbury*, Lord Chancellor, *Robert Hales*, Prior of St. *John's*, and Treaſurer of *England*, *William Appleton*, Friar, the King's Confeſſor, and *John Legge*, a Sergeant of the King's, out of the Tower, where the King was then lodged, and beheaded them on *Tower-Hill*. The particular Hiſtory of which Rebellion is related in the following Manner, taken from the Annals of Mr. *John Stow*, for the Life and Reign of King *Richard* II.

The Hiſtory *of* Wat Tylar's *Rebellion.*

IN the Year 1381, and the fourth Year of the Reign of King *Richard* II. there was granted to the King a grievous Tax and Tallage of his Subjects, both Spiritual and Temporal, through which was raiſed in *England* great Troubles; for divers Courtiers, deſirous to enrich themſelves with other Mens Goods, informed the King and his Court, that the Tallage was not gathered up faithfully to the King's Uſe by the Collectors; whereupon they offered the King, that they would pay a great Sum of Money for the Farm of that which they ſhould gather over and above that which had been paid, if they might be by the King thereunto authorized.

Theſe Courtiers having obtain'd the King's Letters and Authority, ſate in divers Places of *Eſſex* and *Kent*, handled the People very uncourteouſly, and indecently for the levying of the ſaid Sum of Money; which ſome of the People taking ill, ſecretly took Counſel together, gathered Aſſiſtants, and reſiſted the Exactors, riſing againſt them; of whom ſome they ſlew, ſome they wounded, and the reſt fled.

This Tumult began principally in *Kent*, and after this Manner, as I find the ſame ſet down in a Chronicle of St. *Alban's*: One of the Collectors of the Groats, or Pole-Money, coming to the Houſe of *John* (others ſay *Wat*) *Tylar*, in the Town of *Deptford* in *Kent*, demanded

manded of the ſaid *Tylar*'s Wife, for her Huſband, herſelf, for her Servants, and for their Daughter (a young Maiden) every one of them a Groat, which the *Tylar's* Wife denied not to pay, ſaving for her Daughter, who (ſhe ſaid) was a Child, and not to be accounted as a Woman. *That will I ſoon ſee*, (anſwered the Collector) and taking the young Maiden in his Arms, turned her up to ſearch whether ſhe were undergrown with Hair or not; (for in many Places they had made the like ſhameful Trial) whereupon her Mother cried out, which cauſed the Neighbours to come in, and her Huſband (being at Work in the ſame Town tiling of an Houſe) when he heard thereof, took his Lathing-Staff in his Hand, and ran preſently Home; and aſk'd the Collector, Who made him ſo bold? The Collector anſwered ſaucily, and ſtrake at *Tylar*; but *Tylar* avoiding the Blow, ſmote the Collector with his Lathing-Staff, that the Brains flew out of his Head; at which the poor People being glad, every one prepared to ſupport the ſaid *John Tylar*.

Thus the Commons being drawn together, went to *Maidſtone*, and from thence back again to *Black-Heath*; and ſo (in ſhort Time) they ſtirred all the Country (in a manner) to the like Commotion. Then beſetting the Way that led to *Canterbury*, arreſted all Paſſengers, compelling them to ſwear; *Firſt*, That they ſhould keep Allegiance to King *Richard*, and to the Commons; and that they ſhould accept no King that was named *John*, in Envy they bare unto *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*, who named himſelf King of *Caſtile*: And that they ſhould agree to no Tax to be levied from thenceforth on the Kingdom, nor conſent to any, except it were a Fifteenth.

The Fame of theſe Doings ſpread into *Suſſex*, *Hertford*, *Eſſex*, and *Cambridge Shires*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, &c. When great Numbers were gathered together they ſearched for all the Lawyers, Juſtices and Jurors they could find, and beheaded them. They ſpared none whom they thought to be learned; eſpecially, if he had a Pen and Inkhorn about him, they pulled off his Hood, and all with one Voice cryed, *Hale him out, and cut off his Head*. The Bondmen, and other of *Eſſex*, being joined with them of *Kent* on *Black-Heath*, Knights were ſent to them from the King, to enquire the Cauſe of their Aſſembly; to whom they made Anſwer, That for certain Cauſes they were come together to have Talk with the King, and therefore willed the Knights to tell him, That he muſt needs come unto them, that he might underſtand the Deſire of their Hearts.

The King was adviſed by ſome to make Haſte unto them; but *Simon Sudbury*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor, and *Robert Hales* of St. *John*'s, Treaſurer, affirmed, That it was not proper for the King to go to ſuch a rude Company, but rather that ſome ſpeedy Method be taken for their Suppreſſion; which when the Commons heard, they ſwore, That they would go and ſeek the King's Traitors, to take off their Heads. Forthwith they took their Journey towards *London*, and came to *Southwark*, where they filled all the Places of that Borough, and the Country about: They ſpoiled the Archbiſhop's Palace at *Lambeth*, for Deſpite they bare him. The Lord Mayor of *London* and Aldermen (fearing the City's Spoil) decreed to ſhut up the City's Gates, but the Commons of the City, eſpecially the poorer Sort, favouring the Commons of the Country, would not ſuffer the Mayor to ſhut them, but threatened Death to thoſe who went about it.

All the Night following, to wit, *Corpus Chriſti* Eve, the Rebels enjoyed free Egreſs and Regreſs, and encouraged the Commons of *London*, as alſo of all the Realm, to favour their Cauſe: For, ſaid they, their Purpoſe was but to ſearch out the Traitors of the Land, and ſo ceaſe. The more Credit was given to their Speeches, becauſe they took nothing from any Man, but at a juſt Price, and if they found any Man Thieving,

Thieving, they beheaded him. The Morrow after, to wit, on *Corpus Chriſti* Day, coming into the City, talking with the Commons of procuring Liberty to them, and apprehending of Traitors (as they termed them) eſpecially the Duke of *Lancaſter*, they ſhortly got all the poorer Citizens to conſpire with them, and the ſame Day after it was grown ſomewhat warm, and that they had taſted divers Wines (for the Citizens did ſet open their Cellars for them to enter at their Pleaſure) they exhorted each other, That going to the *Savoy*, the Duke of *Lancaſter*'s Houſe (to which there was none in the whole Realm to be compared for Beauty and Stateline's) they might ſet it on Fire, and burn it to the Ground.

Straightway they ran thither, and ſetting Fire on it round about, began to deſtroy it; and that it might appear to the Commonalty, that they did not any thing for Avarice, they cauſed to be proclaimed, That none, upon Pain of loſing his Head, ſhould preſume to convert to his own Uſe, any Thing that was there, but that they ſhould break ſuch Plate and Veſſels of Gold and Silver, as was there in great Plenty, into ſmall Pieces, and then to throw the ſame into the *Thames*, and ſo all, whatſoever, was deſtroyed: But one of the Rebels, ſaith *Henry Knighton*, contrary to the Proclamation, took a goodly Silver Piece and hid it in his Boſom; but another, who eſpied him, told his Fellows, who forthwith hurled him and the Piece of Plate into the Fire, ſaying, "We be zealous of Truth and Juſtice, and not Thieves and Robbers." Alſo two and thirty of thoſe Rebels entered a Cellar of the *Savoy*, where they drank ſo much of Sweet Wines, that they were not able to come out again in Time, but were ſhut in with Wood and Stones, that mured up the Door, where they were heard crying and calling ſeven Days after; but none came to help them out, till they were all dead.

Theſe Things being done, they brake down the Place called the *New Temple* at the Bar, in which Place Apprentices at the Law were lodged, for Anger which they had conceived againſt Sir *Robert Hales*, Maſter of St. *John*'s Hoſpital, unto which Hoſpital of St. *John*'s the *Temple* belonged, where many Monuments, the Lawyers had in their Cuſtody, were conſumed with Fire. After a Numbe. had ſacked this Temple, what with Wearineſs of Labour, and what with Wine, being overcome, they lay down under the Walls and Houſings, and were ſlain like Swine, one of them killing another for old Grudges, and others alſo making quick Diſpatch of them.

Another Troop, in the mean Time, ſet Fire on the noble Houſe of St. *John* at *Clerkenwell*, cauſing it to burn for the Space of ſeven Days together, not ſuffering any to quench it. On *Friday* they burnt the Manor of *Highbury*, the whole Number of the common People being at that Time divided into three Parts: Of which Diviſion, one Part was attending to deſtroy the Manor of *Highbury*, and other Places, belonging to the Priory of St. *John*; another Company lay at the *Mile's-End*, Eaſt of the City; the third kept at the *Tower-Hill*, there to ſpoil the King of ſuch Victuals as were brought towards him. The Company that were aſſembled on the *Mile's-End*, ſent to command the King, That he ſhould come to them without Delay, unarmed, or without any Force, which if he refuſed to do, they would pull down the Tower, neither ſhould he eſcape alive. The King taking Counſel, with a few unarmed Men, went toward them in great Fear, on Horſeback, and ſo the Gates of the Tower being ſet open, a great Multitude of them entered into it.

There were, at the ſame Time, within the Tower, 600 valiant Perſons, and expert in Arms, and Archers, all of whom ſtood like Men amazed; for the baſeſt of the Ruſticks, (not many together, but every one by himſelf) durſt preſume to enter the King's Chamber, and his Mother's; with their Weapons, to put in fear each of the

Men

Men of War, Knights, and others. Many of them went into the King's Privy-Chamber and played the Wantons, in ſitting, lying, and ſporting on the King's Bed; and, that which is much more ſaucily, invited the King's Mother to kiſs with them, yet durſt none of thoſe Men of War (ſtrange to be ſaid) once withſtand them: They went in and out like Maſters, that were but baſe Slaves, and of moſt vile Condition.

While theſe rude Wretches ſought for the Archbiſhop, running up and down with terrible Noiſe and Fury, at length finding one of his Servants, they charged him to bring them where his Maſter was, whom they named Traitor. The Servant not daring to diſpleaſe them, brought them to the Chapel, where, after Maſs had been ſaid, and having received the Communion; the Archbiſhop was buſy in his Prayers; for not knowing of their Coming and Purpoſe, he had paſſed the laſt Night in Confeſſing of his Sins, and in devout Prayers: When therefore he heard that they were come, with great Conſtancy, he ſaid, to his Men, *Let us now go; ſurely it is beſt to die, when it is no Pleaſure to live*: And with that the Tormentors entring, cried, *Where is the Traitor?* The Archbiſhop anſwered, *Behold, I am the Archbiſhop, whom you ſeek, not a Traitor:* They therefore laid Hands on him, and dragging him out of the Chapel, they drew him forth of the *Tower-Gate* to the *Tower-Hill*; where being compaſſed about with many Thouſands, and ſeeing Swords about his Head, drawn in exceſſive Manner, threatning his Death to him, he ſpoke unto them in theſe Words:

"What is it (Dear Brethren) you purpoſe to do? What is mine Offence committed againſt you, for which you will kill me? You were beſt to take Heed, that if I be killed, who am your Paſtor, there come not on you the Indignation of the juſt Revenger; or, at leaſt, for ſuch a Fact, all *England* be not put under Interdiction."

Scarce could he pronounce theſe Words, before they cried out with an horrid Noiſe, That they neither feared the Interdiction, nor allowed the Pope to be above them. The Archbiſhop ſeeing Death at Hand, with comfortable Words, (as he was an eloquent Man, and wiſe beyond all the wiſe Men of the Realm) ſpake fairly to them. *Laſtly*, After Forgiveneſs granted to the Executioner that ſhould behead him, kneeling down, he offered his Neck to him that ſhould ſmite off his Head. Being ſtricken in the Neck, but not deadly, he, putting his Hand to his Neck, ſaid, *Aha, It is the Hand of God.* He had not removed his Hand from the Place where the Pain was, but that being ſuddenly ſtricken again, his Finger Ends being cut off, till being mangled with eight ſeveral Strokes in the Neck and Head, he fulfilled moſt worthy Matyrdom. There lay his Body unburied all that *Friday*, and the Morrow, till Afternoon; none daring to deliver his Body to Sepulture. His Head thoſe wicked Villains took, and nailing thereon His Hood, they fixed it on a Pole, and ſet it on *London-Bridge*, in the Place where before ſtood the Head of Sir *John Minſtarworth*.

This Archbiſhop, *Simon Tibald*, alias *Sudbury*, Son to *Nicholas Tibald*, Gentleman, born in the Town of *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, Doctor of both Laws, was Eighteen Years Biſhop of *London*; in which Time he built a goodly College, in the Place where his Father's Houſe ſtood, and endowed it with great Poſſeſſions, furniſhing the ſame with Secular Clerks, and other Miniſters; being valued, at the Suppreſſion, at 122 *l.* 16 *s.* in Lands by the Year. He built the upper End of St. *Gregory's* Church at *Sudbury*. Afterward, being tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*, *A.* 1375, he re-edified the Walls of that City, from the Weſt Gate (which he built) to the North Gate, which had been deſtroyed by the *Danes*, before the Conqueſt of King *William* the Baſtard.

He was ſlain, as you have heard, and

and afterwards buried in the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*. There died with him Sir *Robert Hales*, a moſt valiant Knight, Lord of St. *John*'s, and Treaſurer of *England*, and *John Legg*, one of the King's Serjeants at Arms, and a *Franciſcan* Friar, named *W. Appledore*, (*Appleton*) the King's Confeſſor, all whom they drew out of the Tower, and beheaded them on *Tower-Hill*; *Richard Lions* alſo, a famous Lapidary and Goldſmith, late one of the Sheriffs of *London*, was drawn out of his Houſe and beheaded in *Cheap*. Many that Day were beheaded, as well *Flemings* as *Engliſhmen*, for no Cauſe, but only to fulfill the Cruelty of the rude Commons. For it was a ſolemn Paſtime to them if they could take any that was not ſworn to them, to take from ſuch a one his Hood, with their accuſtomed Clamours, and forthwith to behead him. Neither did they ſhew any Reverence to Sacred Places; for in the very Churches they did kill any whom they had in Hatred. They fetched 13 *Flemings* out of the *Auguſtin Friars* Church in *London*, and 17 out of another Church, and 32 in the *Vintry*, and ſo in other Places of the City, as alſo in *Southwark*, all which they beheaded, except they could plainly pronounce *Bread and Cheeſe*: For if their Speech ſounded any Thing on *Brot* or *Cauſe*, off went their Heads, as a ſure Mark that they were *Flemings*.

The King coming to the *Mile's-End*, the Place before recited, was greatly afraid, beholding the Mad-headed Commons, who with froward Countenances, required many Things, which they had put in Writing, and to be confirmed by the King's Letters Patent.

The Demands made by the Rebels to the King at the Mile's-End.

1. "That all Men ſhould be Free from Servitude and Bondage; ſo as (from thenceforth) there ſhould be no Bondmen.

2. That he ſhould pardon all Men, of what Eſtate ſoever, all manner of Actions and Inſurrections committed, and all manner of Treaſons, Felonies, Tranſgreſſions and Extortions, by any of them done, and to grant them Peace.

3. That all Men (from thenceforth) might be enfranchiſed, to buy and ſell in every County, City, Borough, Town, Fair, Market, and other Places within the Realm of *England*.

4. That no Acre of Land, holden in Bondage or Servitude ſhould be holden but for Four-pence: And if it had been holden for leſs in former Time, it ſhould not hereafter be inhanced."

Theſe, and many other Things they required, and told him moreover, That he had been evilly counſelled.

The King perceiving that he could not eſcape, except he granted their Requeſt, yielded to the ſame, and ſo craving Truce, departed from them; and the *Eſſex* Men returned homeward. On the Morrow, being *Saturday*, the 15th of *June*, the King after Dinner, went from the Wardrobe in Tower-Royal, in *London* to *Weſtminſter*, to viſit the Shrine of St. *Edward* the King, and to ſee if they had done any Miſchief there. Then went he to the Chapel, called *Our Lady in the Pew*, where he made his Prayers, and returning by the Suburbs of *Weſt-Smithfield*, he found all that Place full of the *Kentiſh* Men; wherefore he ſent to ſhew them, that their Fellows, the *Eſſex* Men, were gone home, and that he would grant to them the like Form of Peace, if it liked them to accept thereof.

Their Chief Captain, named *John*, or, as others affirm, *Walter Hilliard*, alias *Tyler*, being a crafty Fellow, and of an excellent Wit, but wanting Grace, anſwered, That he deſired Peace, but with Conditions to his Liking; meaning to feed the King with fair Words until next Day, that he might in the Night Time have compaſſed his Purpoſe; for they thought, the ſame Night, to have ſpoiled the City, the King being firſt ſlain, and the great Lords that were about him, then to have

have burnt the City, by ſetting Fire to it in four Parts; But God that reſiſteth the Proud, did ſuddenly diſappoint him. For, whereas, the Form of Peace was written in three ſeveral Charters, and thrice ſent to him, none of them could pleaſe him; wherefore, at length, the King ſent to him one of his Knights, named Sir *John Newton*, not ſo much to command as to intreat him, for his Pride was well enough known, to come and talk with him about his own Demands, to have them put into his Charter: Of which Demands I will ſet down one, that it may plainly appear, how contrary to Reaſon all the reſt were.

1. He would have a Commiſſion to behead all Lawyers, Eſcheators, and others whatſoever, that were learned in the Law, or communicated with the Law, by reaſon of their Office. For he had conceived in his Mind, that this being brought to paſs, all Things afterwards ſhould be ordered according to the Fancy of the common People. And, indeed, it was ſaid, that he had but the Day before made his Vaunt, putting his Hand to his own Lips, That before four Days came to an End, all the Laws of *England* ſhould proceed from his Mouth. When Sir *John Newton* mentioned to him Diſpatch, he anſwered him with Indignation, "If thou art ſo haſty get thee to thy Maſter, for I will come when it pleaſeth me." Notwithſtanding he followed on Horſeback a ſlow Pace, and by the Way there came to him a Doublet-Maker, who had brought to the Commons threeſcore Doublets, which they bought and wore, and he demanded thirty Marks for them, but could have no Payment. *Wat Tylar*, anſwer'd him, ſaying, "Friend, appeaſe thyſelf, thou ſhalt be well paid before this Day be ended, keep thee near to me, I will be thy Debtor."

Setting Spurs to his Horſe he departed from his Company, and came ſo near to the King, that his Horſe had touched the Crupper of the King's Horſe, and the firſt Words he ſpake, were theſe, *Sir, King, ſeeſt thou all yonder People? Yea, truly,* (quoth the King), *wherefore ſayeſt thou ſo? Becauſe*, ſaid he, *they be all at my Commandment, and have ſworn to me their Faith and Truth, to do all that I would have them. In good Time*, replied the King, *I believe it will.* Then ſaid Wat Tyler, *Believeſt thou, King, that theſe People, and as many more, as be in* London, *at my Command, will depart from thee thus, without having thy Letters. No*, ſaid the King, *Ye ſhall have them, they be ordained for you, and ſhall be delivered to every one of them.*

At theſe Words, *Wat Tylar*, ſeeing the Knight, Sir *John Newton*, near to him, on Horſeback, bearing the King's Sword, was offended, and ſaid, It had become him better to be on Foot in his Preſence. The Knight, not having forgot his old accuſtomed Manhood, anſwered, that it was no Harm, ſeeing himſelf was on Horſeback: Which Words ſo offended *Wat*, that he drew his Dagger, aud offer'd to ſtrike the Knight, calling him Traitor. The Knight anſwered, He lied, and drew his Dagger likewiſe. *Wat Tylar*, not ſuffering ſuch an Indignity to be done him, and before his Ruſtick Companions, made as if he would have run upon the Knight; the King, therefore, ſeeing the Knight in Danger, to aſſwage the Rigour of *Wat*, for the Time, commanded the Knight to alight on Foot, and to deliver his Dagger to *Wat Tylar*. But when his proud Mind could not be ſo pacified, but he would alſo have his Sword, the Knight anſwer'd, It was the King's Sword, and ſaid he, thou art not worthy to have it, nor durſt thou aſk it of me, if there were no more but Thou and I. By my Faith, ſaid *Wat Tylar*, I ſhall never eat until I have thy Head; and would have run in upon the Knight.

At that very Inſtant came to the King, *William Walworth*, Lord Mayor of *London*, a bold, courageous, and brave-minded Man, with many Knights and Squires to aſſiſt the King, and he ſaid, "My Liege, It were a great Shame, and ſuch as never had been heard

heard of, if, in thy Preſence, they ſhould permit a Noble Knight to be ſhamefully murthered, and before the Face of their Sovereign, wherefore he ought to be reſcued, and *Tylar*, the Rebel, to be arreſted." The King, hearing this, altho' he were but of tender Years, taking Boldneſs and Courage to him, commanded the Mayor of *London* to lay Hand upon him; the Mayor, being a Man of an incomparable Spirit and Boldneſs, without any further Delay, or Doubting, ſtrait ſtruck him with his Mace upon the Head, and in ſuch Sort, that he fell down at the Feet of his Horſe. By-and-by they which attended on the King environed him round about, ſo that *Wat* was ſeparated from his Company. And an Eſquire, of the King's, called *John Cavendiſh*, alighted from his Horſe, and thruſt his Sword into *Wat Tylar*'s Belly: Albeit, more Opinions do hold, that the Mayor did it with his Dagger, and many, beſides, thruſt him in, in many Places of his Body, and then drew him from among the People into the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*; which when the Commons perceived, they cried out, That their Captain was traiterouſly ſlain, heartning one another to fight, and to revenge his Death, bending their Bows. But the King rode to them, ſaying, What a Work is this, my Men? What mean you to do? Will you ſhoot at your King? Be not quarrelous, or ſorry for the Death of a Traitor and Rebel; I am your King, I will be your Captain and Leader; follow me into the Field, there to have whatſoever you require.

This the King did, leſt the Commons, being bitterly bent in Mind, ſhould ſet Fire on the Houſes in *Smithfield*, where their Captain was ſlain. They therefore, followed him into the open Field, and the Soldiers, that were with him, not knowing, as yet, whether they would kill the King, or be in Reſt, and depart home with the King's Charter. In the mean while, worthy *Walworth*, the for ever famous Mayor of *London*, to ſecond his firſt Piece of Service, which fell out to ſo good Purpoſe, only with one Servant, riding ſpeedily into the City, began to cry, You good Citizens, come to help your King, that is in Doubt to be murdered, and ſuccour me, your Mayor, that am in the like Danger. Or, if you will not ſuccour me, yet leave not the King deſtitute. When the Citizens heard this, in whoſe Hearts the Love of the King was ingrafted, ſuddenly, and very ſeemly prepared, to the Number of 1000; they tarried in the Streets for ſome one of the Knights to lead them with the Mayor to the King. And by good Fortune, Sir *Robert Knowles*, a Freeman of the City, came in the very Inſtant, whom they all required to be their Leader. He gladly undertook Part of them, and *Perducas Dalbert*, the Lord Mayor, and ſome other Knights, led on the reſt to the King's Preſence. The King, and all that were with him, rejoiced not a little at the unhoped-for Coming of theſe brave armed Citizens, who ſuddenly compaſſed the whole Multitude of the Commons.

There might a Man have ſeen a wonderful Change of God's Right Hand; how the Commons did now throw down their Weapons and fall to the Ground, beſeeching Pardon, who, lately before did glory, that they had the King's Life in their Power, and now were glad to hide themſelves in Caves, Ditches, Corn-Fields, *&c.* The Knights, therefore, deſirous to be revenged, beſought the King to permit them to take off the Heads of an Hundred or two: But the King would not condeſcend to their Requeſt, but commanded the Charter which they had demanded, written and ſealed, to be delivered to them for the Time, to avoid any more Miſchief, as knowing well, that *Eſſex* was not yet pacified, nor *Kent* ſtayed, the Commons and Ruſticks of which Counties were ready to riſe again if he did not ſatisfy them the ſooner. The Commons having got the Charter, departed homeward, and the rude People being diſperſed and gone, the King called for his valiant Mayor of *London*,

William Walworth, whom (with great Honour) he knighted there in the Field; and as he did very worthily deserve. The like he did to *Nicholas Brember*, *John Philpot*, *Robert Lawnd*; *John Standish*, *Nicholas Twiford*, and *Adam Francis*, Aldermen. Afterwards the King, with his Lords, and his Company, orderly enter'd into the City of *London* with great Joy, and went to his Royal Mother who was lodged in the Tower-Royal, called the *Queen's Wardrobe*, and where she had remained two Days and two Nights very much abashed and amazed; but when she saw the King, her Son, she was highly comforted, and said, "Ah! fair Son, what great Sorrow have I suffered for you this Day!" The King answer'd, and said, "Certainly, Madam, I know it well; but now rejoice and thank God, for I have this Day recovered my Heritage, and the Realm of *England*, which I had near lost."

The Archbishop's Head was taken off the Bridge, and *Wat Tylar*'s Head set up in the Place.

Here we are further to consider, that for an eternal Remembrance of this happy Day, and the City's Honour withal, the King granted, that there should be a Dagger added to the Arms of the City, in the Right Quarter of the Shield, for an Augmentation of the same Arms, and a Memory of the Lord Mayor's valiant Act, as doth appear unto this Day: For, 'till that Time, the City bare only the Cross without the Dagger.

And whereas it hath been far spread abroad by vulgar Opinion, that the Rebel smitten down so manfully by Sir *William Walworth*, the then worthy Lord Mayor of *London*, was named *Jack Straw*, and not *Wat Tylar*, I thought good to reconcile this rash conceived Doubt by such Testimony as I find in antient and good Records. The principal Leaders and Captains of the Commons, were *Wat Tylar*, as the first Man that took himself to be offended: The Second was *John* or *Jack Straw*; the Third, *John Kirkby*; the Fourth, *Allen Thredder*; the Fifth, *Thomas Scot*; the Sixth, *Ralph Rugge*. These, and many others, were Leaders of the *Kentish* and *Essex* Men. At *Mildenhall*, and *Bury* in *Suffolk*, was *Robert Westbrome* that made himself a King, and was most famous, next to *John Wrawe*, who being a Priest could not set Crown upon Crown; but left the Name of King and Crown to the same *Robert*. At *Norwich*, *John Litester*, a Dyer, exercised the Name and Power of a King, 'till he was taken and hanged for his Pains. Thus dangerously had this Rebellion dispersed itself abroad, but the happy and prosperous Success at *London*, with other good Care for them further off, gave a gracious Issue to all in the End.

After the Death of *Wat Tylar*, and *Jack Straw* being taken, with divers others, as chief Actors in this monstrous Disorder, the aforenamed Lord Mayor sat in Judgment upon the Offenders, and pronounced the Sentence of Death upon them. At which Time the Lord Mayor spoke openly to him thus: "*John*, said he, Behold, thy Death is at Hand without all Doubt, and there is no Way thro' which thou mayest hope to escape; wherefore, for thy Soul's Health, without making any Lie, tell us what you purposed to have done among you; and to what End you did assemble the Commons?" When he had stayed a while, as doubtful what to say, the Mayor begun thus again to him, "Surely thou knowest, *John*, that the Thing which I demand of thee, if thou do it truly, it will redound to thy Soul's Health, &c. He, therefore, animated by the Lord Mayor's good Words, began as followeth:

"Now it booteth not to lie, neither is it lawful to utter any Untruth, especially understanding that my Soul is to suffer straiter Torments, if I should so do. And because I hope for two Commodities by speaking the Truth: 1. That what I shall speak may more profit the Commonwealth: And 2. after my Death, I trust by your Suffrages to be succoured

uccoured according to your Promiſes, which is, to pray for me; I will ſpeak faithfully, and without any Deceit.

At the ſame Time as we were aſſembled upon *Blackheath*, and had ſent to the King to come unto us, our Purpoſe was to have ſlain all ſuch Knights, 'Squires, and Gentlemen, as ſhould have given their Attendance thither upon him. And as for the King, we would have kept him among us, to the End that the People might more boldly have repaired to us; ſich they would have thought, that whatſoever we did, the ſame had been done by his Authority. Finally, when we had gotten Power enough, that we needed not to fear any Force which might be made againſt us, we would have ſlain all ſuch Noblemen as might either have given Counſel, or made any Reſiſtance againſt us, we would have ſlain the Knights of the *Rhodes*, or St. *John*'s: And *Laſtly*, We would have killed the King himſelf, and all Men of Poſſeſſions, with Biſhops, Monks, Canons, and Parſons of Churches; only Friars *Mendicants* we would have ſpared, that might have ſufficed for Miniſtration of the Sacraments.

When we had made a Riddance of all theſe, we would have deviſed Laws, according to which Laws the Subjects of the Realm ſhould have lived. For we would have created Kings, as *Wat Tylar* in *Kent*, and others in others Counties: But, becauſe this our Purpoſe was diſappointed by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who would not permit the King to come to us, we ſought by all means to diſpatch him out of the Way, as at length we did. Moreover, the ſame Evening that *Wat Tylar* was killed, we were determined, (having the greateſt Part of the Commons of the City bent to join with us,) to have ſet Fire in Four Corners of the City, and ſo to have divided, among ourſelves, the Spoil of the chiefeſt Riches that might have been found, at our own Pleaſure. And this (ſaid he) was our Purpoſe, as God may help me now at my laſt End.

After this Confeſſion made, he was beheaded, and his Head ſet on *London-Bridge*, by *Wat Tylar*'s, and many others.

Now to proceed to other Actions in the Tower.

In the Year 1387, King *Richard* II. kept his *Chriſtmas* in the Tower; and in the Year 1389, was ſent Priſoner thither.

In the Year 1414, Sir *John Oldcaſtle* broke out of the Tower; and the ſame Year a Parliament being held at *Leiceſter*, a Porter of the Tower was drawn, hanged, and beheaded, whoſe Head was ſent up, and ſet over the Tower Gate, for conſenting to one *Whitlook*'s Eſcape out of the Tower.

In the Year 1419, Fryar *Randolph* was ſent to the Tower, and there ſlain by the Parſon of St. *Peter*'s in the Tower.

In the Year 1426, a Fellow who pretended to be ſent from the Emperor to young King *Henry* VI. calling himſelf the Baron of *Blackamore*, and a great Phyſician, was hanged and quartered. His Head was ſet upon the Tower, and his Quarters upon Four of the Gates of the City.

In the Year 1458, in *Whitſon* Week, the Duke of *Somerſet*, with *Anthony Rivers*, and four more, kept Juſts before the Queen, in the Tower of *London*, againſt three 'Squires of the Queen's and others.

In the Year 1465, King *Henry* VI. was brought Priſoner to the Tower, where he long remained.

In the Year 1470, the Tower was yielded up to Sir *Richard Lee*, Mayor of *London*, and his Brethern the Aldermen, who forthwith enter'd the ſame delivering King *Henry* from his Impriſonment, and placed him in the King's Lodgings there: But the next Year he was again ſent thither a Priſoner, and there murthered, by the Bloody Hand of *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*.

In the Year 1478, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, by the Contrivance of the above-mentioned *Richard*, Duke of

Glouceſter, his younger Brother, was drowned in a Butt of *Malmſey*, in the Tower.

In the Year 1483, the ſaid *Richard*, being Protector of the King and Kingdom, convoked a Council in the Tower, at which, ſuddenly and unexpectedly, accuſing the Lord *Haſtings* of High Treaſon, he ſwore by St. *Paul*, (his uſual Oath) that he would not touch Bread, nor Drink, till his Head were ſtrucken off, which was done accordingly, upon a Log of Timber, on the Green, before the Chapel in the Tower.

The ſame Year young King *Edward* V. with his Brother, were murthered in the Tower, by Ruffians, hired for that Purpoſe by their bloody Uncle, *Richard* the Protector, afterwards King of *England*.

In the Year 1485, *John* Earl of *Oxford* was made Conſtable of the Tower, and had the Cuſtody of the Lions given him.

In the Year 1501, in the Month of *May*, there was a Royal Tilt and Tourney of Lords and Knights in the Tower of *London*, before the King.

In the Year 1502, Queen *Elizabeth*, Wife to *Henry* VII, died of Childbirth in the Tower.

In the Year 1509, Sir *Richard Empſon*, Knight, and *Edmund Dudley*, Eſq; Serjeant at Law, were committed to the Tower. Theſe two were employed by King *Henry* VII. to raiſe Money, upon Penal Laws, for filling his Coffers, which they did very vigorouſly, in a Commiſſion of Forfeitures; for which, in the Firſt of King *Henry* VIII. they were both condemned and attainted by Parliament, and upon the 18th of *Auguſt* 1510, beheaded on *Tower-Hill*. Divers of their inferior Agents, called Promoters, were ſet on the Pillory in *Cornhill*, with Papers on their Heads, and forced to ride through the City with their Faces to the Horſe-Tails.

In the Year 1512, the Chapel in the *White-Tower* was burnt.

In the Year 1513, *Edmund de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, (whom *Philip* Duke of *Auſtria* had deliver'd up into the Hands of King *Henry* VII. on Promiſe that he would not put him to Death) was by *Henry* VIII. not being bound by his Father's Oath, cauſed to be beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

In the Year 1521, a Difference ariſing between Cardinal *Wolſey* and the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Cardinal found Means to take away his Life, alledging that the Duke ſhould ſay to the Lord *Abergavenny*, who married his Daughter, That if King *Henry* ſhould die without Iſſue, he expected to have the Crown himſelf; ſo that he being tried by his Peers, was found Guilty, and on the 17th of *May* beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

In the Year 1534, *John Fiſher*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and Sir *Thomas More*, Lord Chancellor, were committed to the Tower for denying to ſwear to the Act of Succeſſion, made in the laſt Parliament; yet, both profeſſing a Readineſs to ſwear to the Succeſſion itſelf, but not to the whole Act, wherein the Marriage with Queen *Catharine*, the King's firſt Wife, was declared to be againſt the Law of God; and wherein alſo were ſome Touches againſt the Pope's Authority: For this Refuſal, they were attainted by Parliament, and afterwards, in another Parliament, an Act paſſed for the King's Supremacy, and for aboliſhing the Pope's Power in this Realm: This Act they alſo refuſed to ſwear to. Upon the ſaid Attainder, they were both executed on *Tower-Hill*, the Biſhop in *June* 1535, and the Knight the Month following. Biſhop *Fiſher* was much lamented, being reputed a Man of great Learning, and of a good Life. The Pope had elected him Cardinal, and his Hat was come as far as *Calais*, but before it could come to *England* his Head was off. Sir *Thomas More* was both learned and wiſe, but ſo given to Jeſting that he could not refrain from it, even under Misfortunes, and at the very Time of his Death. At his Entrance into the Tower, the Gentleman-Porter aſked for his Fee, which is the upper Garment, he pulled

pulled off his Cap to give him, ſaying, *This is the uppermoſt Garment I have*; but that not ſufficing, he pulled out a Handful of Angels and gave him: A Knight, who was in his Company, ſaying, *He was glad to find that he was ſo full of Angels. Yes*, anſwered he, *I always love to have my beſt Friends about me.* When he had been cloſe Priſoner for ſome Time, his Books were all taken from him, whereupon he ſhut up all his Windows, and being aſked, why he did ſo? *It is Time*, anſwered he, *to ſhut up Shop when the Ware is all gone.* When he was upon the Scaffold, the Headſman kneeling down to aſk him Forgiveneſs, *I do forgive thee*, ſaid he, *but I promiſe thee thou wilt get no Credit by cutting off my Head, my Neck is ſo ſhort.* And when he was to lay his Head down upon the Block, having a great Grey Beard, he ſtroked it out, and ſaid to the Headſman, *I pray you let me lay my Beard over the Block, leſt you ſhould cut it; for tho' you have a Warrant to cut off my Head, you have none to cut off my Beard.*

In the Year 1536, Queen *Anna Bullen*, King *Henry* VIII's ſecond Wife, was in the Month of *May* brought to the *Tower* by Sir *Thomas Audley*, Lord Chancellor, the Duke of *Norfolk*, *Thomas Cromwel*, Secretary, and Sir *William Kingſton*, Lieutenant of the Tower. At the Tower-Gate ſhe fell on her Knees before the ſaid Lords, beſeeching God to help her, as ſhe was innocent of what ſhe was accuſed. She was arraigned in the Tower before the Duke of *Norfolk*, he ſetting as High Steward of *England:* When her Indictment was read, ſhe made ſuch wiſe and diſcreet Anſwers, that ſhe ſeemed fully to clear herſelf of every thing laid to her Charge; but ſhe was nevertheleſs found Guilty, and beheaded in the ſame Month on a Scaffold upon the Green within the Tower; as her Brother, the Lord *Rochford*, was two Days before upon *Tower-Hill*; together with *Henry Norris*, *Mark Smeton*, *William Brierton*, and *Francis Weſton*, all of the King's Privy-Chamber, about Matters concerning the Queen.

The ſame Fate did the Lord *Darcy* undergo, on the ſame Hill, in *June* 1538, having been concerned in a Rebellion in the North.

On the third of *November* following *Henry Courtney*, Marquis of *Exeter*, *Henry Pool*, Lord *Montacute*, Sir *Nicholas Carew*, of *Bedington*, Knight of the Garter, and Maſter of the King's Horſe, and Sir *Edward Nevil*, Brother to the Lord *Abergavenny*, were ſent to the Tower, being accuſed by Sir *Geffrey Pool*, the Lord *Montacute*'s Brother, of High Teaſon: Three of them were beheaded on *Tower-Hill* on the 9th of *January*, and the other, *viz.* Sir *Nicholas Carew* on the 3d of *March* following.

In the Year 1540, on the 28th of *July*, the like Puniſhment was inflicted on the ſaid Hill, upon *Thomas* Lord *Cromwel*, Earl of *Eſſex*, the King's great Counſellor in the Diſſolution of Monaſteries, and Aſſumption of the Supremacy; together with the Lord *Hungerford* of *Heitiſbury*.

In the Year 1541, *Margaret* Counteſs of *Saliſbury*, attainted two Years before, was beheaded within the ſaid Tower. This Lady was the laſt of the right Line and Name of *Plantagenet*.

About a Month after, the Lord *Leonard Grey*, Deputy of *Ireland*, and Brother to the Marquis of *Dorſet*, was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, for ſuffering his Nephew *Gerald Fitz-Garret* to eſcape, who had been declared an Enemy to the State.

In *February* following, Queen *Catharine Howard*, the King's fifth Wife, and the Lady *Rochford*, loſt their Heads on the Green within the Tower.

In the Beginning of the next Month *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viſcount *Liſle*, baſe Son to King *Edward* IV. having been impriſoned upon Suſpicion of a Deſign to betray *Calais* to the *French*, whilſt he was the King's Lieutenant there, was now found to be innocent of the Fact, and thereupon, the King, to make ſome Reparation for his Diſgrace,

ſent him a Ring, and a very gracious Meſſage by Sir *Thomas Wroithſley*, his Secretary; whereat the ſaid Viſcount conceived ſo great a Joy that he died thereof the Night following.

In the Year 1546, which was the laſt of the Reign of *Henry* VIII. *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and *Henry* Earl of *Surrey*, his Son, upon certain Surmiſes of Treaſon, were committed to the Tower of *London*; the Earl, being no Lord of Parliament, was tried by a common Jury, and being found guilty, was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*. The Duke was attainted by Parliament, and kept in Priſon till the firſt Year of Queen *Mary*, when the Attainder was reverſed; the Special Matter upon which the Earl was tried, was bearing of certain Arms that were ſaid to belong to the King, and the Prince, tho' the Earl juſtified his Bearing them, as belonging to divers of his Anceſtors, affirming withal, that he had the Opinion of the Heralds therein.

In this ſame Year, *William Foxley*, Pot-maker for the Mint in the Tower, fell aſleep on *Eaſter-Tueſday*, and continued ſleeping for fourteen Days and fifteen Nights, and could by no Means be awakened during that Time, by Pricking, Cramping, Burning, or otherwiſe; but when he did awake, he was in as good Temper as if he had ſlept but one Night, and lived 40 Years after.

In the Year 1552, the Duke of *Somerſet*, Uncle to the King (*Edward* VI.) who had been choſen Protector of the King and Kingdom, was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

In the Year 1553, the young Lady *Jane Grey* was beheaded in the Tower, who, upon the Scaffold, made a moſt moving Speech to the Spectators, to this Effect, "That ſhe came thither for an Example to Poſterity, that Innocence cannot be any Protection againſt Greatneſs. And that ſhe was to die, not for aſpiring to a Crown, but for not refuſing one when it was offered her."

Her Huſband, the Lord *Guilford*, was beheaded the ſame Day.

About eleven Days after, *Henry Grey*, Duke of *Suffolk*, Father to the ſaid Lady *Jane*, was alſo beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

In the ſame Year, Sir *Thomas Wyat* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, whoſe Head was ſet upon the Gallows at *Hay-Hill*, near *Hyde-Park*, and his Quarters in ſeveral Places of the City. This Man, in Hopes of ſaving his Life, had accuſed the Lord *Courtney*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, the Queen's Siſter, of being privy to his Conſpiracy; but at his Death he cleared them, and openly proteſted, that they were altogether innocent, and had never been acquainted with his Proceedings; however, this Matter was ſo urged againſt them by *Stephen Gardiner*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, that both of them were committed to the Tower in the Month of *March*, but were releaſed from thence, tho' not out of Confinement, in *May* following. Biſhop *Gardiner*'s Malice was ſo great towards the Lady *Elizabeth*, that he had procured a Warrant to be framed under certain Counſellors Hands to put her to Death, which had been done, if Mr. *Burges*, Lieutenant of the Tower, pitying her Caſe, had not gone to the Queen (*Mary*) to know her Pleaſure, who utterly denied that ſhe knew any Thing of it; by which Means her Life was preſerved.

In the Year 1555, Queen *Mary* diſcharged a great Number of Priſoners out of the Tower, namely, the late Duke of *Northumberland*'s Sons, *Ambroſe*, *Robert* and *Henry*, alſo Sir *Andrew Dudley*, Sir *James Crofts*, Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, Sir *John Rogers*, Sir *Nicholas Arnold*, Sir *George Harper*, Sir *Edward Warner*, Sir *William Santlow*, Sir *Gowen Carew*, *William Gybbs*, Eſq; *Cuthbert Vaughan*, and others.

In the Year 1573, *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, for High-Treaſon.

Henry Piercy, Earl of *Northumberland*, having been committed to the Tower, being ſuſpected of conſpiring with

with *Throgmorton*, the Lord *Paget*, and the *Guiſes*, to invade *England*, and free the Queen of *Scots*, was, in the Month of *June* 1585, found dead in his Bed, ſhot into the Body with three Bullets under his Pap, and the Door bolted on the Inſide. The Coroner's Inqueſt examining the Matter, brought in their Verdict *Felo de ſe*.

In the Year 1590, in the Month of *June*, when Sir *Michael Blount* was firſt made Lieutenant of the Tower, Commiſſioners were appointed to take a careful View of the State of that Place, and the Priſoners therein, the Queen being in great Apprehenſion that Year of another Invaſion from *Spain*, that threatened as much, or more than that in 1588. To make this Enquiry more exactly the following *Memoranda* were ſent from the Lord Treaſurer.

"*Imprimis*, To enquire in what Repair are the Queen's Majeſty's Lodgings, and all other Places for the Keeping of Priſoners, and the Lieutenant's Lodgings. And in what Part of the Queen's Privy Lodgings Priſoners are kept, and who they are.

Item, To ſurvey all Places, or Houſes, or Lodgings, wherein any Perſons do inhabit, or uſe to lodge; or how many of them have cauſe to dwell or lodge there, for the Service of her Majeſty, within the Tower. And how many Perſons are in every ſuch Family or Lodging, Men, Women, and Children.

Item, How many Families or Perſons be lodged there, that have no ordinary Cauſe of Reſort to the Tower for the Queen's Majeſty's Service; and how long they have there continued; and by whoſe Means they came to thoſe Dwelling-Places or Lodgings.

Item, How many Priſoners are in the Tower, and in what Places they are lodged; and whether any Perſons dwell ſo near to the Priſon, as that the Priſoners and they may have ſecret Conference together.

Item, To enquire of the Queen's Ordinary Yeomen-Warders, whether they do their Service by themſelves, or by their Deputies.

Item, To enquire of the Houſes lately erected againſt the Tower-Walls, or near to the Tower-Ditches, or Wharfs, and whether they are fit to be continued, or not, and who dwells in them, and to whom they pay their Rents.

Item, What Annoyances are offered to the Houſes and Ditches by the Citizens of *London*, and the Inhabitants there adjoining, as well within the Liberties as without.

Whereupon this Liſt of the Names of the Priſoners in the Tower, delivered to the Cuſtody of Sir *Michael Blount*, from Sir *Owen Hopton*, by Indenture, was given in:

Philip, late Earl of *Arundel*, *James Fitzgerald*, *Edmond Nevil*, Eſq; *Thomas Abington*, *Florence Macartie*, *John Digby*, *James Tipping*, *John Ardent*, *Jerom Paine*, *Michael Moody*, *James Harriſon*, Prieſt, *Andro Vannietico*, *William Reynolds*, *John Hoſkins*.

Whereof *Abington*, *Tipping*, *Moody*, *Harriſon*, and *Hoskins*, were delivered to the *Marſhalſea*, by Warrant from the Lords; *Reynolds*, by the ſaid Warrant, was delivered to the Lord *Buckhurſt*, to be baniſhed the Realm; *Paine* was ſet at Liberty, by the ſame Warrant, upon a Bond with Surety of 200 *l.* *Digby* was delivered upon his Brother *Everard Digby*'s Bond of 1000 *l.* for his good Behaviour to her Majeſty and the State; *Macartie* was delivered upon the Earl of *Ormond*'s Bond of 1000 *l.* that he ſhould not depart the Realm, not above three Miles out of *London*, without ſpecial Licence from the Lords of her Majeſty's Privy-Council; *Vannietico*, alias *Martinigo*, was delivered to two of the ordinary Yeoman of her Majeſty's Guard, *A.* 1591. The reſt remained Priſoners.

Other Priſoners committed ſince *Blount* had the Charge, were theſe, all committed cloſe Priſoners:

Robert Humbardſton, *Richard Brookman*, *George Beſſely*, Sir *Thomas Fitzherbert*, Knight, *Philip Williams*, *John Powel*, Sir *Brian Orework*, Knight, *Francis Barkely*, Sir *John Perrot*, Knight,

Knight, Sir *Thomas Williams*, Knight, The Biſhop of *Laughlyn*, in *Ireland*, *Tibott Dillane*, Mrs. *Catharine Lee*, Mrs. *Elizabeth Jones*, Sir *Francis Darcie*, Knight.

In the Year 1600, *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex* loſt his Head in the Tower, which he might have kept on longer, had he not been betrayed by the Lady *Walſingham*, to whom, after the Sentence of Condemnation, he ſent a Ring, which the Queen had given him, as a Token that ſhe would ſtick to him in any Danger. The Lady delivered not the Ring; and being a little after upon her Death-bed, ſhe deſired to ſpeak with the Queen, and having diſburthened a great Weight which lay upon her Conſcience for that Act, the Queen flung away in a Fury, and never enjoyed herſelf perfectly after that Time; but ſhe would break out often into Paſſion, and wring her Hands, crying, *O Eſſex! Eſſex!* And this Earl was the laſt who was executed within the Walls of the Tower.

In the Year 1603, Sir *Walter Raleigh* was arraigned, and condemned, but kept Priſoner in the Tower, (where he wrote his *Hiſtory of the World*) untill the Year 1616, when he was by King *James* I. allowed (upon his earneſt Deſire) to fetch Gold from a certain Mine in *Guiana*, in the *Weſt-Indies*, wherein he miſcarried. After which King *James* gave Way to have the Sentence of Death executed upon him, having firſt been brought to the *King's-Bench* Bar, the 27th of *October*, 1618, and there hearing the Sentence confirmed. From whence he was ſent to the *Gatehouſe*, and from thence next Morning to the Palace-Yard, where a Scaffold was erected, and there he was beheaded, after 14 Years Reprieve; which the World thought very hard of, having been a Perſon of ſuch uncommon Merit.

In the Year 1615, the Lady *Arabella*, a near Relation to King *James* I. having been privately married to Mr. *William Seymour*, the youngeſt Son of the Earl of *Hertford*, they were both committed to the Tower, where the Lady died.

In the ſame Year Sir *Thomas Overbury* was poiſoned in the Tower, for which the Earl of *Somerſet*, and his Lady, were condemned, but moſt ſurprizingly pardoned, when the meaner Inſtruments made uſe of in that Murther, Sir *Gervaſe Elwes*, then Lieutenant of the Tower, Mrs. *Turner*, and divers others, were executed for it.

In the Year 1621, Sir *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, was, for Bribery, diſplaced and committed to the Tower; but after ſome Days enlarged.

In the Year 1625, the Earl of *Arundel*, was committed to the Tower. The Year following the Earl of *Briſtol*.

In the Year 1631, the Earl of *Caſtlehaven* was executed on *Tower-Hill* for horrid Crimes of Incontinency.

In the Year 1640, the Earl of *Strafford* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

In the Year 1641, twelve Biſhops were accuſed by the Houſe of Commons, of High Treaſon, ten of which were committed to the Tower, where they continued about four Months.

In the Year 1642, Sir *Richard Gurney*, Lord Mayor of *London*, was committed to the Tower.

In the Year 1644, Sir *Alexander Carew*, who was Governor of St. *Nicholas* Iſland at *Plymouth*, was tried by a Court Martial, for endeavouring to deliver up the Iſland to the King, and ſentenced to be beheaded, which he was a few Days after, upon *Tower-Hill*. By the ſame Court Martial, Sir *John Hotham*, and his Son, were arraigned, found guilty, and executed in the ſame Place.

In the ſame Year, Dr. *William Laud*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*; his Corpſe was interred at that Time in *Barking* Church, but 19 Years after, was removed to the Chapel of *St. John's* College in *Oxford*.

In the Year 1646, Mr. *John Lilburn* was committed to the Tower.

In

In the Year 1647, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, General of the Parliament Forces, was made Conſtable of the Tower.

In the Year 1648, the Lord *Capel*, being Priſoner in the Tower, made his Eſcape; but on the 2d of *February* was taken at *Lambeth*, being betrayed (by the Waterman that carried him) and ſent back to the Tower; and was beheaded with Duke *Hamilton*, and the Earl of *Holland*, in the *Palace-Yard* at *Weſtminſter*, the 9th of *March* following.

In the Year 1649, *Nov.* 13, Mr. *Walker*, a Parliament Man, and the Author of the *Hiſtory of Independency*, was committed to the Tower, where he died.

In the Year 1651. *March* 29. at Five o'Clock at Night, Capt. *Brown Buſbel* was beheaded under the Scaffold upon *Tower-Hill*, by Order of Parliament; for that he had formerly delivered up to the King *Scarborough* Caſtle.

In the ſame Year, *Aug.* 23. Mr. *Love*, a Preſbyterian Miniſter, and Mr. *Gibons*, were beheaded on *Tower-hill*.

Alſo in the ſame Year, about the Beginning of *November*, Major General *Maſſey*, being very much wounded, ſurrender'd himſelf to the Counteſs of *Stamford*; but the Lord *Grey*, her Son, ſecured and ſent him to *London*; thence he was ſent to the Tower, and ſome Time after made his Eſcape.

In the Year 1653, *Aug.* 20. *John Lilbourn*, being acquitted by his Jury in the *Guildhall*, *London*, was ſent to *Newgate*, and on the 27th of the ſaid Month from thence to the Tower.

In the Year 1655, Colonel *Overton* was committed to the Tower.

And in the ſame Year, *May* 18, three Serjeants at Law, *viz.* *Maynard*, *Treviſden*, and *Windham*, were committed to the Tower. And on the 9th of *June*, the ſame Year, the Lord *Willoughby*, of *Parham*, was committed to the Tower.

In the Year 1656, *Nov.* 1. the Silver that was taken in the *Spaniſh* Galeon was brought into the Tower; and the Marquis of *Baden*, and his Brother, impriſoned in the Tower. And in the ſame Year, *Feb.* 9, *Miles Sundercomb* was brought to his Trial at *Weſtminſter*-Hall, and Sentence of Death paſſed againſt him for Treaſon; and on the 13th he was found dead, being ſaid to have poiſon'd himſelf; but, notwithſtanding that, on the 17th he was drawn at the Horſe's Tail to *Tower-Hill*, where (under the Scaffold) a Hole being digged, he was turned in naked, and a Stake driven through him.

In the Year 1657, *July* 24. Colonel *Edward Saxby* was committed to the Tower, and on the 17th of *Auguſt* following, Mr. *Aſhly* and Mr. *Alanſon* were committed to the ſame Place.

And in the ſame Year, *Jan.* 13. Col. *Saxby* died in the Tower.

In *April* 1658, Dr. *Hewet* was committed to the Tower. And *June* 1. following, he and Mr. *Mordaunt* were brought to their Trials, before a High Court of Juſtice: Mr. *Mordaunt* was acquitted, but Sir *Henry Slingſby* and Dr. *Hewet* received Sentence of Death, and, on the 8th of *June* following, were both beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

In *Aug.* 24 following, the Duke of *Buckingham* was committed to the Tower.

In the Year 1659, *June* 29. the Lady *Mary Howard* was committed to the Tower, and at the ſame Time many other Perſons of Note were ſeized, and ſecured in ſeveral Priſons.

In the ſame Year, Col. *Morley* was made Lieutenant of the Tower, and on the 25th of the ſame Month, Sir *Robert Pye*, and Major *Fincher* were thither committed; and on the 21ſt of *February* following were diſcharged. Alſo on the 15th of *March*, the ſame Year, Biſhop *Wren*, after 18 Years Impriſonment in the Tower, was enlarged.

In the Year 1660, *Jan.* 9. *Lambert* ſubmitted to the Parliament, but was committed to the Tower, from whence on the 9th of *April* he eſcaped; and upon the 21ſt he was proclaimed Traitor,

tor, upon the 22d he was taken by Colonel *Ingoldſby*, near *Daventry*, and on the 24th was brought to *London*, and again committed to the Tower.

In the ſame Year, *June* 25. Sir *John Robinſon*, Knt. and Bart. was made Lieutenant of the Tower by King *Charles* II. ſoon after his Majeſty's happy Reſtoration. On the 16th of *September* following, *Robert Overton* was committed to the Tower for Treaſon.

On the 22d Mr. *John* (ſome Time Sir *John*) *Lentall* was committed to the Tower. On the 23d of *March*, *Zachary Crofton*, Preſbyterian Miniſter, was committed to the Tower for Matters of High Treaſon.

In the Year 1661, on *Monday* the 21ſt of *April*, King *Charles* II. made his Cavalcade from the Tower to *Weſtminſter*, in ſuch a glorious and ſplendid Manner, that it ſeemed to outvie whatſoever had been ſeen before of Gallantry and Riches. In Preparation to which Day's Solemnity, four ſtately and magnificent Triumphant Arches were erected by the City, (according as their Charter obliged them unto, upon ſuch an Occaſion) for His Majeſty, to paſs through the City to his Coronation.

The Firſt of them was erected in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, made after the *Dorick* Order, repreſenting his Majeſty's happy Arrival in *England*.

The Second was a Naval Repreſentation, and was erected in *Cornhill*, near the *Royal Exchange*.

The Third, conſiſting of the *Corinthian* and *Compoſite* Orders, being the Repreſentation of Concord, was erected in *Cheapſide*, near *Woodſtreet* End.

The Fourth, conſiſting of the *Dorick* and *Ionick* Orders, being the Repreſentation of Plenty; this was erected in *Fleetſtreet*, near *White Friars*.

In the ſame Year, *July* 1. the Lord *Mounſon*, Sir *Henry Mildmay*, and Mr. *Robert Wallop*, (three of the King's Judges in the pretended High Court of Juſtice) were brought to the Bar, in the Parliament Houſe, and there ſentenced to be drawn upon Sledges, with Ropes about their Necks, from the Tower to *Tyburn*, and back again to the Tower, which was accordingly executed on the 27th of *Jan.* following.

On the 16th of *March*, the ſame Year, *Miles Corbet*, *John Okey*, and *John Baxſter*, or *Baxſted*, (three other of the King's Judges, who fled) were taken at *Delft* by Sir *George Downing*, and brought Priſoners to the Tower, and on the 16th of *April* following, they received Sentence of Death, and on the 19th of the ſaid Month, they were all three drawn upon Sledges from the Tower to *Tyburn*, and there hanged and quartered.

In the Year 1662, Sir *Henry Vane*, was indicted and found guilty of high Treaſon, and Col. *Lambert*, the like, on the 9th of *June*, and on the 11th both receiv'd Sentence of Death, but *Lambert*'s Execution was reſpited, by Order from His Majeſty, becauſe of his prudent and civil Deportment at his Trial; but on the 14th, Sir *Henry Vane* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

On the 16th of *January* 1662, Mr. *Edward Bagſhaw*, a Miniſter, was committed to the Tower for Treaſonable Deſigns and Practices. Upon the 18th, *Philip Gibbs* was removed from *Newgate* to the Tower: And upon the 26th *Archibald Johnſton* was committed to the Tower, for Crimes of High-Treaſon, and on the 22d of *July* following, was executed at *Edinburgh*, in *Scotland*, upon a Gibbet 22 Feet high.

In the Year 1663, *Abraham Goodman* was committed to the Tower, for attempting to murther the Duke of *Buckingham*.

In the Year 1664, on the 30th of *October*, Sir *Thomas Bludworth* was ſworn Lord Mayor of *London*, at the Outermoſt Gate of the Bulwark, by Sir *John Robinſon*, Lieutenant of the Tower, by Virtue of his Majeſty's Commiſſion for that Purpoſe to him directed.

In the Year 1673, a moſt ſtrange and daring Attempt was made to ſteal the

the Royal Crown and Scepter out of the Tower of *London*, by *Thomas Blood*, and others in Confederacy with him; the Manner of which is thus related by Mr. *Strype*, who ſays, he had it from Mr. *Edwards* himſelf, the Keeper of the Regalia.

About three Weeks before this *Blood* made his Attempt upon the Crown, he came to the Tower in the Habit of a Parſon, with a long Cloak, Caſſock, and Canonical Girdle, and brought a Woman with him, whom he called Wife; altho' in Truth, his Wife was then ſick in *Lancaſhire*. This pretended Wife deſired to ſee the Crown; and having ſeen it feigned to have a Qualm come upon her Stomach, and deſired Mr. *Edwards* (who was Keeper of the Regalia) to ſend for ſome Spirits, who immediately cauſed his Wife to fetch ſome; whereof when ſhe had drunk, ſhe courteouſly invited her up Stairs to repoſe herſelf upon a Bed: Which Invitation ſhe accepted, and ſoon recovered. At their Departure they ſeemed very thankful for this Civility.

About three or four Days after, *Blood* came again to Mrs. *Edwards*, with a Preſent of four Pair of white Gloves from his Wife: And having thus begun the Acquaintance, they made frequent Viſits to improve it: She profeſſing, that ſhe ſhould never ſufficiently acknowledge her Kindneſs.

Having made ſome ſmall Reſpite of his Compliments, he returned again, and ſaid to Mrs. *Edwards*, that his Wife could diſcourſe of nothing but of the Kindneſs of thoſe good People in the Tower. That ſhe had long ſtudied, and at length bethought herſelf of a handſome Way of Requital. You have, ſaid he, a pretty Gentlewoman to your Daughter, and I have a young Nephew who hath two or three Hundred a-year in Land, and is at my Diſpoſal. If your Daughter be free, and you approve of it, I will bring him hither to ſee her, and we will endeavour to make it a Match.

This was eaſily aſſented to by old Mr. *Edwards*, who invited the Parſon to dine with him that Day, and he as readily accepted of the Invitation; who taking upon him to ſay Grace, performed it with great Devotion, and caſting up his Eyes, concluded his long winded Grace, with a hearty Prayer for the King, Queen, and Royal Family. After Dinner he went up to ſee the Rooms, and ſeeing a handſome Caſe of Piſtols hang there, he expreſſed a great Deſire to buy them to preſent to a young Lord who was his Neighbour. That was his Pretence, but his Purpoſe, probably, was to diſarm the Houſe againſt the Time that he intended to put his Deſign in Execution.

At his Departure, which was with a Canonical Benediction of the good Company, he appointed a Day and an Hour to bring his young Nephew to his Miſtreſs, and it was that very Day that he made his Attempt, *viz.* the 9th of *May*, about Seven in the Morning, in the Year 1673.

The old Man was got up ready to receive his Gueſt, and the Daughter had put herſelf into her beſt Dreſs to entertain her Gallant; when, behold Parſon *Blood*, with three more, came to the Jewel-Houſe, all armed with Rapier-Blades in their Canes, and every one a Dagger, and a Pair of Pocket-Piſtols. Two of his Companions enter'd in with him, and the third ſtaid at the Door, it ſeems, for a Watch. The Daughter thought it not modeſt for her to come down till ſhe was called, but ſhe ſent the Maid to take a View of the Company, and to bring her a Deſcription of the Perſon of her Gallant. The Maid conceiv'd that he was the intended Bridegroom, who ſtaid at the Door, becauſe he was the Youngeſt of the Company, and returned to her young Miſtreſs with the Character ſhe formed of his Perſon.

Blood told Mr. *Edwards*, that they would not go up Stairs, till his Wife came, and deſired him to ſhew his Friends the Crown to paſs the Time till then; as ſoon as they were enter'd the Room, where the Crown was kept,

and

and the Door, as uſual, was ſhut behind them, they threw a Cloak over the old Man's Head, and clapp'd a Gag into his Mouth, which was a great Plug of Wood, with a ſmall Hole in the Middle to take Breath at; this was faſten'd on with a waxed Leather, which went round his Neck. At the ſame Time they faſten'd an Iron Hook to his Noſe, that no Sound might paſs from him that Way neither.

When they had thus ſecured him from crying out, they told him, that their Reſolution was to have the Crown, Globe, and Sceptre; and that if he would quietly ſubmit to it, they would ſpare his Life, otherwiſe he was to expect no Mercy. He thereupon forced himſelf to make all the Noiſe that poſſibly he could, to be heard above: Then they knocked him down with a wooden Mallet, and told him, that if he would lie quietly they would ſpare his Life; but if not, upon the next Attempt to diſcover them, they would kill him, and pointed three Daggers at his Breaſt. But he ſtrained himſelf to make the greater Noiſe. Whereupon they gave him nine or ten Strokes more upon the Head with the Mallet, for ſo many Bruiſes were found upon the Skull, and ſtabbed him into the Belly.

Whereat the poor Man, almoſt Eighty Years of Age, fell and lay ſome Time entranced; one of them kneeled on the Ground to try if he breathed, and not perceiving any Breath come from him, ſaid, *He is dead I'll warrant him.* Mr. *Edwards*, came a little to himſelf, heard theſe Words, and conceived it beſt for him to be ſo thought, and lay quietly.

Then one of them, named *Parrot*, put the Globe into his Breeches. *Blood* held the Crown under his Cloak. The Third was deſigned to file the Sceptre in two (becauſe too long to carry) and when filed, it was to be put into a Bag brought for that Purpoſe.

But before this could be done, young Mr. *Edwards* (Son of the old Gentleman) who had attended upon Sir *John Talbot* into *Flanders*, and upon his firſt Landing in *England*, was with Sir *John*'s Leave, come away Poſt to ſee his old Father, chanced to arrive at the very Inſtant that this was acting, and coming to the Door, the Perſon that ſtood Centinel for the reſt, aſked him with whom he would ſpeak; he made Anſwer, he belonged to the Houſe. But young *Edwards* perceiving, by his Queſtion, that he himſelf was a Stranger, told him, that if he had any Buſineſs with his Father, he would go and acquaint him with it, and ſo went up, where he was welcomed by his Mother, Wife and Siſter.

In the mean Time, the Centinel gave Notice of the Son's Arrival, and they forthwith haſted away with the Crown and Globe, but left the Sceptre, not having Time to file it. The old Man recovering himſelf got upon his Legs, pulled off the Gag (for they concluded him dead, and ſurpriz'd with the Son's unexpected Arrival, had omitted to tie his Hands behind him) and cried out, Treaſon, Murther.

The Daughter, hearing him, haſted down, and, ſeeing her Father thus wounded, ran out upon the *Tower-Hill*, and cried Treaſon! *The Crown is ſtolen!* This gave the firſt Alarm, and *Blood* and *Parrot*, making more than ordinary Haſte, were obſerved to jog each other with their Elbows as they went, which cauſed them to be ſuſpected and purſued.

By this Time young Mr. *Edwards*, and Captain *Beckman*, upon the Cry of their Siſter, were come down, and left their Father, likewiſe, to run after the Villains, but they were advanced beyond the Main-Guard, and the Alarm being given ſo loudly, to the Warder at the Draw-Bridge, he put himſelf in a Poſture to ſtop them. *Blood* came up firſt, and diſcharged a Piſtol at him; but the Powder, or Fear, made him fall to the Ground, whereby they got ſafe to the little Ward-Houſe-Gate, where one *Sill*, who had been a Soldier under *Cromwell*, ſtood Centinel, who, altho' he ſaw the Warder ſhot, made no

no Reſiſtance. By whoſe Cowardice, or Treachery, the Villains got over that Draw-Bridge, and through the Outward Gate upon the Wharf, and made all poſſible Haſte towards their Horſes, which attended at St. *Catharine*'s Gate, called the *Iron* Gate, crying themſelves, as they ran, *Stop the Rogues.* And they were by all thought innocent, he being in that grave Canonical Habit, till Captain *Beckman* got up to them: *Blood* diſcharged his ſecond Piſtol at Captain *Beckman*'s Head, but, he ſtooping down, avoided the Shot, and ſeized upon the Rogue, who had the Crown under his Cloak, yet had *Blood* the Impudence, altho' he ſaw himſelf a Priſoner, to ſtruggle a long while for the Crown, and, when it was wreſted from him, ſaid, *It was a gallant Attempt, how unſucceſsful ſoever, for it was for a Crown.*

A Servant belonging to Captain *Sherburn*, ſeized upon *Parrot*, before *Blood* was taken.

There was ſuch a Conſternation in all Men, and ſo much Confuſion in the Purſuit, that it was a Wonder ſome innocent Perſons had not ſuffered for the Guilty. For young *Edwards* overtaking one that was bloody in the Skuffle, and ſuppoſing him to be one of thoſe, who had murthered his Father, was going to run him through, had not Captain *Beckman*, cried, *Hold, he is none of them.*

And as Captain *Beckman* made more than ordinary Haſte in the Purſuit, the Guards were going to fire at him, ſuppoſing him to be one of the Rogues, but one of them, who by good Fortune, knew him, cried out, *Forbear; He is a Friend.*

Blood and *Parrot* being both ſeized, as hath been ſaid, *Hunt*, *Blood*'s Son-in-Law, leaped on his Horſe, with two more of the Conſpirators, and rid far away; but a Cart ſtanding empty in the Street, chanced to turn ſhort, and *Hunt* run his Head againſt a Pole that ſtuck out; but he recovering his Legs, and putting his Foot in the Stirrup, a Cobler running to enquire after the Diſaſter, ſaid, *This is* Tom Hunt, *who was in that Bloody Attempt upon the Perſon of the Duke of* Ormond: *Let us ſecure him.* A Conſtable, being accidentally there, ſeized him upon that Affirmation, and carried him before Juſtice *Smith*; who, upon his confident Denial of himſelf to be *Hunt*, was about to let him go; but the Hue and Cry coming, that the Crown was taken out of the Tower, he was committed to ſafe Cuſtody.

Young *Edwards* propoſed to Lieutenant *Rainsford*, to mount ſome of his Soldiers upon the Horſes that were left, and ſend them to follow the reſt that eſcaped; but he bad him follow himſelf, if he would; it was his Buſineſs: And led the Fellows Horſes into the Tower, as forfeited to the Lieutenant.

Hunt (as has been ſaid) was Son-in-Law to *Blood*, and trained up in his Practices.

Parrot was a Silk-Dyer in *Southwark*; and in the Rebellion had been Major General *Harriſon*'s Lieutenant.

Blood was the Son of a Blackſmith in *Ireland*; a Fellow that thought ſmall Villanies below him. One of his virtuous Comrades, having received Sentence of Death in *Yorkſhire* for ſome Crime, he was reſcued out of the Hands of the Sheriff's Men, as they were leading him to the Gallows. He, with others, laid a Deſign in *Ireland*, to ſurprize the Caſtle of *Dublin*, and the Magazine therein, and to uſurp the Government: But being diſcovered by the Duke of *Ormond*, the Night before the intended Execution, ſome of them were apprehended, and ſuffered as Traitors; whoſe Death *Blood*, and the reſt of the ſurviving Rogues, bound themſelves by ſolemn Oath, to revenge upon the Duke's Perſon. This occaſioned his third Enterprize: For he, with five or ſix more of his Aſſociates, (whereof *Hunt* was one) well mounted, came one Night up to his Coach Side, before he came to his own Gate, dwelling then at *Albemarle* Houſe, took him out of his Coach, forced him up behind

behind one of the Horſemen, and were riding away with him as far as *Berkely* Houſe; where the Duke threw himſelf off the Horſe with the Villain, who had tied the Duke faſt to him. The reſt turned back, diſcharging two Piſtols at the Duke; but taking their Aim in the Dark, miſſed him: By this Time the Neighbourhood was alarmed, and the Rogues having Work enough to ſave themſelves, rid for it, and got away.

It was no ſmall Diſrepute to that helliſh Contriver amongſt his Comrades, to fail in a Project which he had laid ſo ſure, and repreſented to them ſo eaſy to be effected: Therefore, to redeem his Credit with them, he entered immediately upon the Contrivance of another, that ſhould fully recompence all former Miſcarriages, with an infallible Proſpect of Gain, and the Reputation of a daring Villany; which was that of Sharing the *Regalia*.

In the robuſteous Struggle for the Crown, as was ſhewed before, the great Pearl and a fair Diamond fell off, and were loſt for a-while, with ſome other ſmaller Stones: But the Pearl was found by *Catharine Maddox* (a poor Sweeping-Woman to one of the Warders) and the Diamond by a Barber's Apprentice; and both faithfully reſtored. Other ſmaller Stones were by ſeveral Perſons picked up, and brought in. The fair Ballas Ruby belonging to the Sceptre, was found in *Parrot*'s Pocket: So that not any conſiderable Thing was wanting, the Crown only was bruiſed and ſent to be repaired.

Young Mr. *Edwards* went preſently to Sir *Gilbert Talbot*, and gave him an Account of all that had paſſed; who inſtantly went to the King, and acquainted his Majeſty with it. His Majeſty commanded him to make Haſte to the Tower, to enquire how Matters ſtood; to take the Examination of *Blood*, and the reſt; and to return and report all to him. Sir *Gilbert* accordingly went and found the Priſoners, whoſe Wounds had been already dreſſed, with their Keepers in the *White-Tower*. *Blood* lay in a Corner, dogged and lowring, and wou'd not give a Word in Anſwer to any one Queſtion.

His Majeſty was in the mean Time perſuaded by ſome about him to hear the Examination himſelf; and the Priſoners were forthwith ſent for to *Whitehall*. Nothing but that could poſſibly have ſaved *Blood* from the Gallows; but that which ought to have been his ſurer Condemnation, proved to be his Safety. For all Men concluding, that none but thoſe who had the Courage to venture upon ſuch a daring Villany, as that of the Crown, could be guilty of the Practice upon a Peer of that Magnitude, as was the Duke of *Ormond*; eſpecially the Parliament than ſitting. Amongſt other Queſtions, therefore, it was thought fit to interrogate him, Whether he had not a Hand in that Aſſault? For the Authors of it were as yet altogether in the Dark.

Blood, as if he had valued himſelf upon the Action, and poſſibly ſuſpecting that the King might have made ſome Diſcovery of it already, without any manner of Scruple or Heſitation, confeſſed he had. It was then aſked him, Who his Aſſociates were? He anſwered, That he would never betray a Friend's Life; nor ever deny a Guilt, in Defence of his own. It was next aſked him, What Provocation he had to make ſo bold an Aſſault upon the Duke of *Ormond?* He ſaid, The Duke had taken away his Eſtate, and executed ſome of his Friends; and that he and many others had engaged themſelves by ſolemn Oath to revenge it.

And leſt any of his audacious Villanies ſhold leſſen the Romances of his Life, by lying conceal'd in his Examination about the Crown, he voluntarily confeſſed to the King, that he had been engaged in a Deſign to kill his Majeſty with a Carbine, from out of the Reeds by the *Thames* Side, above *Batterſea*, where he often went to ſwim. That the Cauſe of this Reſolution in himſelf, and others, was, his Majeſty's Severity over the Conſciences of the God'y,

Godly, in ſuppreſſing the Freedom of their Religious Aſſemblies. That when he had taken his Stand in the Reeds for that Purpoſe, his Heart was checked with an Awe of Majeſty, and he did not only himſelf relent, but diverted the reſt of his Aſſociates from the Deſign.

He told his Majeſty, That he had, by theſe his Confeſſions, laid himſelf ſufficiently open to the Law; and he might reaſonably expect the utmoſt Rigor of it; for which he was (without much Concern of his own) prepared: But he ſaid withal, That the Matter would not be of that Indifference to his Majeſty, inaſmuch as there were Hundreds of his Friends yet undiſcovered, who were all bound to each other by the indiſpenſible Oaths of Conſpirators, to revenge the Death of any of the Fraternity, upon thoſe who ſhould bring them to Juſtice, which would expoſe his Majeſty, and all his Miniſters, to the daily Fear and Expectation of a Maſſacre: But on the other Side, if his Majeſty would ſpare the Lives of a few, he might oblige the Hearts of many, who (as they had been ſeen to do daring Miſchiefs) would be as bold, if received into Pardon and Favour, to perform eminent Services for the Crown: And he pretended ſuch an Intereſt and Sway amongſt the Fanaticks, to diſpoſe them to their Fidelity, as though he had been their choſen General, and had them all entered in his Muſter-Roll.

In ſhort, *Blood*, and his Aſſociates, were not only pardoned, and ſet free, but the Arch-Villain himſelf had 500 *l.* a-year, ſettled upon him in *Ireland*, and was admitted into all the Privacy and Intimacy of the Court. Mr. *Edwards* had a Grant of 200 *l.* and his Son of 100 *l.*

The famous *Andrew Marvel*, at the Time this Buſineſs happened, gives the the following ſhort Account of it, in a Letter to a Friend.

"One *Blud*, (ſo he writes his Name) outlawed for a Plot to take *Dublin* Caſtle, and who ſeized on the Duke of *Ormond* here laſt Year, and might have killed him, a moſt bold, and yet ſober, Fellow, ſome Months ago, ſeized the Crown and Sceptre in the Tower, took them away, and, if he had killed the Keeper, might have carried them clear off. He being taken, aſtoniſhed the King and Court, with the Generoſity and Wiſdom of his Anſwers. He, and all his Accomplices, for his Sake, are diſcharged by the King, to the Wonder of all."

In the Year 1677, the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earl of *Saliſbury*, the Earl of *Shaftſbury*, and the Lord *Wharton*, were committed to the Tower, for propoſing a Queſtion in the Houſe, about the Legality of the Parliament, which might raiſe Doubts and Jealouſies, it was ſaid, in the Minds of the King's Subjects. This Commitment was oppoſed by ſeveral Lords, who apprehended that it might prejudice the Freedom of Debate. The Earl of *Shaftſbury* continued in the Tower above a Year; but the other three, upon making their Submiſſion, were ſooner diſcharged.

In the Year 1678, the Earl of *Powis*, Viſcount *Stafford*, the Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, the Lord *Petres*, and the Lord *Bellaſis*, were committed to the Tower, being accuſed of the Popiſh-Plot.

In the Year 1679, the Earl of *Danby* was committed to the Tower by the Houſe of Lords; but ſoon after pleaded the King's Pardon at the Bar of the ſaid Houſe.

In the Year 1680, on the 29th of *December*, the Lord *Stafford* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

In the Year 1611, the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, being accuſed of Treaſonable Practices, was again committed to the Tower; but when he was to be brought on his Trial, the Jury returned the Bill *Ignoramus*.

In the Year 1682. the Lord *Ruſſel*, eldeſt Son of tho Earl of *Bedford*, was committed to the Tower for High Treaſon; of which being brought in Guilty upon his Trial, he was condemned,

demned, and ſoon after executed in *Lincoln's-Inn-fields*.

The Earl of *Eſſex*, having been accuſed of being concerned in the ſame Conſpiracy, was, quickly after the Diſcovery, committed to the Tower; where, on the ſame Day that the Lord *Ruſſel* was tried, he was found with his Throat cut; but whether by himſelf, or any Body elſe, has been the Occaſion of ſome Diſpute.

On the 7th of *December* 1693, Colonel *Algernoon Sidney* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

In the Year 1685, *James* Duke of *Monmouth* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*. When he went to the Scaffold he was attended by a very ſtrong Guard, who, it is ſaid, had Orders to ſhoot him, if any Attempt had been made of a Reſcue, as had been talked of. The Executioner, at the Block, was in very great Diſorder, trembling all over, and gave him at firſt only a ſlight Stroke, at which he turned and looked at him; then the Duke laid himſelf down again, and the Headſman gave him two Strokes more, but then threw down the Ax, and cried out, *That he could not go on*; but the Sheriff, with Threats, obliged him to take it up again; and ſo, at two Strokes more his Head was taken off.

In the Year 1688, Dr. *Sancroft*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſix other Biſhops, *viz.* Dr. *Lloyd*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*; Dr. *Kenn*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*; Dr. *Turner*, Biſhop of *Ely*; Dr. *Lake*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*; Dr. *White*, Biſhop of *Peterborough*; and Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*, were committed to the Tower. The Court expecting ſome Diſturbance upon this Occaſion, had ordered that they ſhould be carried thither by Water; but the People ran in Crowds to the River Side, to wait their coming; and filled the Banks of the *Thames*, by which they were to paſs, and expreſſed all the Tranſports that Love, Compaſſion, and Rage, could beget. They were ſoon after brought to their Trial, and acquitted.

In the ſame Year the Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* was committed to the Tower, where he died, as ſome ſay, of Grief, others ſay, of drinking Strong-Liquors, but more likely of the Stone. This Gentleman had, by his Cruelty, render'd himſelf ſo very odious, that it was with much Difficulty they could ſecure him, as they were bringing him to the Tower, from the Fury of the Populace, who threatned to tear him to Pieces. He was taken in a Sailor's Habit, in a little Houſe in *Wapping*, where he had concealed himſelf, in order to make his Eſcape to *Hamburgh*.

In the Year 1696, Sir *John Fenwick*, who was concerned in the Plot to aſſaſſinate King *William* III. was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

In the Year 1709, the Lord *Griffin*, committed for High Treaſon, died in the Tower. A Scaffold was erected upon *Tower-Hill* for his Execution, where it long continued, the Queen reprieving him from Time to Time, till his Death.

In the Year 1716, *James*, Earl of *Derwentwater*; *William*, Lord *Widdrington*; *William*, Earl of *Nithſdale*; *George*, Earl of *Wintoun*: *Robert* Earl of *Carnwarth*; *William*, Viſcount *Kenmure*, and *William*, Lord *Nairn*, were committed to the Tower. They were all tried, and found Guilty of High Treaſon, but only the Earl of *Derwentwater*, and the Lord *Kenmure*, were beheaded; the Earl of *Nithſdale*, who was likewiſe order'd to be executed at the ſame Time, having found Means to eſcape out of the Tower, in Womens Apparel, the Night before.

In the Year 1722, *Francis*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and *Chriſtopher Layer*, Eſq; were committed to the Tower for High Treaſon; the latter was condemned and executed for the ſame at *Tyburn*; and the Biſhop, by an Act to inflict Pains and Penalties, was baniſhed the Kingdom, and died in Exile.

In the Year 1733, the Broad Pieces were called in at the Tower, and exchanged; purſuant to Royal Proclamation.

In

In the Month of *February* 1734. Mr. *Kelly*, who was ccommitted to the Tower, at the ſame Time, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* was, found Means to make his Eſcape, and leave the Kingdom.

Mr. *Plunket*, who was committed with Mr. *Kelly*, died ſome Time after, ſince which Time there has been no State-Priſoner in the Tower.

The Tower of *London* is not only a Jail for Priſoners, but a ſtong Fort, or Citadel, to defend or command the City; a Royal Palace for Aſſemblies and Treaties: It is the Treaſury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the Crown; the great Archive which preſerves all the antient Records of the Courts of Juſtice at *Weſtminſter*: It is the Place or the Royal Mint and Coinage of Gold and Silver; and is the chief Magazine, or Arſenal, of the whole Land, for Martial Proviſions.

SECT. XV.

Of the Line, Batteries, &c. Time of opening and ſhutting the Gates.

THE Line is a narrow, neat, pav'd Way juſt within the Battlements of the Wall which ſurrounds the Tower; upon this Line, which is about half a Mile in Compaſs, are four Batteries which by Means thereof have an eaſy Communication one with another.

The firſt Entrance upon the Line is juſt beyond *Traitor's Bridge*, where is a clean pav'd Walk about 70 Yards long, call'd the *Ladies Walk*, becauſe 'tis much frequented by the fair Sex in Summer Evenings; On the left hand is a pleaſant Row of ſhady Trees extending from the one End to the other; and on the right, the Wall which encompaſſeth the Tower; over which is a delightful Proſpect of the River of *Thames*, with the Ships, Boats, *&c.* paſſing up and down, as alſo of the Wharf belonging to the Tower on which are planted 61 large Iron Cannons.

At the farther End of the *Ladies Walk* you deſcend the Steps, and going on a little way you aſcend the Line again, where preſently you come to the firſt ſix Gun Battery, which commands the River to the South; here ſtands a Centinel, as there does likewiſe at each of the other Batteries.

A few Yards from this Battery, at the South Corner of the Eaſt End of the Tower, you come to the ſecond ſix Gun Battery, which has likewiſe a Command of the River. This is call'd the *Devil's Battery*.

From this Battery, at about two hundred Yards Diſtance, you come to a ſpacious, ſtrong, Stone Battery, where there are eight large Iron Cannon mounted. This Battery is at the North Corner of the Eaſt End of the Tower.—From thence you paſs on to the fourth Battery where there are ſix Guns, which point towards the North. The Guns are fir'd from all theſe Batteries, and from thoſe alſo of the Wharf on ſome particular rejoicing days, ſuch as the King's birth day, being the 30th of *October*, and his Return from abroad; and from the Wharf alone, on all other Royal Holidays, and likewiſe as often as his Majeſty goes to the Parliament Houſe, and on the 29th of *May*, 5th of *November*, &c.

The White Tower is a large Magazine, or vaſt Storehouſe, fill'd with prodigious Numbers of various Kinds of Inſtruments of War: The Vaults, which perhaps are the largeſt and fineſt in all the World, are fill'd with Salt Petre, in Bags for the making of Gun-Powder: Upon the firſt Floor is ſeveral ſpacious Rooms; one of which is a Small Armoury for the Sea Service for ten thouſand Men. Which Arms are of various Sorts, very curious, and laid up in beautiful Order.

In another Room are a Multitude of fine Cloſets, Preſſes and Lockers, all fill'd with an almoſt incredible Number of Tools for the War Service. As to Gun-Powder there is but little kept in this Place, only ſo much as will ſerve for the Uſe of the Garriſon. This Tow-

er has three very high Stories, and upon the Top of all fine Leads, and what is ſurprizing, Water, from the *Thames*, is forc'd, by an Engine to the Top of this lofty Tower, where it fills a Ciſtern of about ſeven Feet deep, nine broad and about ſixty Feet in length being the biggeſt that I ever ſaw or heard of.

The Walls of this ſtrong Tower, are at the Ground Floor one and twenty Feet thick; at the ſecond about ſixteen Feet, and at the third about ſeven thick. At the South-ſide of this *White-Tower* is a Room, formerly a Chapple, where are kept the ancient Records of this Nation.

At half an hour after nine o'clock at Night the Bell on the Top of the Governor's Houſe rings to warn the Inhabitants and others, to go out or come in to the Garriſon as their Affairs may require: At the ſame time the Drum beats over the Spur-guard, at the Enterance into the Tower, to give Notice to the Soldiers who are abſent from Duty to come in, likewiſe at ten o'clock the Tattoo beats go to bed Tom, from the main Guard, which is at the Weſt ſide of the *White-Tower*, quite round the Tower to the Place from whence they ſet out.

At Eleven o'Clock, which is the Hour they lock up the Gates, both in Winter and Summer, the Yeoman Porter calls a Serjeant and a File of Men to attend the Keys to lock up the *Royal-Tower*; who proceed with him to the Spur-guard or outer Gates, which being ſecur'd, they go back to the Main Guard, where the Yeoman Porter cries *God bleſs the King*, the Guard who are drawn up in Order, anſwer *Amen*, from thence they go to the Governor's Houſe where they lodge the Keys, and after which no Perſon, upon any Account whatſoever can either go out or come into the Tower, till next Morning when the ſame Ceremony is again obſerv'd in the opening the Gates, in the Summer at half an hour after Five, and in the Winter at Seven.

About half an Hour after Nine, before they lock up the Tower, one of the Warders with a Guard of Soldiers upon Duty locks up the Gates upon the Wharf, and drawing up the Draw-Bridge, locks the Gate which leads to it, and ſo retires into the Tower, after which no Perſon can go out or come in.

SECT. XVI.

Of the Lions, &c. in the Tower.

THE wild Creatures are kept in ſtrong Dens, which are made in two Rooms; the lower has ſtrong thick Bars of Wood, the upper, Iron: In one of which the Keeper ſecures the Creature, whilſt the other is clean'd.

There is a fine Maiden Lioneſs, ſhe is about 14 Years old: Her Name is *Jenny*. There is alſo another Lioneſs, called *Phillis*; a He-Lion, named *Marco*, Conſort to *Phillis*. He has Majeſty in his Countenance that ſtrikes an Awe in the Beholders; a graceful Mane, of thick, long, ſhagg'd Hair, ornaments his ſtrong Neck and Shoulders: He has a huge Head, and a prodigious wide Mouth, with frightful Teeth; his Eyes are red, fiery, and ſunk deep in his Head; his Noſe is very large, with wide Neſtrils; both his Sight and Smelling are very ſharp; his big-ſinew'd Legs and Thighs are ſtrong, like Bars of Iron; and his Claws, like Hooks; five of which he has upon each Foot before, and four on thoſe behind, ſheath'd like a Cat's; with which he ſtrikes and catches his Prey like that Animal. His roaring Voice is terrible. This Royal Pair have bred ſeveral young ones, the three laſt were brought forth on the 19th of *June* 1740. The Lioneſs is leſſer than the Lion, and has no Mane, her Body being ſmoother and ſleeker; the Colour of them both are the ſame, which is a Dun, inclining to a pale Yellow, with a darkiſh Caſt on the Surface.

The Leopard is about Eight Years old, and was brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*: This is a very beautiful Creature,

ture, of a yellow Colour, finely marked with thick Spots. It is much ſmaller than any of the Lions or Tigers that are here, nor does it ſeem ſo fierce.

The next is a Panther. The Hair of this Creature is ſhort and moſſy, and of a bright Yellow, beautifully mark'd with round black Spots, like the Leopard's, but not quite ſo full. 'Tis in Size, Shape, and Colour, very like the Leopard. This Creature is ſaid to be of a fiercer Nature than the Leopard, more greedy of Blood, very ſwift, and catches her Prey by leaping upon it ſuddenly.

The next are a He and She Tiger; they are kept together in one Den, and have had ſeveral Litters of Whelps. They have been in the Tower about ten Years. They are mark'd with round Spots, like the Leopard; the Tiger is ſhaped very much like the Lioneſs, only ſomewhat leſſer, and has a ſhorter Neck; but is bigger than either Leopard or Panther. Its Colour and Spots reſemble the Leopard's; but they have not near ſo many, nor are they ſo bright and beautiful.

There is likewiſe a Racoon, chain'd in the Yard, where it has a wooden Hutch or Box, like a Fox's, to run into when it is minded. It is about the Size of the Fox, has a thick Fur on his Back, Sides, *&c.* of a dark, grizly Colour, with a thick buſhy Tail.

The next are two Vultures, in ſeperate wooden Cages: The firſt has been in the Tower 20 Years, and the ſecond about ſix. They are both of a Colour, which is that of the Dove; but their Size is bigger than that of an Eagle. Their Beaks are large, and crooked at the End; their Necks, for the moſt part bare of Feathers. The Craw of the Vulture hangs down like a Bag before the Stomach, or Breaſt; under the Throat it has a Space of about an Hand's Breadth, cloathed rather with Hairs, like to thoſe of a Calf, than Feathers; and the Inſide of the Wings are cover'd with a ſoft Fleece of Down, which is peculiar to the Vulture alone, among Birds of Prey.

There are two Eagles in ſeperate Cages; they have been in the Tower 30 Years. They are of a dark brown Colour, almoſt black, unleſs on the Top of their Heads, Pinions of their Wings, *&c.* which are of a bright reddiſh Brown.

In another Part of the Lions Tower are the following wild Creatures:

1. A Lion called, Young Prince *Nero*, of two Years old, bred here: He has a fine ſhock'd Mane, and is really a beautiful Creature.

2. A Lioneſs, 13 Years old, bred likewiſe here. This is the fierceſt Beaſt in the Tower.

3. A young He Tiger, bred alſo in the Tower.

4. A Porcupine in an Iron Cage. This is one of the ſtrangeſt Animals in the World; its Back, Sides and Tail, are guarded with ſtrong Quills, each a Foot and a half long, all pointed as ſharp as Needles, and ſpotted with Black and White: Theſe the Creature draws up all together, that they look like ſo many Half-Pikes; and ſtand ſo diſtinct, that the Skin of the Beaſt may be ſeen between each; and then ſuddenly ſtrikes them all back with great Force, as if they went with a ſtrong Spring; turning herſelf about at the ſame Time, every Way, to come at her Enemy. Her Head, Belly, and Legs are without Quills: Nature therefore, to ſupply that Defect, has arm'd her with very ſtrong Teeth. The Body of this Animal is about two Foot long, and one high; but it ſets up its Quills a Foot and a half higher. Its Feet are exactly like a Bear's: It makes a Noiſe like the Snorting of a Horſe, and the Grunting of a Hog. Its Head is very much like a Pig's, and its Mouth like a Hare's.

5. A large old Ape, which at Command does ſeveral diverting Tricks.

6. An uncommon large, beautiful Bird, called *Warwoven*, or *King of the Vawous*. It was brought hither in *Sept.* 1739, and was a Preſent from his

Grace the Duke of *Montagu*. It is ſomewhat leſſer than the Eagle.

7. There are three young Lions, which were whelp'd on the 19th Day of *June* 1740.

SECT. XVII.

Of the Antient Towers, *and* Caſtles, *that have been in and about the City of* London.

THE next Tower to that of *London* was the Tower on *London*-Bridge, at the North End of the Draw-Bridge, which was began to be built in the Year 1426: *John Rainwell*, Mayor of *London*, laid one of the firſt Corner Stones in the Foundation of it. The other three were laid by the Sheriffs and Bridge-Maſters. Upon every one of theſe four Stones was in *Roman* Letters, the Word IHESUS; which Stones Mr. *Stow* afterwards ſaw depoſited in the Bridge Store-Houſe, when this Tower was new built of Timber.

This Gate and Tower was at firſt ſtrongly built of Stone, and ſo continued till the Year 1577, when, being much decayed, it was began to be pull'd down, and the Traitors Heads thereon, were removed, and ſet on the Tower over the Gate at the Bridge-Foot, towards *Southwark*. When it was thus pulled down, a new Foundation was drawn, and Sir *John Langley*, Lord Mayor, laid the firſt Stone, in the Preſence of the Sheriffs and Bridge-Maſters. In the Year 1579, this new Tower was finiſhed, a beautiful and chargeable Piece of Work, all above the Bridge being of Timber. This is the *Nonſuch* Houſe, ſpoken of in *Chap.* VIII. *p.* 142.

There was another Tower on *London*-Bridge, over the Gate, at the South End, towards *Southwark*. This Gate, with the Tower thereon, and two Arches of the Bridge, fell down in the Year 1436; but no Man, as it happened, was Hurt thereby. Towards Re-building it, many liberal Citizens gave large Sums of Money.

William Fitz-Stephen ſaith, In the Weſt Part of this City were two moſt ſtrong Caſtles; and *Gervaſius Tilbury*, in the Reign of *Henry* II. ſaith, Two Caſtles were built, with Walls and Ramparts, whereof one was in Right of Poſſeſſion *Baynard*'s; the other the Barons of *Mountfitchet*. The firſt of theſe Caſtles, Banking on the River *Thames*, was called *Baynard's-Caſtle*, from *Baynard*, a Nobleman, who came in with *William* the Conqueror, and then built it. He died in the Reign of *William Rufus*; after whoſe Deceaſe *Geffrey Baynard* ſucceeded; and then *William Baynard*, in the Year 1111, who, by Forfeiture for Felony, loſt his Barony of *Little-Dunmow*, and King *Henry* gave it wholly to *Robert Fitz-Richard*, the Son of *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, and to his Heirs, together with the Honour of *Baynard*'s *Caſtle*. This *Robert* married *Maude de Sent-Licio*, Lady of *Bradham*, and dying in the Year 1134, was buried at St. *Neot*'s, by *Richard* Earl of *Clare*. *Walter*, his Son, ſucceeded him, and married *Matilda de Becham*, after whoſe Deceaſe, he married *Matilda*, the Daughter and Co-heir of *Richard de Lucy*, on whom he begat *Robert*, and others. He died in the Year 1198, and was buried at *Dunmow*; to him ſucceeded *Robert Fitz-Water*, a valiant Knight.

About the Year 1213, there aroſe a great Contention betwixt King *John* and his Barons, on Account of *Matilda*, called *The Fair*, a Daughter of the aforeſaid *Robert Fitz-Water*, whom the King unlawfully loved, but could not obtain; whereupon, and for other Cauſes of the like Sort, there enſued a War throughout the Realm. The Barons being received into *London*, did not only baniſh the ſaid *Fitz-Water*, among others, out of the Realm, but alſo cauſed his Caſtle, called *Baynard's-Caſtle*, and his other Houſes, to be demoliſhed. After this a Meſſenger was ſent to *Matilda the Fair*, about the King's Suit, but ſhe not conſenting to it, was poiſoned. *Robert Fitz-Water* being then gone, with others, into *France*, and ſome went into *Scotland*.

In

In the Year 1214, King *John* being in *France* with a great Army, a Truce was made between the two Kings of *England* and *France*, for five Years. There being a River, or Arm of the Sea, between the two Armies, a Knight among the *Engliſh* called out to thoſe on the other Side, to challenge any one among them to come and take a Juſt or two with him; whereupon, without any Delay, *Robert Fitz-Water*, who was on the *French* Side, ferried over, and got on Horſe-back, without any one to help him, and ſhewed himſelf ready to the Face of this Challenger, whom at the firſt Courſe he ſtruck ſo violently with his great Spear, that Horſe and Man fell to the Ground; and when his Spear was broken, he went back again to the King of *France*. King *John* ſeeing this, cry'd out, *By God's Tooth*, his uſual Oath, *he were a King indeed who had ſuch a Knight*. The Friends of *Robert*, hearing theſe Words, kneeled down, and ſaid, *O King! He is your Knight: It is* Robert Fitz-Water. Whereupon, he was ſent for the next Day, and reſtored to the King's Favour; by which Means a Peace was concluded, *Fitz-Water* was reſtored to his Eſtates, and had Leave given him to repair his Caſtle of *Baynard*, and other Caſtles.

In the Year 1216, the firſt of *Henry* III. the Caſtle of *Hertford*, being delivered to *Lewis* the *French* King, and the Barons of *England*, *Robert Fitz-Water* deſired to have it, becauſe the Keeping thereof did antiently of Right belong to him; but was anſwered by *Lewis*, "That *Engliſhmen* were not worthy to have ſuch Places in Keeping, becauſe they betray'd their own Lord, *&c.*"

This *Robert* died in the Year 1234, and was buried at *Dunmow*, and *Walter* his Son ſucceeded him. This Barony of *Baynard*, was in the Ward of King *Henry*, during the Non-age of another *Robert Fitz-Water*, who in the Year 1289, married *Ælianor*, Daughter and Heir to the Earl of *Ferrers*.

On the 12th of *March*, 1303, the ſaid *Robert Fitz-Water*, did acknowledge his Service to the City for his Caſtle of *Baynard*, before Sir *John Blunt*, Mayor of *London*; and ſwore upon the Evangeliſts, That he would be true to the Liberties thereof, and maintain the ſame to his Power, and keep the Counſel of the ſame, *&c.*

The Rights *that belonged to* Robert Fitz-Water, *Chaſtilian and Banner-Bearer of* London, *Lord of* Wodeham, *were theſe:*

THE ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs, ought to be, and are chief Banners of *London*, in Fee for the Chaſtiliary, which he and his Anceſtors had by *Caſtle-Baynard*, in the ſaid City. In Time of War, the ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs ought to ſerve the City, in Manner as followeth; that is,

The ſaid *Robert* ought to come, he being the Twentieth Man of Arms on Horſeback, covered with Cloth, or Armour, unto the great Weſt Door of St. *Paul*, with his Banner diſplayed before him of his Arms. And when he is come to the ſaid Door, mounted and apparelled, as before is ſaid, the Mayor, with his Aldermen and Sheriffs, armed in their Arms, ſhall come out of the ſaid Church of St. *Paul* unto the ſaid Door, with a Banner in his Hand all on Foot, which Banner ſhall be *Gules*, the Image of St. *Paul*, Gold; the Face, Hands, Feet, and Sword, of Silver. And as ſoon as the ſaid *Robert* ſhall ſee the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs come on Foot out of the Church, armed with ſuch a Banner, he ſhall alight from his Horſe, and ſalute the Mayor, and ſay to him, *Sir Mayor I am come to do my Service which I owe to the City.*

And the Mayor and Aldermen ſhall anſwer;

We give to you, as to our Banneret of Fee in this City, the Banner of this City to bear and govern to the Honour and Profit of this City to your Power.

And the ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs ſhall receive the Banner in his Hands,

and go on Foot out of the Gate, with the Banner in his Hands; and the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, ſhall follow to the Door, and ſhall bring a Horſe to the ſaid *Robert*, worth 20 *l.* which Horſe ſhall be ſaddled with a Saddle of the Arms of the ſaid *Robert*, and ſhall be covered with the Sindals of the ſaid Arms.

Alſo they ſhall preſent to him 20 *l. Sterling*, and deliver it to the Chamberlain of the ſaid *Robert*, for his Expences that Day. Then the ſaid *Robert* ſhall mount upon the Horſe which the Mayor preſented to him, with the Banner in his Hand: And as ſoon as he is up, he ſhall ſay to the Mayor, That he muſt cauſe a Marſhal to be choſen for the Hoſt, one of the City; which being done, the ſaid *Robert* ſhall command the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the City, to warn the Commons to aſſemble, and all go under the Banner of St. *Paul*; and the ſaid *Robert* ſhall bear it himſelf to *Aldgate*, and there the ſaid *Robert* and Mayor ſhall deliver the ſaid Banner of St. *Paul*, to whom they think proper. And if they are to go out of the City, then the ſaid *Robert* ought to chooſe two out of every Ward, the moſt ſage Perſons, to look to the Keeping of the City, after they are gone out. And this Counſel ſhall be taken in the Priory of the *Trinity* near *Aldgate*. And before every Town or Caſtle, which the Hoſt of *London* ſhall beſiege, if the Siege continue a whole Year, the ſaid *Robert* ſhall have, for every Siege, of the Commonalty of *London*, one hundred Shillings and no more.

Theſe were the Rights that *Robert Fitz-Water* had in Time of War. The Rights belonging to him and his Heirs, in the City of *London*, in Time of Peace, were as follow:

That is to ſay, the ſaid *Robert Fitz-Water* had a Soke or Ward in the City, where was a Wall of the Canonry of St. *Paul*, which led down, by a Brewhouſe of St. *Paul*, to the *Thames*, and ſo to the Side of the Mill, which was in the Water coming down from *Fleet*-Bridge, and went by *London*-Wall, betwixt the Friars Preachers and *Ludgate*, and ſo returned by the Houſe of the ſaid Friars, to the ſaid Wall of the Canonry of St. *Paul*; that is, all the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*, which was in the Gift of his Anceſtors, by the ſaid Seniority: And ſo the ſaid *Robert* had appendant unto the ſaid Soke, all the Things underwritten.

That he ought to have a Sokeman, and to place what Sokeman he will, ſo he be of the Sokemanry, or the ſame Ward; and if any of the Sokemanry be impleaded in the *Guildhall*, of any Thing that toucheth not the Body of the Mayor that for the Time is, or that toucheth the Body of no Sheriff, it is not lawful for the Sokeman of the Sokemanry of the ſaid *Robert Fitz-Water*, to demand a Court of the ſaid *Robert*; and the Mayor and his Citizens of *London* ought to grant him to have a Court; and in his Court he ought to bring his Judgments, as it is aſſented and agreed upon in the *Guildhall*, that ſhall be given him.

If any therefore be taken in his Sokemanry, he ought to have his Stocks and Impriſonment in his Soken; and he ſhall be brought from thence to the *Guildhall*, before the Mayor, and there they ſhall provide him his Judgment that ought to be given of him: But his Judgment ſhall not be publiſhed 'till he come into the Court of the ſaid *Robert*, and in his Liberty.

And the Judgment ſhall be ſuch, that if he have deſerved Death by Treaſon, he to be tied to a Poſt in the *Thames* at a good Wharf, where Boats are faſten'd, two Ebbings and two Flowings of the Water.

And if he be condemned for a common Thief, he ought to be led to the Elms, and there ſuffer his Judgment as other Thieves. And ſo the ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs hath Honour, that he holdeth a great Franchiſe within the City, that the Mayor of the City, and Citizens, are bound to do him of Right; that is to ſay, That when the Mayor will hold a great Council, he ought to call the

ſaid

ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs, to be with him in Council of the City; and the ſaid *Robert* ought to be ſworn to be of Council with the City, againſt all People, ſaving the King and his Heirs. And when the ſaid *Robert* cometh to the *Haſtings* of the *Guildhall* of the City, the Mayor, or his Lieutenant, ought to riſe againſt him, and ſet him down near unto him, and ſo long as he is in the *Guildhall*, all the Judgments ought to be given by his Mouth, according to the Record of the Recorders of the ſaid *Guildhall*. And ſo many Waifes as come ſo long as he is there, he ought to give them to the Bailiffs of the Town, or to whom he will, by the Council of the Mayor of the City.

This *Robert* died in the Year 1305, leaving Iſſue, *Walter Fitz-Robert*, who had Iſſue, *Robert-Fitz-Walter*, to whom the Citizens of *London*, in the Year 1320, acknowledged the Right which they ow'd to him and his Heirs for the *Caſtle-Baynard*. He died in the Year 1325, and was ſucceeded by *Robert-Fitz-Robert*, *Fitz-Water*, &c. but how the Honour of *Baynard*'s Caſtle, with the Appurtenances, fell from the Poſſeſſion of the *Fitz Waters*, Mr. *Stow* has not related.

In the Year 1428, 7 *Hen.* IV. a great Fire happening at *Baynard*'s Caſtle, it was new built by *Humphrey*, Duke of *Glouceſter*; and after his Attainder and Death, in the Year 1446, it came into the Hands of *Henry* VI. and from him to *Richard*, Duke of *York*, who, in the Year 1457, lodged there in his own Houſe.

On the 28th of *February*, in 1460, the Earls of *March* and *Warwick*, with a great Number of Men, though but few of Note, entered the City of *London*, where they were joyfully received by the Citizens; and upon the Third of *March*, the Earl of *Warwick* muſter'd his Men in St. *John*'s Field, in the midſt of Throngs of People, whom ordering to be cait into a Ring about him, he read aloud the Agreement between him and the late Duke of *York*, with the Act of Parliament by which it was confirmed. That done, he told the People, *Henry* had notoriouſly violated this Agreement, and ſo forfeited, according to the Act of Parliament, his Right to the Crown: Then raiſing his Voice, he aſked the People, who ſtood round him, Whether they would have *Henry* of *Lancaſter* for King? The whole Multitude crying out, No, No; He aſked, Whether according to that Settlement, they would have *Edward*, Son of the late Duke of *York* to reign over them? To which all the People anſwer'd with Acclamations, expreſſing their Conſent. Upon this, certain Captains were appointed to carry the Relation of what had been done to the ſaid *Edward* Earl of *March*, then lodged at his Caſtle of *Baynard*, where a great Council was called of all the Biſhops, Lords, Gentlemen, and Magiſtrates, in and about *London*. *Edward* being preſent in the Aſſembly, ſet forth his Title to the Crown, as well by Birth, as by the aforeſaid Agreement, and deſired it might be adjudged to him. It would have been great Boldneſs to diſpute his Pretenſions at ſuch a Juncture. So, with one Conſent, the Aſſembly declared, that *Henry* of *Lancaſter* having forfeited his Right of enjoying the Crown, during Life, by Breach of the ſolemn Agreement made with the Duke of *York*, and ratified by the Parliament, it was devolved to *Edward*, eldeſt Son of the Duke of *York*. Upon this Declaration, the Crown was offered the Earl; he thanked God and them for his Election, but ſhewed ſome Diffidence in himſelf to take upon him ſo great a Charge, till by the Exhortation of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhop of *Exeter*, and certain Noblemen, he yielded to their Requeſt. And the next Day he went to St. *Paul*'s in Proceſſion, made an Offering, and had *Te Deum* ſung. Then was he in great State conveyed to *Weſtminſter*, and there in the Great Hall ſet in the King's Seat, with St. *Edward*'s Scepter in his Hand,

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The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* having aſked the People, whether they would have *Edward* Earl of *March* for King; the People anſwer'd with loud Acclamations. Then the King took the Homage of the Lords that were preſent, and the Ceremony concluded with ſinging *Te Deum*. *Edward* was afterwards conducted with great Solemnity to the Biſhop's Palace, where *Henry* uſed to lodge, when he was within the Walls of the City: And the next Day, being the 5th of *March*, he was proclaimed in *London*, and the neighbouring Towns, by the Name of *Edward* IV.

In the ſeventh Year of King *Edward*'s Reign, many Men were arreſted for Treaſon, ſurmiſed againſt them, for which ſeveral were put to Death, and others eſcaped by paying large Sums of Money. Among the reſt, Sir *Thomas Cooke*, Sir *John Plummer*, Knights, *Humphrey Heyward*, and other Aldermen of *London*, were arreſted and charged with Treaſon, whereof they were acquitted, but loſt their Goods to the King, to the Value of 40,000 Marks, or more, as ſome have written. And for Example, Sir *Thomas Cooke*, a little before Lord Mayor of *London*, was impeached of High-Treaſon, by one *Hawkins*, for which he was committed to the Tower, his Houſe in *London* was ſeized on by the Lord *Rivers*, and his Lady and Servants turned out of it; the Cauſe being thus:

Hawkins afore named came, upon a Time, to the ſaid Sir *Thomas Cooke*, requeſting him to lend him a thouſand Marks upon good Security; to which he anſwer'd, that he would firſt know for whom the Money was borrowed. Underſtanding afterwards, that it was for Queen *Margaret*, he anſwer'd, That he had no current Goods that he could diſpoſe of without great Loſs, and therefore deſired *Hawkins* to preſs him no farther about it; yet the ſaid *Hawkins* at length requeſted but one hundred Pounds, but went away without one Penny, and never came after to aſk him for any.

Two or three Years after, *Hawkins* was committed to the Tower, and brought to the Brake or Rack, commonly called the Duke of *Exeter*'s Daughter, becauſe that Duke was the Inventor of it. By Means of which Pain he revealed many Things, and among the reſt, the Motion which he had made to Sir *Thomas Cooke*; upon which Account the ſaid Sir *Thomas* was troubled, as before related, and indicted of Treaſon. After which a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer* was held in the *Guildhall*, where ſat the Lord Mayor, the Duke of *Clarence*, the Earl of *Warwick*, the Lord *Rivers*, Sir *John Fogge*, with other of the King's Council.

To this Place was the ſaid Sir *Thomas* brought and arraigned upon Life and Death, where he was acquitted of the Indictment, and ſent to the Compter in *Bread-Street*, and from thence to the *King's-Bench*. Being thus acquitted, his Wife got Poſſeſſion again of his Houſe, which ſhe found in a very ſad Plight; for the Servants of Sir *John Fogge*, and the Lord *Rivers*, had made Havock of what they pleaſed. Alſo at his Seat at *Giddy-Hall* in *Eſſex*, others had deſtroyed the Deer in his Park, his Conies and Fiſh, and no ſpared even his Braſs, Pewter, Bedding, and whatever could be carried away, for which, not one Penny could be got again in Recompence, nor could Sir *Thomas* himſelf be diſcharged till he had paid 8000 *l.* to the King, and 800 *l.* to the Queen. And becauſe Sir *John Markham*, Knt. then Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, had determined ſomewhat againſt the King's Pleaſure, that Sir *Thomas Cooke*'s Offence was not Treaſon, which was not puniſhable by Death, but only by a Fine at the King's Pleaſure, the Lord *Rivers* and the Dutcheſs of *Bedford*, his Wife, procured him to be turned out of his Office.

Edward IV. being dead, leaving his eldeſt Son *Edward*, and his ſecond Son *Richard*, both Infants, *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*, then Protector, began to plot

plot for the Crown; and, as it were, by the Election of the Commons in the *Guildhall* of *London*, took upon him the Title of King in this *Baynard*'s-*Caſtle*.

Henry VII. about the Year 1487, the 31ſt of his Reign, repaired, or rather new built, this Houſe, not imbattelled, or ſo ſtrongly fortified like a Caſtle; but far more beautiful and commodious, fit for the Entertainment of any Prince. In the ſeventh Year of his Reign, he and his Queen, were lodged there, and came from thence to St. *Paul*'s Church, where they made their Offering, dined in the Biſhop's Palace, and ſo returned.

In the 18th Year of his Reign, he was lodged there, and the Ambaſſadors from the King of the *Romans*, were brought thither to an Audience, and from thence the King went to St. *Paul*'s, and was there ſworn to the King of the *Romans*, as the ſaid King had ſworn to him.

In the 20th Year of his Reign, he, with the Knights of the Garter, in all their Habits of the Order, rode from the Tower of *London*, through the City, to the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, and there heard Even-Song; and from thence rode to *Baynard*'s-*Caſtle*, where the King lodged, and the next Day, in the ſame Habits, they rode again to St. *Paul*'s in Proceſſion, heard Divine Service, offered, and returned. The ſame Year the King of *Caſtile* was lodged there.

This Caſtle came afterwards to the Earls of *Pembroke*.

On the 19th of *July*, in the Year 1553, the Council, being partly moved by the Right of the Lady *Mary*, and conſidering that moſt of the Realm was inclined to her Side, changed their Opinion, with reſpect to the Lady *Jane Grey*, newly proclaimed Queen; and aſſembling themſelves at *Baynard*'s-Caſtle, conſulted with the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Earl of *Shrewſbury*, and Sir *John Maſon*, Clerk of the Council; and ſending for the Lord Mayor, rode to the Croſs in *Cheapſide*, where Garter, King at Arms, with Trumpets ſounding, proclaimed the Lady *Mary*, Daughter to King *Henry* VIII, and Queen *Catharine*, Queen of *England*, &c.

This *Baynard*'s-Caſtle, as alſo that of *Mountfichet*, near adjoining, have been long ſince pulled down, and converted into Timber-Yards, Wood-Wharfs, and private Buildings.

The next Caſtle ſituate on the Bank of the *Thames*, was called *Mountfiquit*'s Caſtle, belonging to a Nobleman, the Baron of *Mountfichet*, the firſt Builder of it, who came over with *William* the Conqueror, and was ſirnamed, *Le Sire Mountfitchet*. This Caſtle he built in a Place not far diſtant from *Baynard*'s Caſtle, towards the Weſt. This ſame *William Mountfitchet*, lived in the Reign of *Henry* I. and was Witneſs to a Charter then granted to the City, for Sheriffs of *London*. *Richard Mountfiquit* lived in the Reign of King *John*; and in the Year 1213, was baniſhed, by that King, into *France*, when, perhaps, he cauſed his Caſtle, among thoſe of other Barons, to be demoliſhed. This, after his Return might be again built; for the total Deſtruction of it was about the Year 1266, when *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, began there the Foundation of the Houſe of the Friars Preachers, commonly called the Black Friars, as appeareth by a Charter, dated the 10th of *June*, 4 *Edw.* I. remaining in the Records of the Tower; wherein it is declared, That *Gregory de Rockeſley*, Mayor of *London*, and the Barons of the ſame City, granted, and gave unto the ſaid Archbiſhop *Robert*, two Lanes, or Ways, next the Street of *Baynard*'s Caſtle, and the Tower of *Mountfiquit*, to be applied for enlarging the ſaid Church and Place, in theſe Words:

"*Gregory Rockeſley*, Lord Mayor, and the Barons of *London*, granted, and gave to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Robert Kilwarby*, two Lanes, or Ways, lying next to the Street of *Baynard*'s Caſtle, and the Tower of *Mountfiquit*,

ſiquit, or *Mountfichet*, to be deſtroyed. In the which Place, the ſaid *Robert* builded the late new Church of the Black Friars, with the reſt of the Stones that were left of the ſaid Tower: For, the beſt and choice Stones, the Biſhop of *London* had obtained of King *William* the Conqueror, to re-edify the upper Part of St. *Paul*'s Church, which was then (by Chance of Fire) decayed."

The Charter of King *Edward* II. before-mentioned, ran thus:

" *Edward*, Son of King *Edward*, &c. to all, *&c.* Whereas *Gregory de Rockeſley*, our Mayor of *London*, and the other Barons of the ſaid City, at our Inſtance, have commonly, and unanimouſly, granted to the Venerable Father, *Robert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and his Aſſigns, two Lanes contiguous to his Place of *Caſtle-Baynard*, and the Tower of *Montfichet*, to be ſtopt up for the enlarging of the foreſaid Place, and to encloſe them; while yet he ſhall aſſign a like Way to them, and as convenient for the Commonalty of the ſaid City. And We, underſtanding by the foreſaid Mayor, and Barons of the ſaid City, that the ſaid Archbiſhop hath already prepared a better Way, and more convenient for the ſaid Commonalty, than the foreſaid Lanes were: We, to the ſaid Archbiſhops and his Aſſigns, for Us and Our Heirs, as much as in Us is, do grant, ratify, and confirm, the foreſaid Grant. So that the ſaid Barons of *London*; by Occaſion of their foreſaid Grant, nor the Archbiſhop, nor his Aſſigns, on Account of the ſaid changing of the Ways, be accuſed or moleſted for Time to come, before our Juſtices Itinerants at the Tower of *London*, upon Cauſe of Purpreſture made of the foreſaid Lanes. In Teſtimony whereof, *&c.* Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 10th Day of *June*, *Anno* 1311, in the Fourth Year of Our Reign."

There was a third Tower ſituated on the River *Thames*, near the Church of the Black Friars, on the Weſt Part of it, built at the Citizens Charge; but by Licence and Command of *Edward* I and II, as appeareth by their Grants. By the latter, 10 *Edw.* II. an Impoſition was granted for the Building a new Tower on the Wall, near the Friars Preachers, which ſtood for 200 Years; and was, at laſt, taken down by the Command of Sir *John Shaa*, Mayor of *London*, in the Year 1502. That this Tower was a magnificent Building, we may gather from *Edward* I's Letter to the City. See *Chap.* II. *p.* 36, 37.

Another Tower, or Caſtle, there was alſo in the Weſt Part of the City, appertaining to the King; for in the Year 1087, the 20th of *William* I. the City of *London*, with St. *Paul*'s Church, being burned, *Mauritius*, then Biſhop of *London*, afterwards began the Foundation of a new Church; to forward which Work, King *William* gave the choice Stones of this Caſtle, ſtanding near the Bank of the River *Thames*, at the Weſt End of the City. After *Mauritius*, his Succeſſor *Richard*, purchaſed the Streets about *Paul*'s Church, encompaſſing the ſame with a Wall of Stone, and Gates. King *Henry* I. gave to this *Richard*, ſo much of the Moat, or Wall of the Caſtle, on the *Thames* Side to the South, as ſhould be needful to make the ſaid Wall of the Church-Yard, and ſo much more as ſhould ſuffice to make a Way without the Wall on the North-ſide.

This Tower or Caſtle, thus deſtroyed, ſeems to have been in the Place where *Bridewell* now ſtands: For, notwithſtanding the Deſtruction of the ſaid Caſtle, or Tower, the Houſe remained ſo large that many Kings long after lodged therein, and kept their Courts of Law and Juſtice were kept in the King's Houſe, whereſoever he lodged, and not elſewhere: And of the Kings being lodged, and keeping their Law-Courts in this Place, might be ſhewn from many Authorities on Record; but for a plain Proof, this one may ſuffice: " This final Agreement was made in the Court held in the

the King's Houſe, in 15 Days from the Day of St. *Michael*, 7 *Johan.* before *G.* Son of *Peter*, *Euſtace* of *Faucon-berg*, *John* of *Geſtling*, *Oſbart* Son of *Hervey*, *Walter* of *Criſping*, Juſtices, and others the Barons of our Lord the King."

Moreover, *Matthew Paris* ſaith, That about the Year 1210, King *John*, in the twelfth Year of his Reign, ſummoned a Parliament at St. *Bride*'s in *London*, where he exacted of the Clergy, and religious Perſons, the Sum of 100,000 *l.* beſides which, the white Monks were compelled to cancel their Privileges, and to pay 40,000 *l.* to the King, *&c.* This Houſe near St. *Bride*'s being left, and not at all uſed by the Kings, fell to Ruin, inſomuch, that the very Platform lay waſte, and became a Lay-Stall for Filth and Rubbiſh; only a very good Well remained there.

A great Part of this Ground, in the Weſt, was afterwards given to a Biſhop of *Saliſbury*; the other Part, toward the Eaſt, remained waſte, 'till King *Henry* VIII. built a ſtately and beautiful Houſe thereon, giving it the Name of *Bridewell*, from the Pariſh, and the Well there. This Houſe he built on purpoſe to entertain the Emperor *Charles* V. in, who in the Year 1522, came into this City.

On the Weſt Side the City, near *Redcroſs-Street*, there was a Tower, commonly called *Barbican*, or *Burhkenning*; for this being built a good Height, and on riſing Ground, was formerly uſed as a Watch-Tower for the City; from whence a Man might view all the City towards the South, and ſee alſo into *Kent*, *Suſſex*, and *Surrey*, and every other Way, Eaſt, North, and Weſt.

There were of old Time ſome other Watch-Towers, in and about the City, all which were repaired, and others new built, by *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, in the Reign of *Henry* III. when the Barons were in Arms, and held the City againſt the King: But the Barons being reconciled to his Favour, in the Year 1267, he cauſed all their Burhkennings, Watch-Towers, and Bulwarks, made and repaired by the ſaid Earl, to be pulled down, and the Ditches to be fill'd up; and then was this Burhkenning, among the reſt, demoliſhed; and altho' the Ditch near it, called *Hounſditch*, was ſtopt up, yet the Street, for a long Time, was called *Hounſditch*, but now has the Name of *Barbican*. The Ground on which this Burhkenning, or Watch-Tower ſtood, King *Edward* III. in the Year 1336, and the tenth of his Reign, gave to *Robert Efford*, or *Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, by the Name of the Manor of *Baſe-Court*, in the Pariſh of St. *Giles*'s *without Cripplegate*, *London*, commonly called the *Barbican*.

Tower-Royal was antiently the King's Houſe, King *Stephen* being there lodged, but afterwards called the *Queen's Wardrobe*. The Princeſs Mother to King *Richard* II. in the fourth Year of his Reign, was lodged there being forced to fly from the Tower of *London*, when the Rebels poſſeſſed it. On the 15th of *June*, ſaith *Froſard*, *Wat Tyler* being ſlain, the King went to this Princeſs, his Mother, then lodged in the *Tower-Royal*, called the *Queen's Wardrobe*, where he tarried two Days and two Nights. Which Tower (ſaith the Record of *Edward* III. the 36th Year) was in the Pariſh of St. *Michael de Pater-noſter*, &c.

In the Year 1386, King *Richard*, with Queen *Anne*, his Wife, kept their *Chriſtmas* at *Eltham*, to which Place *Lion*, King of *Armenia*, came to him, under Pretence of making Peace between the Kings of *England* and *France*. Whatever the Occaſion was of his coming hither, he found his Account in it; for, beſides innumerable Gifts, which he received from the King and the Nobility, the King, when he lay in this *Tower-Royal*, at the *Queen's Wardrobe* in *London*, granted to him by Charter, 1000 *l.* a Year, during his Life. He being, as he affirmed, chaced out of his Kingdom by the *Tartars*. What

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elſe concerns this Tower will be related, when we come to *Vintry Ward*, in which it ſtood.

Serne's-Tower, in *Bucklerſbury*, was another Caſtle or Palace of the Kings of *England*, which King *Edward* III. in the 18th Year of his Reign, appointed his Exchange of Monies to be kept in; and in the 32d, he gave the ſaid Tower to his free Chapel of St. *Stephen*'s at *Weſtminſter*.

CHAP. X.

Of the CITY, *from* A. D. 1180. *to the End of the Reign of King* Henry III. A. D. 1272.

MANY Artiſans of *London*, in the Year 1180, having erected themſelves into Fraternities or Companies, without the neceſſary Powers of Incorporation, they were opprobriouſly called Adulterine Gilds; and amerc'd to the King for their illegal Proceeding as follows, *viz.* the Gild whereof *Goſceline* was Alderman or Preſident, 30 Marks; *Gilda Aurifabrorum*, or Goldſmiths, *Radulphus Flael*, Alderman, 45 Marks; *Gilda de Holiwell*, *Henry* Son of *Godr.* Alderman, 20 *s.* *Gilda Bocheiorum*, *William la Feite*, Alderman, one Mark; *Gilda de Ponte*, *Thomas Cocus*, Alderman, one Mark; *Gilda Piperariorum*, *Edward*, Alderman, 16 Marks; *Gilda de Ponte*, *Alwin Fink*, Alderman, 15 Marks; *Gilda Parariorum*, *John Maurus*, Alderman, one Mark; *Robert Rochefolet*, Alderman, his Gild, one Mark; *Richard Thedr. Feltrarius*, Alderman, two Marks; *Gilda de Sancto Lazaro*, *Radulph de Barre*, Alderman, twenty-five Marks; *Gilda de Ponte*, *Robert de Boſio*, Alderman, ten Marks; *Gilda Peregrinorum*, *Warner le Turner*, Alderman, 40 *s.* *Odo Vigil*, Alderman, his Gild, one Mark; *Hugo Leo*, Alderman, his Gild, one Mark; and *Gilda de Ponte*, *Peter* Son of *Alan*, Alderman, 15 Marks.

SECT. I.

Of the Charters, *&c. granted to the* City, *by King* Henry II.

IN the Year 1188, King *Henry* II. having concluded a Treaty with the King of *France* for an Expedition to the *Holy Land*, the Parliament, to enable him to put the ſame in Execution, granted him the Tenths of all Eſtates; and for the greater Diſpatch in raiſing the Money, *Henry* ſummon'd a certain Number of the moſt ſubſtantial Men from the ſeveral Towns and Cities of the Kingdom, whom, upon Pain of Impriſonment without Bail or Mainprize, he compell'd to pay the Sums aſſeſs'd upon their reſpective Towns and Cities: whereupon Two hundred of the moſt eminent and wealthy Citizens appear'd for *London*, and readily advanc'd the Sum requir'd.

The following Charter granted to the Citizens of *London* by *Henry* II. being without Date, we cannot fix the Period of Time when it was given, but might probably be on the Occaſion aforemention'd.

" *Henry*, King of *England*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, and Earl of *Anjou*; To all Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Miniſters, and all his faithful Subjects, *French* and *Engliſh*, of all *England*, greeting.

Know

Know ye, that I have granted to my Citizens of *London*, that none of them plead without the Walls of the City of *London*, upon any Pleas, except only Pleas of foreigh Tenures (my Monyers and Officers excepted). Alſo I grant to them Acquittal of Murder, within the City and Portſoken thereof: and that none of them ſhall wage Battle; and of the Pleas of the Crown, they may diſcharge themſelves according to the old Uſage of the City. No Man ſhall take Lodging by Force, or by Delivery of the Marſhal.

And alſo I have granted to them, that all the Citizens of *London* ſhall be quit from Toll and Laſtage, throughout all *England*, and the Ports of the Sea; and that none ſhall be adjudg'd for Amerciaments of Money, but according to the Law of the City, which they had in the Time of King *Henry* my Grandfather: and that there ſhall be no Miſkenning in any Plea within the City. And that the Huſtings ſhall be kept once a Week; and they juſtly have their Lands and Tenures, and Premiſes, and all their Debts, whoſoever do owe them; and that Right be done to them, according to the Cuſtom of the City, of all their Lands and Tenures which be in the City; and of all their Debts, which were lent at *London*.

Alſo I do grant to them, that they may have their Huntings, whereſoever they had the ſame in the Time of King *Henry* my Grandfather. And if any in *England* ſhall take any Cuſtom or Toll of or from the Men of *London*, after he ſhall fail of Right; the Sheriff of *London* may take Goods thereof at *London*.

Furthermore alſo, for the Advancement of the ſaid City, I have granted to them, that they ſhall be free and quit of Bridtoll, Childwite, Jereſgive and Scotall, ſo as the Sheriff of *London*, or any other Bailiff, may take no Scotall.

Theſe aforeſaid Cuſtoms I do grant unto them, and all their Liberties and free Cuſtoms which they had in the Time of *Henry* my Grandfather, whereſoever they had them more better and free. Wherefore I will, and ſtedfaſtly command, that they and their Heirs may have and hold all theſe Things aforeſaid, by Inheritance of me and my Heirs.

Witneſs the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Robert* Biſhop of *London*, *Philip* Biſhop of *Bath*, *Edward* Biſhop of *Exon*, *Thomas* Chancellor, *Rich.* of *Newberry*, *R.* of *Warren*, *Rich.* of *St. Wal. Mamot. Rich.* of *Lucy*, *Conar*, Son of *Garold*, *Mannel Biſſet*, *Loc. Baillolio*, at *Weſtm.*"

This Charter is a Conyrmation of the City Liberties and Immunities, with an Addition of, 1. An Acquittal of Murder for the Ward of *Portſoken*, which ſeems as if that Ward had not been fully aſcertain'd to the City till this Time, ſeeing it was precluded this Advantage in the Charter of *Henry* I. 2. For the greater Eaſe and Benefit of the Citizens, it is granted, that they ſhall be free from Bridtoll, Childwite, Jereſgive, and Scotale. Bridtoll is a Toll paid for paſſing of Bridges; Childwite is a Fine taken of a Bondwoman, for ſuffering herſelf to be got with Child, without the Conſent of her Lord or Maſter; Jereſgive is a Bribe given to the King's or other Officers for Connivance, and being favourable in their ſeveral Offices; and Scotale or Scotales were Abuſes put upon the King's Subjects by his Officers, who kept Alehouſes, invited the People to drink, and fraudulently extorted Money from them, under Pretence of preventing their informing againſt them for ſome imaginary Crimes. Thoſe Wretches ſeem to have been countenanc'd in their villainous Practices by ſome great Men, ſince the City of *London* could not get rid of that Vermine, without a ſpecial Clauſe inſerted in their Charter.

SECT. II.

Of the Charters *granted to the* City *by* Richard I.

IN the Year 1189. The Day preceding the Coronation of *Richard* I.

I. the *Jews* were desired, not to appear at that Ceremony: however, many endeavouring to satisfy their Curiosity by carrying Presents to the King, attempted to get into the Abby Church of St. *Peter's Westminster*; but being repuls'd by the Royal Domesticks, a Rumour spread among the Populace, that the King had given Orders for the intire Destruction of that People: upon which, the Mob, fell upon them and kill'd all who fell in their Way; nor did they stop here but hasten'd to *London*, where, they murder'd all they could find, and pillaging their Houses, burnt them.

The Authors of these horrid Barbarities went not long unpunish'd, for the Day after, the King caus'd the Ringleaders thereof to be apprehended, and hang'd immediately, as a just Reward of their detestable Villainy.

This was the first Coronation that we can discover, whereat the Citizens of *London* officiated as Chief Butler of the Kingdom.

Richard, soon after his Coronation, resolv'd to execute the Treaty his late Father had concluded with the King of *France*, in respect to an Expedition to the holy Land. For which end he directed his Precepts to *Henry de Cornhill*, Sheriff of *London*, to provide a certain Number of Helmets, Steel Caps, Shields, Knives, Spears, Iron, Cordevan, Pavilions and other military Accouterments; together with silken Habits, Mitres, Caps, Dalmatiques, Coats and Wine for the King's Use: and towards defraying the vast Expence of this great Armament, *Richard* contriv'd all Ways and Means to raise Money by alienating the Crown Lands, and selling additional Liberties to Cities and Towns; insomuch that some of the Nobility took the Freedom to tell him, that he acted therein very much to his own Dishonour, and great Prejudice to his Successors. To which he reply'd, *That in a Time of Necessity, 'twas no bad Policy for a Man to make Use of his own*; adding, *That if he could light on a proper Purchaser, he would even sell the City of* London.

The great and destructive Fires which frequently happen'd in this City, were chiefly occasion'd by the Houses being built of Wood, and thatch'd with Straw or Reeds: therefore to prevent such dreadful Calamities for the future, the Mayor and Court of Aldermen ordain'd, that all Houses thereafter to be erected in *London* and the Liberties thereof, should be built of Stone, with Party Walls of the same, and cover'd with either Slates or Tiles; and for that Purpose in the Year 1191, they made the following Order:

"*Henry Fitz Alwine* being then Mayor, it was provided and ordain'd by the discreeter Men of the City, to appease Contentions that might rise among Neighbours in the City, upon Inclosure between Land and Land; that Twelve Men, Aldermen of the City, should be chosen in full Husting, and there sworn, that they would perform it, and come at the Mayor's Summons, unless hinder'd by some reasonable Cause; and to be present with the Mayor, for executing the aforesaid Business: and this was decided and confirm'd in full Hustenge."

By these Jurats were regulated the Dimensions of Party Walls, which were to be of Stone, and at least Sixteen Feet in Height, and Three in Thickness. Whence we may imagine, that the Citizens Houses then were not above that Altitude. These Commissioners were also to give Directions about Girders, Windows, Gutters and Wells.

Just after, the Earl of *Moreton* (afterwards King *John*) attended by the Archbishop of *Roan* in *Normandy*, and most of the Nobility and Bishops, together with the Citizens of *London*, conven'd in St. *Paul's Church-yard*, to deliberate upon the male Administration of *William Longchamp* Bishop of *Ely*, Chancellor, and one of the Regents of the Kingdom, who by an unanimous Resolution of the Convention was degraded from all his Offices, for his Tyrannical Government and contumacious Deportment.

The Earl, Archbishop, and others of

of the King's Juſtices, or Commiſſioners of the Regency, were ſo highly pleas'd with the ready Concurrence of the *Londoners* to the late Reſolution, that they not only confirm'd to the Citizens their Community or ancient Privileges, but in Conjunction with moſt of the Nobility, ſwore to uphold and maintain the ſame during the King's Pleaſure. Whereupon the Citizens ſwore to be true and faithful to their Sovereign King *Richard*, and his Heirs. And that he dying without Iſſue, they would receive his Brother *John* as King, ſwearing Fealty to him againſt all others, ſaving that due to their Sovereign Lord King *Richard*. Hence 'tis obſervable, that nothing of Conſequence relating to the State, was undertaken without the Conſent of the *Londoners*, as appears in this great Affair of depoſing an iniquitous Prime Miniſter.

In the Year 1194, King *Richard* after his Return from *Paleſtine*, and unjuſt Impriſonment by that cruel and avaritious Emperor *Henry* VI. was receiv'd into *London* with the greateſt Pomp and Magnificence, and the inexpreſſible Joy of the Citizens. The Richneſs of the Cavalcade was ſo exceſſive, that it occaſion'd a *German* Nobleman who attended the King, inadvertently to ſay, that had the Emperor known the immenſe Wealth of *England*, he would have inſiſted upon a much greater Ranſom.

Richard, to wipe off the Stain of his Impriſonment, reſolv'd to be crown'd a ſecond Time, at which Coronation a Conteſt aroſe between the Citizens of *London* and thoſe of *Wincheſter*, who pretended a Right to the Office of Chief Butler, though the ſame was executed by the *Londoners* at the late Coronation; however, the Citizens of *London* to have the ſaid Office confirm'd to them, gave the King the Sum of Two hundred Marks.

King *Richard*, in Conſideration of the good Deportment of his loyal and faithful Citizens of *London*, during his long Abſence, ſoon after his Return granted them the following Charter of Confirmation, whereby all their antient Rights and Immunities were confirm'd.

" *Richard*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Duke of *Normandy*, the Earl of *Anjou*; To his Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Miniſters, and all others his faithful *French* and *Engliſh* People greeting.

Know ye, that we have granted to our Citizens of *London*, that none of them may plead without the Walls of the City of *London*, for any Pleas, ſaving Pleas of foreign Tenures, (except our Monyers and Miniſters) alſo we have granted to them Acquittal of Murder within the City and in Portſoken, and that none of them may wage Battle; and that they may diſcharge themſelves of Pleas belonging to the Crown, according to the antient Cuſtom of the City; and that none may take any Lodgings within the Walls of the City by Force, or by Delivery of the Marſhal.

This alſo we have granted to them, that all the Citizens of *London* be free from Toll and Leſtage, throughout all *England* and the Sea Ports: and that none be adjudg'd of Amerciaments of Money, but according to the Law of the City, which they had in the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather to *Henry* our Father; and that there be no miſkenning in any Place within the City; and that the Huſtings be kept only once a Week; and they juſtly have all their Lands and Tenures and Premiſes, and all other their Debts, whoſoever do owe them to them; and that Right be done to them according to the Cuſtom of the City; of all their Lands and Tenures, which they have within the City: and of all their Debts which ſhall be lent at *London*, and of Promiſes there made: The Pleas ſhall be holden at *London*, and if any in all *England* ſhall take Toll or Cuſtom of the Men of *London*, after he ſhall fail of Right, the Sheriff of *London* may take Goods therefore at *London*.

Alſo we have granted to them, that they

they may have their Huntings whereſoever they had the ſame in the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather to *Henry* our Father. Furthermore alſo, for the Advancement of the City, we have granted to them, that they all be acquit of all Bridtol, Childwite and Jereſgive and Scotale, ſo that no Sheriff of *London*, or any other Bailiff ſhall make any Scotale. The ſaid Cuſtoms we do grant to them, and all other Liberties and free Cuſtoms which they had in the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather unto *Henry* our Father, when as they more better and freely had the ſame, wherefore we will and ſteadfaſtly command, that they and their Heirs have and hold all their Things aforeſaid of Us and our Heirs.

Witneſs *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; *R.* Biſhop of *Lincoln*; *Ralph*, Earl of *Cheſter*; *R.* Earl of *Clarence*; *Will. Marſhal*, *Rog. Bigolt*, *Jeophery*, Son of *Peter*, *Hugh Bardolph*, *Will. Brewer*, and *Will. Warren*. Given by the Hand of *William*, Biſhop of *Ely*, our Chancellor at *Wincheſter*, the Twenty-third of *April*, in the Fifth Year of our Reign."

The next Year the Citizens of *London* paid towards the King's Ranſom, the Sum of Fifteen hundred Marks.

Two Years after a great Sedition happen'd in *London*, the Conſequence whereof, had it not been carefully and timely prevented, might have prov'd fatal to the City.

A certain Fellow named *William Fitz Oſbert*, alias *Longbeard*, (which he not only wore in Affectation of Gravity, but likewiſe in Diſdain to the *Norman* Mode of Shaving) tho' by the Deformity of his Perſon, he was render'd as mean in Aſpect as he was in Quality, yet he was of ſo powerful an Elocution, that he ſet up as an Advocate for the meaner Sort of Citizens, in Oppoſition to the Oppreſſions of the Rich; and having frequently pleaded before the Magiſtrates in their Behalf, he became very popular; and obtain'd their Affections to ſuch a Degree, that he imagin'd he could command and lead them when and whereſoever he pleas'd.

Fitz Oſbert's Project being ripe for Execution, he began to act in a more public Manner, by incenſing the Populace againſt a certain Aid or Tallage, that was to be rais'd for the Uſe of the Publick; alledging it was very unjuſtly proportion'd, and that the Rich were in a manner excus'd, while the Poor were to be burden'd with almoſt the whole. This falſe and wicked Inſinuation had the deſir'd Effect, for it ſoon occaſion'd a very great Commotion at St *Paul*'s Church, which ended with the Lives of many of the Citizens.

Hubert, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, then the King's Juſticiary, no ſooner receiv'd Advice of this Sedition, then he ſummon'd *Longbeard*, the Ringleader thereof, to appear before him; who accordingly did, at the Time and Place prefix'd; but with ſuch a numerous Attendance, that the Juſticiary, inſtead of proceeding to Extremities, judg'd it more conſiſtent with the Safety of his own Perſon, to diſmiſs him only with a gentle Admonition, not to appear in any unlawful Aſſembly for the future.

Theſe dangerous Proceedings ſtruck ſuch a Terror into the better Sort of Citizens, that they were continually upon their Guard; for no Citizen of Diſtinction was ſafe, either in Perſon or Eſtate, by the wicked Artifices of this perfidious, turbulent and implacable Villain, who had juſt accus'd Two of the moſt worthy Citizens, and his own loving and generous Brother, (who had carefully brought up this Monſter at his own Expence) who had thereupon like to have fallen a Sacrifice to the Rabble.

However, though this was not deem'd a proper Time to puniſh *Fitz Oſbert*, yet Care was taken to employ a certain Number of Men to ſeize his Perſon, when there were but few to defend him, which after happen'd; when they endeavouring to apprehend him, he with his ſmall Company made ſo deſperate a Defence, that they had an Opportunity of ſecuring themſelves in the Church of

of St. *Mary le Bow* in *Cheapſide*, where, fortifying the Steeple, they reſolv'd to defend themſelves till Aſſiſtance came. *Longbeard*'s Condition was no ſooner known, than the Populace aſſembled from all Parts of *London*, to reſcue their Captain and Counſellor. However, the Magiſtrates of the City, by dint of Reaſon, prevail'd upon the Mob to deſiſt, and to return to their reſpective Habitations.

In this dangerous Poſture of Affairs, no Time being to be loſt, a Fire was made in the lower Part of the ſaid Steeple, to ſmoak or burn them out, which had ſo good an Effect, that they were ſoon compell'd to abandon their Place of Retreat, and by a deſperate Sally endeavour'd to fight their Way, and eſcape. But meeting with a powerful Reſiſtance, *Longbeard* was ſoon taken, and for his better Security, impriſon'd in the Tower of *London*, where, the Day after, he and Eight of his Accomplices were try'd and condemn'd, and the Day following drawn by the Feet through the City, to the Elms in *Smithfield*, where they were executed, and afterwards hung in Chains, which effectually put an End to his wicked Deſigns.

But *Fitz Oſbert*'s Body being ſoon after ſtolen away, 'twas artfully given about by a deſigning Prieſt, a Relation of his, that divers Miracles were wrought at the Place of his Execution, whereupon great Numbers of People crowding thither, they brought away, as ſo many Relicks, all the Ground whereon his Blood was ſpilt, whilſt others continued there during the Night in the moſt intenſe Devotion; wherefore the Government, to prevent any fatal Conſequence that might attend thoſe frantick Proceedings, plac'd a Guard at the Place, who quickly made the deluded Enthuſiaſts ſenſible, that they were to expect ſomething elſe beſides Miracles, and having accordingly undergone the Diſcipline of the Cudgel, they return'd to their reſpective Homes in great Confuſion.

And for the more effectually undeceiving the People, *Fitz Oſbert*'s Life was publiſh'd, wherein was contain'd an Account of his numerous Villanies, whereby he was diveſted of all Pretences to Sanctity, the Fraud expos'd, and the villainous Impoſtor, the Prieſt, excommunicated, of which the meaner Sort of Citizens being fully convinc'd, Peace and Quiet were reſtor'd in the City.

King *Richard*, in the Eighth Year of his Reign *A. D.* 1197, granted to the Citizens of *London*, the following Charter, for which they paid him the Sum of Fifteen hundred Marks.

" *Richard*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Duke of *Normandy*, and Earl of *Anjou*; To his Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Stewards, Caſtlekeepers, Juſtices, Conſtables, Bailiffs, Miniſters, and all his faithful Subjects, Greeting.

Know ye all, that we for the Health of our Soul, and for the Soul's Health of King *Henry* our Father, and all our Anceſtors Souls; and alſo for the Commonwealth of our City of *London*, and all our Realm: have granted and ſteadfaſtly commanded, that all Wares that are in the *Thames* be moved, whereſoever they ſhall be within the *Thames*; and that no Wares be put any where within the *Thames*: alſo we have clearly quit-claimed all that, which the Keepers of our Tower of *London*, was wont yearly to receive of the ſaid Wares. Wherefore we will and ſteadfaſtly command, that no Keeper of the ſaid Tower at any Time hereafter, ſhall exact any Thing of any one, neither moleſt or burthen, or any Demand make of any Perſon, by reaſon of the ſaid Wares; for it is manifeſt to us, and by our Right Reverend Father *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and other our faithful Subjects, it is ſufficiently given us to underſtand, that great Detriment and Diſcommodity hath grown to our ſaid City of *London*, and alſo to the whole Realm, by Occaſion of the ſaid Wares; which Thing to the Intent it may continue for ever firm

and ſtable; we do fortify by the Inſcription of this preſent Page, and the putting to our Seal.

Theſe being Witneſſes, *John* of *Worceſter*, *Hugh* of *Coventry*, Biſhops; *John* Earl of *Moreton*, *Ralph* Earl of *Cheſter*, *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, *William* Earl of *Arundel*, *William* of *St. Mary's Church*, *Peter* Son of *Hereb*, *Matthew* his Brother, *Simon* of *Ryma*, *Scherio de Quincero*. Given by the Hand of *Euſtace* Dean of *Saliſbury*, *Vice Chancellor*, then Agent at the Iſle of *Audlyer*, the Fourteenth Day of *July*, in the Eighth Year of our Reign."

In this Charter 'tis obſervable, that the Citizens of *London* are impower'd to remove all Wears out of the River *Thames*, by which Nuiſances the Navigation of this incomparable River was greatly obſtructed; and as a farther Encouragement to the Citizens, the King reſign'd all his Right and Pretenſions to the annual Duties ariſing thereby, which were paid to the Officers of his Tower of *London*.

The next Year, *Roger Blunt* and *Nicholas Ducket*, Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, were by the King commanded to provide Meaſures, Gallons, iron Rods and Weights for Standards, to be ſent to the ſeveral Counties of *England*. At the ſame Time ſo great a Famine happen'd, that Wheat was ſold at Eighteen Shillings and Fourpence the Quarter.

SECT. III.

Of the Charters *granted to the City by King* John.

UPON the Demiſe of King *Richard*, his Brother *John* Earl of *Moreton* no ſooner aſcended the Throne, than he granted to the Citizens of *London* the Three following Charters.

"*John*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy*, *Aquitain*, and Earl of *Anjou*; To all Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Miniſters, and all his Majeſty's faithful Subjects, *French* and *Engliſh*, Greeting.

Know ye, that we have granted to our Citizens of *London*, that none of them ſhall plead without the Walls of the City of *London*, of no Pleas, ſaving the Pleas of foreign Tenures (our Monyers and Miniſters excepted), alſo we have granted to them Acquittal of Murther, within the City and Portſoken; and none of them ſhall wage Battle; and of the Pleas belonging to the Crown, they may diſcharge themſelves according to the antient Cuſtom of the City: and that within the Walls of the City nor Portſoken, no Man ſhall take Lodging by Force, or Delivery of the Marſhall: and alſo we have granted to them, that all the Citizens of *London* ſhall be quit from Toll or Laſtage, and every other Cuſtom throughout all our Lands, on this Side and beyond the Seas: and that none ſhall be adjudg'd for Amerciaments of Money, but according to the Law of the City, which they had in the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather to *Henry* our Father: and that there ſhall be no Miſkenning in any Plea in the City: and that the Huſtings ſhall be kept once every Week; and they juſtly have their Lands and Tenures and Premiſes, and all other Debts, whoſoever owe them: and that Right be holden to them of their Lands and Tenures, which be within the City, according to the Cuſtom of the ſaid City; and of all their Debts which ſhall be lent at *London*, and that Pleas of all Promiſes there made, be holden at *London*; and if any in any of our Lands on this Side, or beyond the Seas, ſhall take any Toll or any other Cuſtom from the Men of *London*, after that he ſhall fail of Right, may take Goods thereof at *London*.

And we do grant unto them, that they may have their Huntings, whereſoever they had the ſame in the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather to our Father: Furthermore, for the Advancement of the ſaid City, we have granted unto them, that they ſhall be free and quit of all Bridtoll and Childwite, and of Jereſgive and Scotale, ſo as the Sheriff of *London*, nor any other Bailiff may

may make any Scotale. Theſe aforeſaid Cuſtoms we do grant; and all other Liberties and free Cuſtoms which they had in the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather of *Henry* our Father, when as more freely and better they had the ſame; wherefore we will and ſteadfaſtly command, that they and their Heirs may have and hold all theſe Things aforeſaid, hereditarily and wholly of Us and our Heirs.

Witneſs *Hubert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, our Chancellor; *William* of *London*, *Euſtace* of *Ely*, *G.* of *Gloceſter*, *Godfrey* of *Wincheſter*, Biſhops; *Godfrey*, Son of *Peter*, Earl of *Eſſex*; *William Marſhal* Earl of *Pembrook*; *Homel* Earl of *Warren*; *R.* Earl of *Clarence*; Earl *Roger*; Lord *Bigot*; *William* Earl of *Arundel*; *William D. Braos*; *Roger*, Son of *Roger*, *Hugh Borg*, *William Bridg*, *Warren*, *William D. Warren*, *Stephen D. Truncham*; *Simon de Pattiſhell*: Given by the Hands of *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, our Chancellor, at *Torham*, the Seventeenth Day of *June*, in the Firſt Year of our Reign."

By this Charter the Citizens, beſides having all their ancient Rights and Privileges confirm'd to them, are exempt from the Payment of all Toll in the King's foreign Dominions; for which the City paid the Sum of Three thouſand Marks. At the ſame Time, *John* granted to the Citizens the following Charter.

"*John*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy*, *Aquitain*, and Earl of *Anjou*; To his Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Stewards, Caſtle-keepers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, Miniſters, and all his faithful Subjects, Greeting.

Know ye all, that we for our Soul's Health, and for the Soul's Health of *Henry* our Father, and all our Predeceſſors; and alſo for the Commonwealth of our City of *London*, and all our Realm; have granted and ſteadfaſtly commanded, that all the Wares which are in the *Thames* or in the *Medway* be amoved, whereſoever they ſhall be within the *Thames* and the *Medway*; and that no Wares from henceforth be put any where in the *Thames* or *Medway*, upon Forfeiture of Ten Pounds Sterling; alſo we have clearly quit-claimed all that, which the Keepers of the Tower of *London* were wont yearly to receive of the ſaid Wares: wherefore we will and ſteadfaſtly command, that no Keeper of the ſaid Tower at any Time hereafter, exact any Thing from any Body, nor trouble or moleſt any Perſon, by reaſon of the ſaid Wares; for it is ſufficiently manifeſt to us, and the Right Reverend *Hubert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and by other our faithful Subjects, it is ſufficiently given us to underſtand, that very great Detriment and Diſcommodity hath grown to our City of *London*, and alſo to our Realm, by occaſion of theſe Wares; which to the Intent it may continue both firm and ſtable for ever, we do fortify the ſame by Inſcription of this preſent Page, and putting to our Seal.

Theſe being Witneſſes, *William* of *London*, *Euſtace* of *Ely*, *Godfrey* of *Wincheſter*, Biſhops; *Jeffrey*, Son of *Peter*, Earl of *Eſſex*: *William Marſhal*, Earl of *Pembroke*; *H.* Earl of *Warren*; Earl *Roger Pigott*; *R.* Earl of *Clare*; Earl *de Braos*; *Robert*, Son of *Robert*, *Hugh Bord*, *William Brewer*, *Stephen Turnham*, *William Warren*, *Simon* of *Pattiſhel*: Given by the Hands of *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, our Chancellor at *Shoreham*, the Seventeenth Day of *June*, in the Firſt Year of our Reign."

This Charter grants to the Citizens of *London*, a Right to remove all the Wears in the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*, with a Power of inflicting a Penalty of Ten Pounds, upon any Perſon that ſhall preſume to erect any Wear or Wears, in either of the ſaid Rivers.

A few Days after, the King granted the Citizens his Third Charter, as follows:

"*John*, by the Grace of God, King

of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy*, *Aquitain*, and Earl of *Anjou*; To his Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Rulers, and to all his Bailiffs and loving Subjects.

Know ye, that we have granted, and by this our preſent Writing confirm'd to our Citizens of *London* the Sheriffwick of *London* and *Middleſex*, with all the Cuſtoms and Things to the Sheriffwick belonging, within the City and without, by Land and by Water, to have and to hold to them and their Heirs, of Us and our Heirs, paying therefore Three hundred Pounds of Blank Sterling Money, at Two Terms in the Year; that is to ſay, at the *Eaſter* Exchequer, One hundred and Fifty Pounds; and at *Michaelmas* Exchequer 150 *l.* ſaving to the Citizens of *London* all their Liberties and free Cuſtoms.

And further, we have granted to the Citizens of *London*, that they amongſt themſelves make Sheriffs whom they will, and may amove them when they will; and thoſe whom they make Sheriffs, they ſhall preſent to our Juſtices of our Exchequer, of theſe Things which to the ſaid Sheriffwick appertain, whereof they ought to anſwer and ſatisfy us the Amerciaments and Farm, ſaving to the ſaid Citizens their Liberties, as is aforeſaid; and ſaving to the ſaid Sheriffs the ſame Liberties, which other Citizens have; ſo that if they which ſhall be appointed Sheriffs for the Time being, ſhall commit any Offence, whereby they ought to incur any Amerciament of Money, they ſhall not be condemn'd for any more than to the Amerciament of 20 *l.* and that without the Damage of other Citizens, if the Sheriffs be not ſufficient for the Payment of their Amerciaments; but if they do any Offence, where they ought to incur the Loſs of their Lives or Members, they ſhall be adjudg'd as they ought to be, according to the Law of the City; and of theſe Things which to the ſaid Sheriffs belong, the Sheriffs ſhall anſwer before our Juſtices at our Exchequer, ſaving to the ſaid Sheriffs, the Liberties which other Citizens of *London* have.

Alſo this Grant and Confirmation we have made to the Citizens of *London* for the Amendment of the ſaid City; and becauſe it was in antient times farm'd for 300 *l.* wherefore we will and ſtedfaſtly command, that the Citizens of *London* and their Heirs may have and hold the Sheriffwick of *London* and *Middleſex*, with all the ſaid Sheriffwick belonging, of Us and our Heirs, to poſſeſs and enjoy hereditarily, freely and quietly, honourably and wholly, by Fee-farm of 300 *l.* and we forbid that none preſume to do any Damage, Impediment or Diminiſhment to the Citizens of *London* of theſe Things, which to the ſaid Sheriffwick do or were accuſtom'd to appertain: Alſo we will and command, that if we or our Heirs, or any of our Juſtices, ſhall give or grant to any Perſon, any of thoſe Things which to the Farm of the Sheriffwick appertain, the ſame ſhall be accounted to the Citizens of *London*, in the Acquittal of the ſaid Farm at our Exchequer.

Witneſs *Edward* of *Ely*, *Savarick* of *Bath*, Biſhops; *William Marſhal*, Earl of *Pembroke*; *Ralph*, Earl of *Cheſter*; *William*, Earl of *Arundel*; *Robert*, Son of *Walter*; *William*, Son of *Albin*: Given by the Hands of *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, our Chancellor, at the good Town upon *Toke*, the fifth Day of *July*, in the Firſt Year of our Reign."

By this Charter, the Citizens of *London* have the Fee-farm of the Sheriffwicks of *London* and *Middleſex* confirm'd to them at the ancient Rent; with an additional Power of chuſing their Sheriffs.

King *John*, in the Third Year of his Reign, granted the City a fourth Charter, as follows:

"*John*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, and Earl of *Anjou*; To his Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots,

Abbots, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, and to all his Bailiffs and faithful Subjects, Greeting. Know ye, that We, at the Requeſt of our Mayor and Citizens of *London*, have granted, and by this our preſent Writing confirm'd, that the Guild of Weavers ſhall not from henceforth be in the City of *London*, neither ſhall be at all maintain'd; but becauſe we have been accuſtom'd yearly to receive 18 Marks in Money, every Year of the ſaid Guild; our ſaid Citizens ſhall pay unto Us and Our Heirs, 20 Marks in Money, for a Gift at the Feaſt *St Michael*, at our Exchequer.

Witneſs *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; Earl of *Ely*; *William* of *Albemarle*; Biſhop *Hugh* of *Gornar*; *Robert* of *Harcourt*; *Thomas Baſſet*; *P.* of *Stoke*; *R.* of *Remars:* Given by the Hands of *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, at the *Gorme*, the 20th Day of *March*, in the Third Year of our Reign."

By this Charter, the Guild or Fraternity of Weavers were expelled the City; but for what Offence, is not mention'd: However, the Crime muſt have been very conſiderable, to occaſion the Expulſion of a whole Community, for ſo ſmall an Addition to the Royal Revenue, as two Marks a-year.

In the fourth Year of King *John*, *A. D.* 1203. *Guy de Von* ſtood indebted to the Crown in no leſs a Sum than 1066 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* for the Farm of the *Cambium* or Exchange of *London*, which he had upon Leaſe for a certain Term of Years, as appears by the great Roll of the Exchequer in the Firſt of the ſaid King.

A. D. 1204. the Chamberlain's Office of this City remaining ſtill in the Crown, *William de St. Michael* paid to the King a Fine of 100 *l.* for the ſame, and a yearly Rent of 100 Marks; which ſhews it at that Time to have been a Place of great Profit.

Some Time after, by an exceſſive Froſt, which held till the 19th of *March*, Corn was ſo greatly damag'd, that Wheat was ſold at 12 *s.* a Quarter. About the ſame Time *Otho* the Emperor, and Nephew to the King, arriving at this City, he was receiv'd by the Citizens with the greateſt Magnificence and Pomp imaginable.

Some Time after, the *Londoners* not only made the King a Preſent of 300 *l.* but likewiſe paid him 200 Marks to be excus'd from the Fifteenth impos'd on Merchants; however, ſoon after they were charg'd with the Sum of 1000 *l.* towards the King's Expedition againſt the *Scots*.

About the ſame Time the King's Purveyor having bought a certain Quantity of Corn in *London*, *Roger Wincheſter* and *Edmund Hardell*, the Sheriffs, would not permit him to carry it off, which ſo highly incens'd the King, that he ſent a poſitive Command to the Council of the City (which conſiſted of 35 Members) to degrade and impriſon the ſaid Sheriffs; which being done in Obedience to the Royal Precept, the ſaid Council ſent a Deputation to the King at *Langley*, to intercede for their unfortunate Sheriffs; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that what they had done, was not out of any Diſreſpect to him, but purely to prevent an Inſurrection, which was then threatened, and at that critical Juncture might have prov'd dangerous to the Royal Affairs, which Reaſon prov'd ſo ſatisfactory to the King, that he gave Order for their immediate Diſcharge.

Juſt after, the City of *London*, together with all other Parts of the Kingdom, were by the Biſhops of *London*, *Ely*, and *Worceſter*, interdicted by Order of Pope *Innocent*, for the King's not obeying his unjuſt and imperious Command; whereupon all Churches and Church-yards were ſhut up; Divine Service ceas'd in all Places; there was no Adminiſtration of Sacraments, except to Infants and dying Perſons; and all eccleſiaſtical Rites being omitted, the Bodies of the Dead were buried in the Highways and Ditches, without the Performance of Funeral Service. Soon after, the King, upon

ſome Diſpleaſure conceiv'd againſt the *Londoners*, as a Puniſhment for the Offence, remov'd the Exchequer to *Northampton*.

A. D. 1213, *Nicholas*, the Pope's Legate, being arriv'd in *London*, to receive the King's Submiſſion, purſuant to a Determination of the Court of *Rome*, a Convention of the States of the Kingdom was held in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, where the King renew'd his Subjection of the Crown of *England*, and Lordſhip of *Ireland*, to Pope *Innocent*.

This City, 16 *John*, was tallaged at 2000 Marks towards taking off the national Interdict. About which Time, the King granted the Citizens his fifth and laſt Charter, as followeth:

"*John*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Duke of *Normandy*, *Aquitain*, and Earl of *Anjou*; to his Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Rulers, and to all his faithful Subjects, greeting.

Know ye, that we have granted, and by this our preſent Writing confirmed to our Barons of our City of *London*, that they may chooſe to themſelves every Year a Mayor, who to us may be faithful, diſcreet, and fit for Government of the City, ſo as when he ſhall be choſen, to be preſented unto Us, or our Juſtice, (if we ſhall not be preſent) and he ſhall ſwear to be faithful to Us; and that it ſhall be lawful to them, at the End of the Year, to amove him, and ſubſtitute another, if they will, or the ſame to retain, ſo as he be preſented unto Us, or our Juſtice, if we ſhall not be preſent. We have granted to the ſame our Barons, and by this our preſent Charter confirm'd, that they well and in Peace, freely, quietly and wholly have all their Liberties, which they have uſed, as well in the City of *London* as without, and as well by Water as by Land, and in all other Places, ſaving to Us our Chamberlainſhip: Wherefore we will and ſtreightly command, that our aforeſaid Barons of our aforeſaid City of *London*, may chooſe unto themſelves a Mayor of themſelves in Manner and Form aforeſaid; and that they may have all the aforeſaid Liberties well and in Peace, whole and fully, with all Things to the ſame Liberties appertaining, as is aforeſaid.

Witneſs, the Lords, *P.* of *Winton*, *William* of *Worceſter*, *William* of *Coventry*, Biſhops; *William Brigword*; *Peter*, Son of *Herbert*; *Godfrey d' Lucy*; and *John*, Son of *Hugh*. Given by the Hands of Mr. *Richard Harriſter*, our Chancellor, at the *New Temple*, *London*, the 19th Day of *May*, in the 16th Year of our Reign."

By this Charter the Citizens had not only all their ancient Rights and Immunities confirm'd, but likewiſe an additional Privilege of chuſing their chief Magiſtrate among themſelves, who till this Time had been appointed by the King, who now only reſerv'd to himſelf the Nomination of a Chamberlain. This great Privilege obtain'd, divers Crafts or Trades, in Imitation of others of their Fellow Citizens, and as ſuch continued for many Years before they were incorporated by Charter.

Moſt of the Barons and chief Men of the Kingdom being come to *London*, they repair'd to the *New Temple*, (where now ſtand the Inns of Court of that Name) where the King reſided, and peremptorily demanded of him the Reeſtabliſhment of King *Edward*'s Laws, together with all the Rights and Privileges contain'd in the Charter of *Hen.* I. affirming, that they requir'd nothing but what he had ſolemnly ſworn to grant at the Time of his Abſolution (*John* having been excommunicated, his Subjects were abſolved from their Allegiance, the Sentence of Depoſition pronounc'd againſt him, and the Kingdom interdicted above ſix Years). The King having deſir'd Time to conſider the Barons Demands, rejected their Petition with the utmoſt Indignation.

The Barons having a potent Army on Foot, reſolv'd to obtain by Force what they could not in a pacifick Way; and for the more effectually attaining their Ends, and alſo to give a Sanction to their Enterprize, reſolv'd, by

by all Ways and Means, to bring over to their Side the City of *London:* In order to which a private Negociation was ſet on foot with ſome of the principal *Londoners,* who found it no difficult Matter to prevail upon their Fellow-Citizens, to join with the Barons, in Oppoſition to an inſatiable Prince, who had often rack'd them by illegal and intolerable Exactions. This Conſideration quickly made them reſolve to be aiding and aſſiſting in the Recovery of their loſt Privileges: Whereupon they immediately diſpatch'd Meſſengers to *Bedford,* and to acquaint the Barons with their Reſolution, and, to prevent a Diſcovery, entreated them to make all poſſible Diſpatch to come and poſſeſs themſelves of the City.

The Barons having got what they long'd for, inſtantly began their March for *London*; and being arriv'd at *Ware,* march'd from thence by Night, and on the 24th of *May,* early in the Morning, during Maſs-time, enter'd the City at *Aldgate* (before the King receiv'd Intelligence of their Approach, notwithſtanding his being then in the Tower of *London*); and having ſecur'd the Gates with their own Troops, fell to plundering the Houſes of the Royaliſts and *Jews,* the latter of which they demoliſhed; and with the Stones thereof, with the utmoſt Diligence, repaired the Defects of the City Wall; and having got ready their military Engines, laid Siege to the Tower.

This great Succeſs of the Barons occaſion'd the King's being almoſt entirely deſerted, who finding himſelf thus unhappily circumſtanc'd, had Recourſe to Diſſimulation, by propoſing an Accommodation; which being conſented to, Commiſſioners were appointed by both Parties, who ſoon agreed upon the fundamental Charter of our preſent happy Conſtitution, call'd *Magna Charta,* or the great Charter, wherein a particular Regard is had to the City of *London*; for in the 15th Article thereof, 'tis expreſly ſtipulated, that the City ſhall have all its ancient Privileges, and free Cuſtoms, as well by Land as by Water.

By this ineſtimable Charter the People were eas'd from all thoſe unjuſt Exactions and Extortions, which the Tyrant made uſe of to fleece them, *viz.* Some were oblig'd to pay great Sums to obtain Juſtice, others to have their Proceedings in Law expedited, and others retarded; whilſt ſome were frequently oblig'd to pay a fourth, third, and ſometimes half the Debt they ſued for, to have Juſtice done them. Againſt theſe miſchievous and villainous Practices, a Clauſe is provided in this Charter, *viz.* "We will not ſell to any Man, we will not deny any Man, or delay, Right or Juſtice." The Charter of Foreſts being at the ſame Time agreed upon, they were ratified at *Runnemead* near *Stanes.*

King *John* ſoon repented of what he had done, and upon Application to the Pope was abſolved from his Oath. Upon which he invited divers foreign Princes to his Aſſiſtance, obliging himſelf, that if by their Help he ſhould reduce his rebellious Subjects, they ſhould be put into immediate Poſſeſſion of all their Land. This, in a ſhort Time, brought over a vaſt Number of Foreigners.

The Barons finding themſelves not in a Condition to withſtand ſo great a Power, retir'd to *London,* where they were ſoon overtaken by a thundering Bull of Excommunication from *Rome.* At this Criſis, the Barons and Citizens invited over *Lewis,* eldeſt Son to *Philip* King of *France,* to whom they offered the Crown: *Philip,* glad of the Opportunity of becoming Maſter of *England,* forthwith fitted out a mighty Fleet, on which was embark'd a numerous Army, under the Command of *Lewis* his Son. In the Interim, the King approach'd the City, but the reſolute Citizens were ſo far from being intimidated, that they ſet their Gates wide open, with an Intent to fight him, but *John* thought proper to march off, whilſt one of his Generals, with the Body of Troops under his Command, advancing too near the City, was attack'd, routed, and himſelf dangerouſ-

ly

ly wounded, inſomuch that he eſcaped with great Difficulty.

About this time the Citizens fitted out a Powerful Fleet, to clear the Coaſt of numerous Pirates, who infeſted the Mouth of the River *Thames*, by whom the Trade of the City was almoſt intirely loſt; and having engag'd and defeated theſe combin'd Robbers, took and deſtroy'd Sixty-five of their Ships: Hence we may judge of the formidable State of the City at that time, when 'twas not only capable of defending itſelf againſt the King, though then in Poſſeſſion of all other Parts of the Kingdom; but likewiſe at the ſame time to ſend out ſo potent a Navy, as was able to deſtroy ſuch a mighty Band of confederated and deſperate Pirates.

Lewis the *French* Prince having receiv'd Advice of the gallant Behaviour of the Barons and Citizens of *London* on his Account, ſent them a Letter of Thanks, exhorting them to perſevere therein, aſſuring them, that they might depend upon his coming over in a very ſhort Time, with a powerful Army to their Aſſiſtance: Purſuant to which, he ſoon after arriv'd at *Sandwich* with a numerous Fleet, conſiſting of 600 Ships, where having diſembark'd his Troops, he march'd, attack'd and reduc'd the Caſtle of *Rocheſter*, whence marching to *London*, he was by the Citizens receiv'd in a very magnificent and pompous Manner; at which time he receiv'd the Homage and Fealties of the Barons and Citizens; to whom he ſwore to reſtore good Laws, and their loſt Eſtates.

SECT. IV.

Of the State of the City *at the Death of King* John, *and in the Beginning of the Reign of King* Henry III.

IN the Year 1216, *John* departed this Life, and his Son *Henry* was advanc'd to the Throne, upon whoſe Acceſſion *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, the Regent, by his prudent Management (and the bad Conduct of *Lewis*) prevail'd upon Forty of the confederate Barons to make their Submiſſion to the young King. This great Defection of the Nobility, and Decreaſe of the *French* Army, by the numerous Sieges and Skirmiſhes they had been employ'd in, occaſion'd *Lewis* to agree upon a Truce, that he might have an Opportunity of going to *France* to ſolicit his Father for freſh Supplies.

Some are of Opinion, that the Reaſon aſſign'd by *Walter* of *Coventry*, for *Lewis*'s going over, is much better, *viz.* That about this Time a great Council or Synod was held at *Melun* in *France* by the Pope's Nuncio's, who threaten'd to put that Kingdom under an Interdict, unleſs *Philip* would recall his Son from *England*: This occaſion'd *Philip* immediately to ſummon *Lewis* to return to *France*, to attend the Council in Perſon. Wherefore *Lewis* declar'd to the Barons and Citizens of *London* the Neceſſity of his being abſent for a certain Time; and having ſworn to return before the Expiration thereof, ſet out in the Beginning of *Lent* for *France*. I think this Reaſon appears very improbable; for *Lewis*, by his Deportment here, ſeems not to have paid ſo great a Reſpect to the Commands of the Pope, or that of his Council, as to have riſqued the Loſs of his Intereſt in *England*, by abſenting himſelf to attend the Council at *Melun*; eſpecially conſidering the little Regard he ſhew'd to the Papal Fulminations, that were inceſſantly thunder'd againſt him while in *England*; and 'tis likewiſe evident, that *Philip* his Father had no greater Regard to the Menaces of the Pope, or the threaten'd Interdict by the Synod of *Melun*, now, than he had when he ſent his Son firſt over; ſeeing he quickly ſent him back to *England*, with a very conſiderable Army: And alſo after the Defeat of the *French* Army at *Lincoln*, his Father ſent him another great Supply of Men and Money. Theſe, I imagine, are clear Evidences, that *Lewis*'s going to *France* was upon no other Account than to ſolicit new Supplies.

After the Defeat of *Lewis*'s Army in *Lincoln*

Lincoln, he ſhut himſelf up in *London*; and the King's Army approaching the City was block'd up both by Land and Water: *Lewis* finding himſelf reduc'd to very great Straits, propos'd to treat of a Peace, that was conſiſtent with his Honour, and the Safety of thoſe who invited him over; in which Treaty he generouſly took Care, that the ancient Rights and Privileges of the City ſhould be confirm'd. This Generoſity of *Lewis* to the Citizens, I imagine to have been the Reaſon of their lending him the Sum of 5000 *l.* to pay his Debts, juſt before his Departure.

I have dwelt the longer on this Part of the Hiſtory of *Lewis*, becauſe all our Authors who have written Surveys and other Accounts of this City, have left their Readers in the dark in reſpect to thoſe Tranſactions, and without ever aſſigning any Reaſon why the Citizens join'd the Barons in inviting over *Lewis*.

Immediately after the Departure of *Lewis*, *Henry* the young King made his Publick Entry into *London* in a pompous Manner, where, in all Appearence, he was receiv'd with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy.

In the Second Year of *Henry* the Third, *A. D.* 1218, the Citizens paid him the Sum of Forty Marks, that they might not be queſtion'd for ſelling a certain Sort of Cloth, that was not full Two Yards within the Liſts.

At the ſame time the Foreſt of *Middleſex* being diſforeſted, it gave the Citizens an Opportunity of purchaſing Land, and building thereon, whereby the Suburbs of the City were greatly increas'd; at which time the King wrote to the Sheriffs of *London* to repair the Priſon of *Newgate*; and the Money diſburs'd by them ſhould be allow'd in their Accounts; which ſhews, that this Gaol was not then under the Direction of the City. And in the ſame Year the Citizens paid the King a Fifteenth of their perſonal Eſtates, for the Enjoyment of their ancient Rights and Immunities.

In the Year 1210, Proclamation was made in *London*, ſtrictly injoyning all Foreigners whatſoever, Merchants excepted, to depart the Kingdom by *Michaelmas* following. At the ſame time the Citizens of *Cologn*, who were Merchants and Members of the *Anſeatick* Corporation in *London*, paid the King 30 Marks, to have Seiſin or Poſſeſſion of their *Guildhall* in the City, which ſtood where now the *Still-yard* is in *Thames-ſtreet*.

In the Year 1222, a great Riot happen'd in *London*, occaſion'd by ſome of the Citizens having been cowardly and barbarouſly beaten and abus'd by the villainous Contrivance of the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*'s Steward, upon the following Occaſion.

A great wreſtling Match being held at *Matilda*'s Hoſpital, now *St. Giles's in the Fields*, (and not as *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter*, through Miſtake, ſays, at *St. James*'s) on *St. James*'s Day, between the Citizens of *London* and the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages; the People of *Weſtminſter*, notwithſtanding they exerted themſelves to the utmoſt to excel the *Londoners*, to their no ſmall Confuſion, had the Mortification to ſee the Honour of the Victory carried off by the Citizens.

Though this Triumph in itſelf was ſcarcely worth minding; yet it was highly reſented by the Steward of the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, who meditating Revenge againſt the *Londoners*, perfidiouſly appointed another Wreſtling Match to be held at *Weſtminſter*, on the Firſt of *Auguſt* following, and as an Encouragement, gave a Ram for the Prize: thither the Citizens, at the Time prefix'd, reſorted in great Numbers; when, to their great Surprize, inſtead of Diverſion, which they went for, they found themſelves betray'd in a moſt cowardly and villainous Manner, in being ſet upon by a great Number of arm'd Men, appointed for that Purpoſe; who cruelly beat and wounded many of them, and put the reſt to Flight.

This unheard-of Piece of Treachery occaſion'd great Commotions in the City, where the Populace being aſſembled, they breath'd nothing but Revenge; inſo-

inſomuch that *Serle Mercer*, then Mayor, though a wiſe and prudent Magiſtrate, was not able to reſtrain their Fury: For one *Conſtantine Fitz Arnulph*, an eminent Citizen, who had been a great Favourer of the *French* during the late Troubles, having put himſelf at the Head of the Mob, told them, that the beſt Way to revenge themſelves upon the Abbot and his Steward, would be to pull down their Houſes; whereby they would be made ſenſible, that the Citizens of *London* were not to be affronted with Impunity. This Advice being approv'd of, he led them to *Weſtminſter*, crying with a loud Voice, *Mount Joye, Mount Joye, God help us, and our Lord* Lewis. And having pull'd down ſeveral Houſes belonging to the Abbot and his Steward, return'd to *London* in Triumph.

The Tumult being over, the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* repair'd to the City to complain to *Phillip Dawbney*, one of the King's Council, of the great Damage he had ſuſtain'd by the late Sedition: The Populace was no ſooner appriz'd of this, than they beſet the Houſe, and cruelly beating the Abbot's Servants, took away Twelve of his Horſes. And whilſt *Dawbney* endeavour'd to appeaſe the Mob, the Abbot ſlipp'd out at the Back-door, with an Intent to eſcape; but being diſcover'd by ſome of the Rabble, he was pelted all the Way to the River Side, and with great Difficulty got off by Water.

The Storm being over, *Hubert de Burg* the Chief Juſticiary came to the Tower with an arm'd Power, and ſummoning the Mayor and many of the principal Citizens to attend him, he enquir'd who were the Authors of the late Riot; *Conſtantine*, the chief Ringleader, boldly anſwer'd, that he was one; that they had done no more than what they ought; and that they were reſolv'd to ſtand by what they had done, let the Conſequence be what it would. Theſe Words ſo highly provoked the Juſticiary, that he ordered all the Company to be immediately diſmiſs'd, except *Conſtantine*, his Nephew, and one *Geoffrey*, who had join'd in *Conſtantine*'s Acclamation: Theſe three he order'd to be hang'd next Morning, notwithſtanding *Conſtantine* offer'd 15,000 Marks for his Pardon; a prodigious Sum at that Time.

This done, *Hubert* repair'd to the City, where he apprehended many of the principal Rioters, and in a moſt inhuman and arbitrary Manner, caus'd the Hands or Feet of moſt of them to be cut off; theſe Citizens with the former ſuffer'd without any Manner of legal Proceedings, or Form of Trial. This cruel Judge thinking, that he had not ſufficiently puniſh'd the City, degraded the Mayor and all the Magiſtrates, ſet a Cuſtos over the City, and oblig'd thirty Perſons of his own chuſing to become Security for the Citizens good Behaviour; which the Community of the City not only confirm'd by Charter under their Common Seal, but likewiſe promis'd to ſurrender either one or all of the Sureties, when demanded; and in Caſe of Mortality, to fill up the Vacancies with other Perſons of Worth: Beſides, *Henry* obliged the Citizens to pay him many thouſands of Marks, before he would be reconcil'd to them.

SECT. V.

Of the Charters *granted to the* City *by* *King* Henry III.

SOME Time after the Tranſaction aforemention'd, the States of the Kingdom aſſembled in Parliament at *London*, the arbitrary and cruel Proceedings exercis'd againſt the *Londoners* in the preceding Year, made them apprehenſive, that they were to expect no better Treatment in this, than in the former Reign. Therefore to obviate the like Practices for the future, they addreſs'd the King, that he would be pleas'd to confirm the Charter of Liberties, which he had ſworn to obſerve; which he at laſt agreed to.

At this Time there was ſo great a Dearth

Dearth of Corn, occaſion'd by inceſſant Storms of Wind and Rain in the Spring, that Wheat was ſold for 12 *s.* a Quarter.

About the ſame Time *Henry* exempted the Citizens from all Proſecutions on Account of Burels or Liſted Cloth, notwithſtanding an Ordinance newly made to the contrary. And in the Parliament held at *Weſtminſter* in the ſame Year, the *Magna Charta*, or Great Charter of Liberties, was confirm'd; in the Ninth Chapter of which all the ancient Rights and Privileges of the City of *London* are ratified. This Clauſe coſt the Citizens a Fifteenth of all their perſonal Eſtates; at the ſame Time the King granted the Commonalty of the City a Right to have a Common Seal.

King *Henry* had no ſooner aſſum'd the Reins of Government, than he began to ſhew himſelf in his proper Colours, and to act the Tyrant with a high Hand; the firſt Attempt he made this Way, was upon the Citizens of *London*, *A. D.* 1227, by extorting from them 5000 Marks, declaring as they had given *Lewis* his Enemy that Sum, they ſhould give him the ſame, which they were oblig'd to do.

Gilbert de Aldermanbury of *London* had a Charter from *Richard* the Firſt, whereby he was not only exempt from Aſſizes and Suits to Courts, but likewiſe from being amerc'd above the Sum of half a Mark; by virtue of which Charter, he was at this Time acquitted of Two Marks and a half for a Default. By which we may ſee the bad Effects of a diſpenſing Power in a Prince, inſomuch that whoever has but Intereſt with a Prime Miniſter, may get himſelf unjuſtly exempted from chargeable Offices and Impoſts, while Perſons more honeſt than they, (and leſs capable of ſerving) or thoſe that procur'd them ſuch iniquitous Privileges, are left to bear the Heat and Burden of the Day. In the ſame Year, the King granted the Citizens of *London* the Five following Charters.

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, Earl of *Anjou*; To his Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Rulers, and to all his faithful Subjects, Greeting.

Know ye, that we have granted, and by theſe Preſents do grant and confirm unto the Citizens of *London* the Sheriffwick of *London* and *Middleſex*, with all the Cuſtoms and Things to the ſame Sheriffwick belonging, within the City and without, by Land and by Water, to have and to hold, to them and to their Heirs, of Us and our Heirs, paying therefore yearly to Us and our Heirs 300 *l.* of Blank Money Sterling, at Two Times of the Year; that is to ſay, at the *Eaſter* Exchequer, 150 *l.* and at *Michaelmas* Exchequer, 150 *l.* ſaving to the Citizens of *London* all their Liberties and free Cuſtoms: And further, we have granted to the Citizens of *London* all their Liberties and free Cuſtoms: And further, we have granted to the Citizens of *London*, that they may among themſelves make Sheriffs whom they will, and may remove them when they will; and thoſe whom they make Sheriffs, they ſhall preſent to our Juſtices, who may anſwer to us and our Juſtices in our Exchequer, of thoſe Things which to the Sheriffwick appertain, whereof they ought to anſwer us; and unleſs they ſhall well anſwer and ſatisfy us, the Citizens of *London* ſhall anſwer and ſatisfy the Amerciaments and the Farm: ſaving to the ſame Citizens their Liberties as is aforeſaid; and ſaving to the Sheriffs the ſame Liberties which other Citizens have; ſo that if they which ſhall be appointed Sheriffs for the Time being, commit any Thing, whereby they ought to incur any Amerciament in Money, they ſhall not be condemn'd for any more than to the Amerciament of 20 *l.* and this without Damage of other Citizens, if the Sheriffs be not ſufficient for the Payment of their Amerciaments: but if they do any Offence, whereby they ought to incur the Loſs of their Lives or Members, they ſhall be judg'd as they ought to be adjudg'd

judg'd according to the Law of the City; but of theſe Things which to the Sheriffs belong, the Sheriffs ſhall anſwer before the Juſtices of the Exchequer; ſaving to the Sheriffs the Liberties which other Citizens have: Alſo the Grant and Confirmation we have made to our Citizens of *London* for the Amendment of the ſaid City; and becauſe it was antiently to be at the Farm of 300 *l.* therefore we will, and ſtreightly command, that the Citizens of *London* and their Heirs aforeſaid may have and hold the Sheriffwicks of *London* and *Middleſex*, with all that to the ſaid Sheriffwick belongeth, of Us and our Heirs, and hereditarily, freely and quietly, honourably and wholly, by 300 *l.* a-year, as the Charters of Lord *John* our Father, famous King of *England*, which we have ſeen, doth witneſs; and forbid, that no Perſon do preſume to do any Hurt, Impediment or Diminution to our ſaid Citizens, of Things which to the ſaid Sheriffwick belong, or were accuſtom'd to appertain: alſo we do will and command, that if we or our Heirs, or any of our Juſtices, ſhall give or grant to any Perſon any Thing which to the Farm of the ſaid Sheriffwick appertain, the ſame ſhall be accounted to the Citizens of *London*, in the Acquittal of the ſaid Farm in the Exchequer yearly, as the Charter of King *John* our Father, which they have, concerning the ſame, doth reaſonably teſtify: Witneſs Lord *Euſtace* of *London*, &c. Given by the Hands of the Reverend *Ralph* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, the Eighteenth Day of *February*, in the Eleventh Year of our Reign."

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy*, *Aquitain*, Earl of *Anjou*; To his Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Rulers, Bailiffs, and his faithful Subjects, Greeting. Know ye, that we have granted, and by this Charter confirm'd to our Barons in our City of *London*, that they may chuſe to themſelves a Mayor of themſelves every Year, who may be to us faithful, diſcreet and fit for the Government of the City, ſo as when he is choſen, he may be preſented unto Us, or our Juſtices, if we be not preſent, and ſhall ſwear to be faithful to Us. And that it ſhall be lawful for them in the End of the Year to amove him, and to ſubſtitute, or if they will, to retain him ſtill, ſo as always that he be preſented to Us, or to our Juſtices, if we be not preſent.

Alſo we have granted to the ſaid Barons, and by this preſent Charter confirm'd, that they may have well, and in Peace, freely, quietly and wholly, all their Liberties, which hitherto they uſed, as well in the City of *London* as without, and as well on the Water as on the Land, and in all other Places; ſaving to us our Chamberlainſhip: wherefore we will and ſtreightly command, that our Barons of our ſaid City of *London* may chuſe to themſelves a Mayor of themſelves every Year in manner aforeſaid; and that they have all their Liberties well and in Peace, wholly and fully, with all that to the ſaid Liberties belongeth, as the Charter of the excellent Lord *John* King of *England*, which we have ſeen, doth reaſonably teſtify. Witneſs the Lord *Euſtace* of *London*, &c. Given by the Hands of the Reverend Father *Ralph* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, the Eighteenth Day of *February*, in the Eleventh Year of our Reign."

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy*, *Aquitain*, Earl of *Anjou*; To the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Stewards, Caſtle-keepers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, Miniſters, and all his faithful Subjects, Greeting. Ye ſhall know, that we, for our Soul's Health, and for the Soul's Health of King *John* our Father, and for the Souls Health of all our Anceſtors; and alſo for the Commonwealth of our City of *London*, and of all our Realm, have granted and ſtrictly commanded, that all the Wares which are in the *Thames* or in *Medway* ſhall be amoved, and that no Wares from

from henceforth be put any-where in the *Thames* or *Medway*, upon Forfeiture of Ten Pounds Sterling. We have alſo quit-claimed all that which the Keepers of our Tower of *London* were wont yearly to receive of the aforeſaid Wares: wherefore we will and ſteadfaſtly command, that no Keeper of the ſaid Tower at any Time hereafter, exact any Thing from any, or bring any Demand, Burden or Trouble to any Perſon, by reaſon of the aforeſaid Wares; for it fully appears to us, and is ſufficiently given us to underſtand by the Right Reverend Father *Hubert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and by others our faithful Subjects, that very great Hurt and Diſcommodity hath grown to the aforeſaid City, and alſo to our ſaid whole Realm, by occaſion of the aforeſaid Wares; which Thing that it may continue firm and ſtable for ever, we have fortified the ſame by the Inſcription of the Page, and putting to our Seal, as that Charter of the Lord King *John* our Father, which the Barons of *London* have, from thence doth reaſonably teſtify. Witneſs the Lord *Euſtace* of *London*, &c. Given by the Hands of the Reverend Father *Ralph*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, our Chancellor at *Weſtminſter*, the Eighteenth Day of *February*, in the Eleventh Year of our Reign."

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, Earl of *Anjou*; To all Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Miniſters, and all our faithful Subjects, *French* and *Engliſh*, Greeting. Know ye, that we have granted to our Citizens of *London*, ſaving the Pleas of foreign Tenures, (our Moniers and Miniſters excepted) and we have granted to them Acquittal of all Murther within the City and Portſoken, and that none of them ſhall wage Battle; and that they may diſcharge themſelves of the Pleas belonging to the Crown, according to the ancient Cuſtom of the City: and that within the Walls of the City and Portſoken, no Man may take any Lodging by Force, or by Delivery of the Marſhal: This alſo we have granted to them, that all the Citizens of *London* be quit of Toll and Laſtage, and of all other Cuſtoms throughout all our Lands on this Side, or beyond the Seas; and that none be condemn'd of any Amerciaments of Money, but according to the Law of the City, which they had in the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather to King *Henry* our Grandfather; and that no Miſkenning be in any Pleading in the City; and that the Huſtings be kept once only a Week; and that they may juſtly have all their Lands andPromiſes, and Debts, whoſoever owe them to them: and that Right be holden to them of all their Lands and Tenures, which be in the City, according to the Cuſtom of the City; and that Pleas be there holden of all Debts which be lent at *London*, of all Promiſes there made; and if any ſhall take any Toll or Cuſtom of our Men of *London*, in any our Lands on this Side, or beyond the Seas, or in the Ports of the Seas on this Side, or beyond the Seas, after he ſhall fail of Right, the Sheriffs of *London* may take Goods for the ſame: Alſo we do grant for them, that they may haveHunting, whereſoever they had in the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather to King *Henry* our Grandfather: Furthermore alſo, for the Amendment of the ſaid City, we have granted to them, that they be all quit from Bridtoll, Childwite, Jereſgive, and of all Scotale, ſo that our Sheriff of *London*, or any other Bailiff, ſhall not make any Scotale. Theſe Cuſtoms aforeſaid we do grant to them, and all other Liberties and free Cuſtoms which they had in the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather to King *Henry* our Grandfather, when as they had the ſame better and more freely, as the Charter of the Lord *John* our Father, which they have, of the ſame doth reaſonably teſtify: Wherefore we will and ſteadfaſtly command, that they and their Heirs may have and hold all theſe Things aforeſaid hereditarily of us and our Heirs: Theſe being Witneſs, the Lord *Euſtace*,

ſtace of *London*, &c. Given by the Hands of the Reverend Father in God *Ralph*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, our Chancellor at *Weſtminſter*, the Sixteenth Day of *March*, in the Eleventh Year of our Reign."

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, Earl of *Anjou*; To his Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Rulers, Miniſters, Foreſters, and all Bailiffs, and faithful Subjects, Greeting.

"Know ye, that we have granted, and by this preſent Charter confirm'd, for Us and our Heirs, unto our Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Knights, Freeholders, and to all of the County of *Middleſex*, that all the Warren of *Stanes*, with the Appurtenances, be unwarren'd and diſforeſted for ever, ſo that all they aforeſaid, and their Heirs and Succeſſors, may have all Liberties and Benefit of Warren and Foreſt, in the aforeſaid Warren, wherein they may till or plough all their Lands, and cut all their Woods, and diſpoſe the ſame at their Will, without the View or Contradiction of his Warreners or Foreſters, and all their Miniſters, and within the which no Warrener or Forreſter, or Juſtice of our Foreſt, ſhall or may any Thing meddle with their Lands or Woods; neither with their Herbage, or Hunting, or Corn; neither by any Summons or Diſtreſs, ſhall cauſe them, their Heirs or Succeſſors to come before our Juſtices of the Foreſt, or Warreners, by occaſion of the Lands and Tenements ſituate in thoſe Parts where the ſaid Warren was wont to be; but that they and their Heirs and Succeſſors, and their Lands and Tenements contain'd in the Parts, be quit and free of all Exactions, Occaſions, Demands and Attachments, and of all Things which belong to Warrens or Foreſts: Wherefore we will and ſteadfaſtly command, that all they aforeſaid, holding Lands and Tenements within the ſaid Parts, and their Heirs and Succeſſors for ever, have the aforeſaid Liberties and Freedoms, and that their Lands and Tenements aforeſaid be unwarren'd and diſforeſted for ever, and quit from all Things, which either to Warren or Foreſt, Warreners or Foreſters, pertain as is aforeſaid: Theſe being Witneſs, *Hubert de Burgo*, &c. Given by the Hand of the Reverend Father *Rich.* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, our Chancellor, at *Woodſtock* the Eighteenth Day of *Auguſt*, in the Eleventh Year of our Reign.

The four firſt of theſe Charters are Confirmations of former Grants; and by the fifth divers Privileges are conferr'd on the Citizens in the diſforeſted Warren of *Stanes*. Theſe Charters coſt the Citizens no leſs than a fifteenth of their Perſonal Eſtates. At the ſame Time the King granted, that each of the Sheriffs ſhould have two Clerks, and two Serjeants.

In the Year 1229, a Tallage was aſſeſs'd upon the City, partly by a Poll Tax, and partly upon the ſeveral Wards, which was collected by the reſpective Aldermen. The Aſſeſſment upon the Wards appears to have been diſcretionary; for ſome of the principal Citizens were rated at Ten and Twelve Marks, and others at Forty; and one *William Fitz-Adams* at C. S. The Sum rais'd in *London* upon this Occaſion is not mentioned by the Hiſtorians of that Time; however, they all agree that it was very great, and that the ſame was exacted from the Citizens by way of Ranſom, perhaps for recovering the King's Favour, for ſome pretended Crime committed by their Predeceſſors, *Matthew Paris* and *Matthew of Weſtminſter*, by Miſtake, place this Tranſaction in the following Year, and are therein follow'd by all ſubſequent Hiſtorians, except *Rapin*.

Soon after, *viz.* on St. *Paul*'s Day, as *Roger Niger*, Biſhop of *London*, was celebrating Maſs in St. *Paul*'s Church, there happen'd a very terrible Storm of Thunder and Lightning, attended with a great Darkneſs, and a moſt obnoxious Smell, whereby both the Clergy

ry and Laity, ſome Thouſands in Number, were ſo greatly terrified, that in a tumbling Manner, they made the beſt of their Way over one another out of the Church, leaving their Biſhop, with only one Deacon to attend him. About the ſame Time it was, by the Magiſtrates of *London*, ordain'd, That for the future the Sheriffs ſhould continue no longer in Office than one Year, thereby to prevent their impoſing upon their Fellow Citizens, by extorting Money from them; as alſo their taking Bribes of Victuallers.

In the ſame Year, the Duke of *Saxony*, a near Relation of the King's, arriv'd at *London*, where he was by the Citizens moſt honourably receiv'd, and greatly admir'd for the Largeneſs of his Stature, as well as for the Beauty of his Perſon.

In the Year 1232, a great Fire happen'd, which deſtroy'd a great Part of the City. And about the ſame Time, the Citizens were oblig'd to pay the King Twenty thouſand Pounds (an immenſe Sum at that Time) to obtain his Favour; perhaps not reconcil'd to them ſince the Tumult at *Weſtminſter*.

In the Nineteenth Year of the ſaid King, *Walter le Bruin* a Farrier had a Piece of Ground granted him in the *Strand*, in the Pariſh of St. *Clement's Danes*, whereon to erect a Forge, he rendering at the Exchequer annually for the ſame, a Quit-Rent of Six Horſeſhoes, with the Nails thereunto belonging; which was twice paid there in the Reign of *Edward* the Firſt, and is ſtill render'd annually at the Exchequer at this Time, by the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, for the ſaid Piece of Ground, which was granted them ſome Ages ago, tho' at preſent loſt to the ſaid Citizens.

In the ſame Year, *Simon Fitzmary*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, was fin'd in Twenty Pounds, for not coming to the Exchequer with the other Sheriff, to render his Account.

In the Year 1236, King *Henry* having ſolemniz'd his Marriage with *Eleanor*, the ſecond Daughter of *Raymond* Earl of *Provence*, with the utmoſt Magnificence at *Canterbury*, they were, on their Way to *London*, met by the Mayor, Aldermen and principal Citizens, to the Number of Three hundred and Sixty, moſt pompouſly apparalled in ſilken Robes, richly embroider'd, riding upon ſtately Horſes, ſumptuouſly accouter'd, and each Man carrying a Gold or Silver Cup in his Hand, were attended by the King's Trumpets. At their paſſing thro' the City, it was embelliſh'd in the moſt elegant manner, with rich Silks, Pageants, and a Variety of pompous Shews; and the Citizens in Cavalcade attending the King and Queen to *Weſtminſter*, had the Honour (according to Cuſtom) of officiating as Butler at the Queen's Coronation. And at Night the City was beautifully illuminated with an infinite Number of Lamps, Creſſets, *&c.* This is thought to have been the moſt pompous Shew that ever was ſeen in *London* till that Time. The Concourſe of People on this Occaſion from all Parts was ſo exceeding great, that the City was ſcarce able to contain them.

Till this Time no foreign Merchants, having had the Privilege of landing their Goods at *London*, were oblig'd to diſpoſe of them on board their Ships, which prov'd not only very inconvenient, but likewiſe very detrimental to them; wherefore the Merchants of *Amiens*, *Nele* and *Corby*, found themſelves neceſſitated to purchaſe of the Mayor and Citizens, the Privilege of landing and houſing their Woad; for which Liberty they not only agreed to pay annually to the City the Sum of 50 Marks, but likewiſe to give the Sum of 100 *l.* towards the bringing of Water to *London* from *Tyburn*; which the Citizens were empower'd to do, by virtue of a Grant from *Gilbert de Sandford*, to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City; which the Citizens at this Time began to put in Execution, by bringing Water from Six Fountains or Wells in that Neighbourhood in a Leaden Pipe of a Six Inch Bore. To

which chargeable Undertaking, many of the principal Citizens contributed very largely.

'Twas anciently cuſtomary for certain of the Inhabitants of a Town Corporate to appear at the Exchequer, to plead and act for their Town or Community; as in the Two and Twentieth of this Reign *A. D.* 1238. when *Henry de Cocham* and *Jordan de Covintria*, Sheriffs of *London*, remain'd indebted to the King, the Sum of 71 *l.* 2 *s.* 5 *d.* the Balance of the City Farm: For the Payment of which, Time was given them, at the Interceſſion of *Richard Reyner*, Mayor of the City, who became Security for the Payment of the ſaid Sum.

At the ſame Time, Wheat was ſold at Three Shillings the Quarter, Barley at Two, and Oats at One Shilling.

Soon after, *Baldwin*, the *Greek* Emperor, arriv'd at *London*, where he was receiv'd after a very pompous manner by the Mayor and Citizens. At which Time, *Otto*, the Pope's Legate, being at *Oxford*, a poor *Iriſh* Student went into his Kitchen to aſk ſome Relief for God's Sake, but inſtead of adminiſtering to his Wants, the barbarous Cook (the Legate's Kinſman) threw a Ladleful of hot Broth in his Face, in the Preſence of a *Welſh* Student, who was ſo highly irritated at this cruel and barbarous Action, that having a Bow in his Hand, he let fly at the Cook, and kill'd him on the Spot. This, with other outrageous Treatment the Scholars had receiv'd from the Legate's Domeſticks, occaſion'd a great Tumult among the Students, whereby the Legate became ſo apprehenſive of his own Danger, that he fled to a Church-ſteeple; from whence, by favour of the following Night, he made his Eſcape: And being recover'd from his late Fright, interdicted the Univerſity, and excommunicated all concern'd in the Riot. Whereupon the Heads of ſeveral Colleges, with their Scholars, were oblig'd to repair to *London*, and do Penance; when aſſembling at St. *Paul*'s Church, they were thence oblig'd to walk to *Durham-houſe* (the Legate's Palace) in the *Strand*, undreſs'd, bare-headed and bare-footed; where, by the Interceſſion of many Perſons of the greateſt Diſtinction, they obtain'd Abſolution.

Soon after, the King's firſt Son was born at *Weſtminſter*, on which Occaſion great Rejoicings were made in all Parts of the Kingdom; but more eſpecially by the *Londoners*, who expreſs'd their Joy by playing upon ſundry Sorts of muſical Inſtruments, and Dancing in every Street; and at Night all the Streets were illuminated in a very extraordinary manner.

Some Time before the uſual Election of Sheriffs, *Symond Fitzmary* purchas'd an Order of the King, directed to the Mayor and Aldermen, for cauſing him to be choſen Sheriff for the Year enſuing. But the Magiſtrates wiſely conſidering that this Injunction was derogatory to the Rights and Immunities of the Citizens, inſtead of complying therewith, they choſe a Perſon of much greater Merit to that Office. But upon Complaint made by *Symond* to the King of the Contempt of his Order, the Magiſtrates, who were thereupon order'd to attend, were not only ſeverely reprimanded for their not obeying the Precept; but *Henry*, as a Teſt of his Reſentment, degraded *William Joyner* the new Mayor, and commanded them to proceed to a new Election. The Citizens, in Obedience to this Command, choſe *Gerard Batt*, by whoſe good Deportment, the City regain'd the King's Favour.

About the ſame Time, *Ranulph Briton*, Canon of St. *Paul*'s, being, among others, unjuſtly accus'd of Treaſon, (by *William*, one of the King's Meſſengers, under Sentence of Death for his great Crimes) he was, by virtue of the King's Precept to the Mayor, apprehended, impriſon'd and laid in Irons in the Tower of *London*; whereupon the Dean of St. *Paul*'s, in Abſence of the Biſhop, proceeded to excommunicate all Perſons concern'd in

in Breach of the Church's Privileges. The King, being exhorted by the Biſhop to retract what he had done, ſhew'd little Regard to the Admonition. Wherefore the Legate threaten'd to interdict the City; which as ſoon as known, the Priſoner was releas'd, upon Condition, that when call'd upon, he ſhould appear and take his Trial. But the Church not conſenting to thoſe Terms, he was ſet at Liberty; but diſcharg'd from appearing at Court.

In the Year 1240. the King caus'd the Citizens of *London* to ſwear Fealty to his Son *Edward*. At which Time, *Thomas* Earl of *Flanders*, the Queen's Uncle, arriv'd at *London*, where he was receiv'd by the Citizens in a very magnificent manner.

This Year the *Jews* of *Norwich* were ſeverely puniſh'd for circumciſing a Chriſtian Child; and thoſe in *London*, tho' innocent, were for the ſame Crime oblig'd to pay the King 20,000 Marks, or be condemn'd to perpetual Impriſonment.

Gerard Batt being again choſen Mayor of the City, and preſented to the King at *Woodſtock* for his Acceptance, an Information was brought againſt him for extorting Money from the Bakers, Brewers and other Victuallers; wherefore *Henry* would not admit him into the Office of Mayoralty, till he had inform'd himſelf in relation to the Crime wherewith he was charg'd.

The King arriv'd ſoon after at *Weſtminſter*, the Citizens preſented their Mayor Elect a ſecond Time for Acceptance; whereupon *Batt* being examin'd touching the Crime aforeſaid, he was admitted and ſworn; at which Time *Henry* ſtrictly enjoin'd him, that inſtead of taking Money from the Victuallers, he ſhould refund the Sum of Forty Pounds he had receiv'd of them in his former Mayoralty. But *Batt* being unwilling to make Reſtitution, the King was ſo highly enrag'd, that he ſwore that *Batt* ſhould not then, nor at any Time hereafter, be Mayor of the City: Wherefore he commanded the Citizens to proceed to a new Election, which being comply'd with, they elected *Reyner de Burgay*, who was preſented, accepted, and ſworn in accordingly.

Some Time after, a great Inundation happen'd, which cauſing the River *Thames* to overflow, and break its Banks at *Lambeth*, it laid the Country under Water for the Space of Six Miles, to the great Loſs of the Inhabitants.

A. D. 1243, the Citizens were compell'd to pay a moſt grievous Ranſom, called a Tallage, great Part whereof ſeems to have been rais'd in a very mean-ſpirited manner, *viz.* The King's Officers went to many of the moſt eminent Citizens, each of whom they ſeparately acquainted, that the King their Maſter, was engag'd in an expenſive War, and in great Want of Money; therefore he muſt lend him ſuch a Sum. Thus he extorted from the helpleſs *Londoners* ſuch Sums as his Officers thought proper to rate them at. However, the King arriving ſome Time after from *Gaſcoigny*, he was receiv'd in a very ſtately and pompous manner, aud preſented by the Citizens with ſundry Gifts of great Value.

Juſt after, *Beatrix*, the Counteſs of *Provence* and Mother to the Queen, was receiv'd at *London* with an incredible Magnificence, being attended by *Cincia*, her Daughter, Bride to *Richard* the King's Brother, whoſe Nuptials were ſoon after ſolemniz'd with the greateſt Pomp and Feaſting. At the ſame Time Corn was ſo reaſonable, that Wheat was ſold for Two Shillings the Quarter.

King *Henry*, in the Twenty-eighth of his Reign, according te the Words of *Matthew Paris*, did violently extort from the Citizens of *London*, 1500 Marks, on Pretence of their having admitted into their City, *Walter Bukerel*, who had been baniſh'd for Twenty Years. In anſwer to which, the *Londoners* offer'd to prove, by the King's Letters Patent, that the ſaid *Bukerel* had been pardon'd during the King's Minority; therefore 'twas not obligatory.

Henry ſoon after, to make the *Londoners* in ſome ſort Amends for the great Injuſtice he had done them in the preceding Year, repair'd to St. *Paul*'s Cathedral (before he ſat out on his Expedition to *Wales*) where, in a familiar and affectionate manner, he bade the Citizens adieu, which they ſeem'd highly pleas'd at.

By an Ordinance made by the Magiſtrates of *London* in the Year 1230. *Michael Tony* and *Nicholas Batt* were diſqualify'd, the firſt from ſerving the Office of Mayor, and the latter that of Sheriff. Yet nevertheleſs, by their Intereſt, they got themſelves choſen to ſerve theſe Offices in the Year 1245; for which being proſecuted, they were both convicted of Perjury, and ſuffer'd according to their Deſerts.

The Citizens at this Time, imagining themſelves greatly in the King's Favour by the laſt Year's Complaiſance, thought themſelves ſecure from further pillaging; yet, to their great Surprize and Loſs, they were now oblig'd to pay 1000 Marks; and ſoon after had their Liberties ſeiz'd for a falſe Judgment given by the Magiſtrates againſt *Margaret Veil*, a poor Widow. Wherefore the ſaid Magiſtrates were degraded, and *William Haverill* and *Edward of Weſtminſter*, appointed Cuſtos's of the City, who continu'd in that Office till *Lady-Day* following.

It ſeems that at this Time little Regard was had to an ancient Ordinance made for preventing of Fires, by regulating the building of Houſes; therefore, to enforce the ſame, 'twas now ordain'd, that for the future all Houſes ſhould be cover'd either with Slates or Tiles, inſtead of Straw, more eſpecially thoſe that ſtood cloſe together and in the principal Streets, which were then but very few in Number; for the Heart of the City, where *Cheapſide* now is ſituate, was a void Space, call'd *Crownfield*, ſo denominated from the *Crown Inn*, at the Eaſt-end thereof.

About the ſame Time, the King commanded the Mayor and Sheriffs, upon the Oaths of Twelve worthy Citizens, to chuſe one of the beſt Artiſts in the City for the King's *Cuſtos Cunei*, or Keeper of the Mint, in the Room of *Walter le Fleming*, deceas'd. Whereupon they choſe *John Haſdell*, who being preſented by the Sheriffs at the Exchequer, was there ſworn and admitted.

Some Time after the Mayor and Commonalty of *London* purchaſed of *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, the King's Brother, his Fee-Farm of *Queenhith*, in *Thames-ſtreet*, with all the Rights, Cuſtoms and Appurtenances thereunto belonging. For which they were to pay to the ſaid Earl, his Heirs and Succeſſors for ever, a Quit Rent of 50 *l.* a-year. The Articles of which Agreement were the Year following confirm'd by the King. And about the ſame Time, the Citizens gave 15 Caſks of Wine, for keeping a Record within the City. In this Year Corn was ſo exceſſively dear, that Wheat was ſold at Sixteen Shillings a Quarter.

The following Charter of *Henry* is a Confirmation of the above-mention'd Articles of Agreement between his Brother and the City of *London*.

" *Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, and Earl of *Anjou*; to all Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Priors, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Rulers, Miniſters and all Bailiffs, and his faithful Subjects, greeting.

Know ye, that we have ſeen a Covenant made between *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, our Brother, on the one Part, and the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *London*, on the other Part, in theſe Words: In the 30th Year of the Reign of *Henry*, the Son of King *John*, in the Day of the Tranſlation of Saint *Edward*, this Covenant was made at *Weſtminſter*, between the Right Honourable Man, *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, on the one Part, and *John Giſors*, then Mayor of the City of *London*, and the Commonalty of the ſame City of *London*, on the other Part, for and concerning certain Exactions and Demands,

mands, belonging to *Queenhith*, of the City of *London*; that is to ſay, that the ſaid Earl hath granted for him and his Heirs, that the ſaid Mayor, and all the Commonalty of the ſaid City, may have and hold the ſaid *Queenhith*, with all their Liberties, Cuſtoms, and other things to the ſame belonging, in Fee Farm, paying therefore yearly to the ſaid Earl, his Heirs and Aſſigns, 50 *l.* at two Terms in the Year, at *Clerkenwell*, that is to ſay, at the Cloſe of *Eaſter* 25 *l.* and in *Octabis* of Saint *Michael* 25 *l.* and for the more Surety thereof, to the Part of the Chirography remaining with the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*; the ſaid Earl hath put his Seal; and to the Writing thereof remaining with the ſaid Earl, the foreſaid Mayor and Commonalty have ſet their Seal. We therefore allowing and approving the ſaid Covenant, do, for us and our Heirs, grant and confirm the ſame, the ſame being Witneſſes: *Ralph*, Son of *Nicholas*, &c. Given by our Hand at *Windſor*, the Twentieth Day of *February*, in the Thirty-firſt Year of our Reign."

About the ſame Time a new Commerce was begun by *Peter*, Earl of *Savoy*, who imported into this City a certain Number of foreign Beauties, for the Uſe of young Noblemen, to the great Mortification of the *Engliſh* Ladies.

In a Parliament held at *Weſtminſter*, it was reſolved, to ſend Letters (in the Name of all the States of the Kingdom) to the Pope and Cardinals, humbly to intreat, that for the future, Regard might be had to the miſerable State of the Nation, and not intirely to ruin the People by their intolerable Exactions. To the Honour of *London*, thoſe Letters, by Order of Parliament, were ſealed with the Common Seal of the City.

On *Valentine's* Eve, a terrible Earthquake happen'd in *London*, which occaſion'd abundance of Damage by the Deſtruction of many Houſes.

The Parliament being met at *Weſtminſter*, the King, according to Cuſtom requir'd a pecuniary Aid; but the Nobility not thinking it proper to ſupply his Extravagancies any longer, to the impoveriſhing themſelves and inriching of Foreigners (who liv'd on the Spoils of the Nation) they reſolutely told him, they wonder'd how he could renew his Demands without bluſhing, ſeeing he had ſo often forfeited his Word to them. By this Deportment of the Nobility, *Henry* plainly ſaw there was no Probability of their agreeing to his Requeſt, and ſo diſſolv'd the Parliament.

The King, by the Obſtinacy of the Barons, was reduc'd to very great Straits, inſomuch that he found himſelf neceſſitated to diſpoſe of his Jewels, Plate and other valuable Furniture; and enquiring where he could find a Purchaſer, was anſwer'd, in *London*; which made him reply, that if the Treaſure of *Octavian* (*Auguſtus Cæſar*) were to be ſold, the City of *London* could purchaſe it; adding, that thoſe clowniſh *Londoners*, who call themſelves Barons, and abound in all Things, are an immenſe Treaſure of themſelves.

Henry, in this Strait, knowing that his readieſt way of raiſing Money was from the *Londoners*; therefore, to oblige the Citizens to ſupply him therewith, he granted a Fair to *Richard de Crokeſeley*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, to be annually held at *Tuthill*, or *Tothill*, for the Space of Fifteen Days, ſtrictly commanding the *Londoners*, during that Time, not to carry on any Commerce in the City, either within or without Doors. This tyrannical Injunction highly irritated the Citizens; however, finding no Proſpect of Relief, other than by Purchaſe, they bought off the ſame with a large Sum of Money.

This Year the King kept his *Chriſtmas* at *London*, with a Meanneſs of Spirit worthy of himſelf; for he begg'd, as it were, large New-Year's Gifts of the Citizens. But the Money given on this Occaſion not being deem'd ſufficient, *Henry* ſoon after ſent and imperiouſly demanded much greater Sums. This Meſſage occaſion'd a great Alarm among the Citizens, who juſtly complain'd, that no Regard was had to

Honour, Juſtice, Conſcience nor Religion; and that their Liberties, which they had ſo often dearly bought, and had ſo many times been confirm'd and ſworn to, were not able to protect them from being treated as the worſt of Slaves; yet notwithſtanding theſe great Truths, they were compell'd to pay the Tyrant the Sum of 2000 *l.* a very great Sum at that Time. Nor did thoſe wicked Proceedings ſtop here; for many Shopkeepers in the City were ſpoil'd of their Goods (eſpecially thoſe for the Uſe of the Kitchen) by the Order of that iniquitous Prince. Theſe Oppreſſions, caus'd many of the moſt eminent Citizens to retire into the Country, and quit the Capital of ſo wicked a Tyrant.

In the ſame Year the Aldermanry or Ward of *Ralph Sperling*, was fin'd to the King in the Sum of 40 *s.* for harbouring a Fugitive.

Henry being at laſt conſcious of his having frequently and unjuſtly impos'd upon the Citizens of *London*, by many heavy and intolerable Exactions, reſolv'd to reconcile himſelf to them; and in order thereunto, *A. D.* 1250. commanded them to attend him at *Weſtminſter*, where, being aſſembled in the great Hall, he, in the Preſence of his Nobility, ſolemnly promis'd, that for the future they ſhould live happily under his Government, and not be liable to ſuch grievous Taxations as formerly.

Boniface, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in his Viſitation, came to the Priory of St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, where he was receiv'd in a ſolemn Manner by the Sub-Prior and Canons, whom he told, that he came not for State and Grandeur, but with an Intent to viſit them. They reply'd, that as they had a Biſhop of their own, eminent for his Learning and other great Abilities, they apprehended it would be a Diſhonour done to him, to ſuffer themſelves to be viſited by any other; therefore would not admit of his Viſitation. This Anſwer ſo highly incenſed the furious Prelate, that in a violent Rage he fell upon the Sub-Prior, whom he not only beat and loaded with the moſt ſhocking Imprecations, but likewiſe reproach'd him and his Brethren as *Engliſh* Traitors, for having thus us'd him. The Canons ſeeing their Brother in Diſtreſs, ran to reſcue him from the ſanctified Paws of the brawny Archbiſhop, who had almoſt murder'd him; and violently pulling off the Prelate, he tumbled backwards, whereby they diſcover'd that he was prepar'd for Battle, being arm'd under his Robes for that Purpoſe. The Archbiſhop's Attendants and Countrymen, ſeeing their Maſter thus overſet, fell furiouſly upon the Canons, beating and wounding them in a moſt barbarous and inhuman manner.

This cruel Treatment occaſion'd the Prior and Canons to apply to the King for Redreſs; but *Henry* having a much greater Love for Foreigners than his natural Subjects the *Engliſh*, regarded not their Complaint. Upon the Report of this villainous Action of the Archbiſhop and his Servants, and the King's Partiality in that Affair, the Citizens were greatly inrag'd, inſomuch, that if the implacable Prelate had not retir'd in time, 'tis thought he would have fallen a Sacrifice to their Revenge.

About the ſame Time *Simon Fitzmary*, one of the Aldermen, was degraded from the Office of Alderman, for being principally concern'd in the unjuſt Verdict given againſt *Margaret Veil* in the Year 1246, and his other male Practices, to the great Diſhonour of the City.

Soon after, a great Diſturbance happen'd in the City concerning ſome Immunities belonging to the Citizens, which the King had granted to the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*. This occaſion'd the Mayor and Commonalty to apply to *Henry* for Redreſs; but not ſucceeding according to Expectation, they addreſs'd themſelves to the Earls of *Cornwall*, *Leiceſter*, &c. who immediately applying to the King, they blam'd him for infringing the Charters granted to the

the City by his Predeceſſors; and at the ſame time ſeverely reprimanded the Abbot for applying to the King in ſo diſhonourable a manner, to obtain that which in Law and Juſtice belong'd to another. This Expoſtulation prevail'd upon the King to proceed no farther in that Affair; but as to the Point in Controverſy, we are left in the dark.

The *Italian* Uſurers in *London*, having to their great Advantage (for a long time) carried on an illicit Trade of Uſury, with Impunity; for they calling themſelves the Pope's Merchants, the Clergy durſt not interfere; and as they were protected by many of the Nobility, the Citizens were afraid to call them to an Account. But at laſt *Henry* determining not to allow any Perſon to prey upon his Subjects (beſides himſelf) without paying for't, commanded the ſaid Uſurers to be proſecuted for their illegal and intolerable Extortions. Several of whom being apprehended and committed to Priſon, the reſt took Sanctuary till they could accommodate Matters with the King; who, upon giving him a conſiderable Sum, were allow'd to carry on their clandeſtine and deſtructive Commerce in the City as formerly.

Henry having aſſum'd the Cruſado ſome time before, at the preſſing Inſtances of the Pope, he ſeem'd in good earneſt to prepare for his Expedition to the *Holy Land*; and in order to this, caus'd the Citizens of *London*, by Proclamation, to be ſummon'd to attend him at *Weſtminſter*; where aſſembling at the time prefix'd, he propos'd to them the undertaking the Cruſado: To which they ſhew'd no great Inclination; for only Three of the whole Number undertook the ſame, *viz. Richard de Gray*, *John de Gray*, and *J. Plexeto*; theſe the King lovingly embrac'd and kiſs'd, calling them his Brethren, whilſt he opprobriouſly upbraided the reſt of the Citizens for a Parcel of baſe, ignoble Mercenaries and Scoundrels, for rejecting the ſame. And as a farther Evidence of his Reſentment, in an arbitrary and tyrannical manner, compell'd them to give him 20 Marks in Gold, which was then 200 in Silver. But not contented with this, oblig'd them to keep all the Shops in the City ſhut, and to go to the above-mention'd Fair at *Weſtminſter*, there to expoſe their Perſons and Goods to the Inclemency of the Weather in the Dead of Winter. This, with other male Treatment, occaſion'd ſuch Heart-burning and Diſcontents in the City, as produc'd ſuch an Averſion to the King, that he and his Friends, to their Coſt, ſoon after experienc'd the woful Effects thereof.

In the Year 1253, a Day being appointed by the Citizens of *London* to divert themſelves at the Quintin, and as an Encouragement for the City Youths to exert themſelves, a Peacock was appointed for the Prize; on this Occaſion many of the King's Domeſticks repair'd to *London*: Probably they were ſent on purpoſe to affront the *Londoners*; becauſe, without the leaſt Provocation given, they inſulted them in a very ſcurrilous and opprobrious manner, by calling them a Parcel of raſcally, clowniſh and ſcurvy Fellows; which being juſtly reſented by the Citizens, they fell upon and beat them according to their Deſerts. The King, I imagine, having got what he wanted, *viz.* a Pretence to extort Money from the Citizens, compell'd them to make Satisfaction by the Payment of 1000 Marks. And ſoon after, the Sheriffs were, by a Writ of Exchequer, commanded to diſtrain the Citizens for the Queen's Gold.

A Difference happening between Earl *Richard*, the King's Brother, and the Citizens, concerning the Exchange of certain Lands, *Richard* reſented it to ſuch a Degree, that he accus'd the Mayor of Remiſſneſs in not puniſhing the Bakers for their villainous Practices in making defective Bread; for which Neglect the City Liberties were ſeiz'd, and a Cuſtos ſet over it, who continu'd in that Office till the Citizens had compromis'd Matters with the Earl, by paying him the Sum of 600 Marks; in conſideration

ſideration of which, and the Sum of 500 Marks paid the King, the following Charter was granted the City.

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, and Earl of *Anjou*, to his Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Rulers, Miniſters, and all his Bailiffs and faithful People, greeting. Know ye, that we have granted for us and our Heirs, and confirm'd it by this our preſent Charter, that our Mayor and Citizens of *London* may have and hold all their Liberties and free Cuſtoms, which they had in the Time of King *Henry* our Grandfather, and which they had by Charters of our Anceſtors, Kings of *England*, as they more freely and better had the ſame, and they moſt freely and fully have and uſe the ſame for ever.

Alſo we have granted to the ſaid Citizens, that every Mayor, whom they ſhall chuſe in our City of *London* (we being not at *Weſtminſter*) they may yearly preſent to the Barons of our Exchequer, that he may be admitted by them as Mayor; ſo notwithſtanding, at the next coming of us or our Heirs to *Weſtminſter* or *London*, he be preſented to us or our Heirs, and ſo admitted Mayor. And we will and command for us and our Heirs, that, out of the Farm of our City of *London*, there be allow'd to our Sheriff of the ſaid City yearly in his ſaid Account, ſeven Pounds, at our Exchequer, for the Liberty of *St. Paul's London*. And that our ſaid Citizens throughout all our Dominions, as well on this Side the Sea as beyond, be quit of all Toll and Cuſtom for ever, as in the Charters of the aforeſaid Kings is granted. And we forbid, upon our Forfeiture, that none preſume henceforth to vex or diſquiet the ſaid Citizens, contrary to this Liberty and our Grant. Theſe being Witneſſes; the Reverend Father *P.* Biſhop of *Hereford*; *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, our Brother; *Peter de Salung*; *John Manſel*, Provoſt of *Beverley*; Mr. *William Kelken*, Archiſ. *Coventry*; *Burtino d'Cryel*; *John d'Grey*; *Henry d'Wingham*; *Robert Walreand*; *William d'Gray*; *Nicholas d' St. Mauro*; *William Gerumne*, and others. Given by our Hand at *Windſor*, the Twelfth Day of *June*, in the Thirty-ſeventh Year of our Reign."

By this Charter, the ancient Rights and Immunities of the Citizens are not only confirm'd, but likewiſe an additional Privilege granted them, whereby they, in Abſence of the King, may preſent their new Mayor to the Barons of the Exchequer yearly; whereas formerly, they were oblig'd to repair to the King's Reſidence, in any Part of *England*, to preſent their Chief Magiſtrate: And beſide, the King allow'd the Sheriffs of *London* 7 *l.* a-year, to be annually paid at paſſing their Accounts at the Exchequer, for a Piece of Ground formerly belonging to the City, but then annex'd to *St. Paul's* Church.

This Year the King commanded the Barons of the Exchequer to execute their Judgment againſt the Citizens of *London*, for *Aurum Reginæ*, due to the Queen; being Part of a Fine they agreed to pay the Royal Conſort, for the Reſtitution of their Liberties; but it ſeems, Execution did not paſs at this time, becauſe I find that ſoon after both the Sheriffs were committed to the *Marſhalſea* Priſon, for the ſaid Arrears. Likewiſe in the ſaid Year, *John de Toleſan* the Mayor, and *Richard Pickard* and *John Norhamton* the Sheriffs, were committed to the Cuſtody of the Marſhal, for the Arrears of an Aid toward the King's Voyage into *Gaſcoigny*; which ſhews, that both *Fabian* and *Stow* are miſtaken in this Mayor's Name.

The King being arriv'd at *Weſtminſter* from *Gaſcoigny*, the *Londoners*, as uſual, ſent a Deputation to congratulate him upon his ſafe Arrival, and to preſent him with the Sum of 100 *l.* as was cuſtomary on ſuch Occaſions. *Henry*, inſtead of thanking them, ſaid, It was no more than his Due, and that if they would merit his Thanks, they muſt give him ſomething of greater Value. The Citizens unwilling to diſoblige

blige that avaricious Prince, preſented him with a valuable Piece of Plate of exquiſite Workmanſhip, with which he ſeem'd well pleas'd.

In the ſame Year, *John Gate*, alias *Offrem*, Clerk, a Priſoner Convict in *Newgate* for the Murder of a Prior, a Relation of the Queen's, having made his Eſcape, the King ſent for the Mayor and Sheriffs to the Tower of *London*, to examine them about the ſame. The Mayor quickly clear'd himſelf, as not being concern'd in the keeping of that Priſon; but the Sheriffs he confin'd there about a Month; notwithſtanding their having prov'd their Innocence in that reſpect. For the Biſhop of *London*, upon the apprehending of the ſaid Criminal, apply'd to the Sheriffs for Leave to have him ſecur'd in the ſaid Priſon, whereunto they agreed, provided the Biſhop would appoint a proper Guard to take Charge of him, which being comply'd with, and accordingly provided, he was by thoſe very Perſons who had the Care of him, ſuffer'd to eſcape. However, innocent or guilty 'twas all one, for the Spoiler, accorning to his uſual Juſtice, demanded of the City as an Atonement for the pretended Crime, no leſs than the Sum of 3000 Marks: and to give a Sanction to his Demand, degraded both the Sheriffs: But what is more ſurprizing, he was ſo highly incens'd that the Citizens did not pay that enormous Sum immediately down, that he caus'd many of the Chief of them to be ſeiz'd and clapt up in Priſon.

Soon after, *Elianor*, Daughter to the King of *Caſtile*, and Conſort to Prince *Edward*, arriv'd at *London*, where ſhe was receiv'd by the Citizens with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy, Pomp and Magnificence, as was likewiſe the Prince her Huſband ſoon after.

About the ſame Time, the Citizens were ſummon'd before the King, to have their City tallag'd, on which Occaſion, *Henry* demanded of them the Sum of 3000 Marks. When, after ſome Deliberation thereon, *Ralph Hardel* the Mayor offer'd in the Name of the City 2000 Marks, ſaying, they neither could, nor would give any more: whereupon the King order'd Search to be made, whether there were any Precedent for the City's being tallag'd; ſeveral of which being found, the Citizens agreed to pay the Sum demanded.

Juſt after, the Sheriffs, by a Writ of Exchequer, were commanded to diſtrain the Citizens for the Queen's Gold; at the Return of the Writ, the Barons aſk'd, *Whether they had brought the Money?* they reply'd *No*; but they had ſeiz'd certain Vadia (I ſuppoſe is meant Goods) of the Citizens, but could find no Purchaſers for them. Whereupon they were order'd to bring the ſaid Vadia before the Barons of the Exchequer, on a Day prefix'd. The Sheriffs returning at the Time appointed, acquainted the ſaid Barons, that the Drapers, Spicers and other Tradeſmen, about a 1000 in Number, had reſiſted, and would not ſuffer them to carry off the ſaid Vadia. Whereupon the Sheriffs were committed to the *Marſhalſea* Priſon; but *Michael Tony*, *Robert Hardell*, *Thomas Adrian* and *Simon de Cobham* went on Behalf of the whole Community of *London*, and bail'd them. However, this gave the King a Handle to ſeize the Liberties of the City, diſcharge the Mayor, and appoint his Under-Treaſurer *Cuſtos* of the ſame. The diſmiſſing of whom, and the Reſtoration of their Liberties, coſt the City 400 Marks.

About the ſame Time, *Henry* by his Precept, commanded the Sheriffs of *London* to make Inquiſition, upon the Oaths of the Inhabitants of the Ward of *Laurence de Frowick*. But upon what Account we have no mention: perhaps to take the Number and Names of the Inhabitants of that Ward fit to be tallag'd.

Soon after, the King commanded the Barons of the Exchequer, not to admit either the new Sheriffs or Mayor of *London* to their Offices, till the City had diſcharg'd a Debt of 500 *l.* due to *Luke de Luca* and Company: And the Citizens, according to annual Cuſtom, having

having preſented *Aſſewy* and *Richard de Ewell* as their Sheriffs, before they were admitted, they with the Mayor were oblig'd to bind themſelves in the Sum of 20 Marks of Gold, (which according to the Original Mark of 8 Ounces, muſt have been 10 *l.* in Weight) to ſatisfy the aforeſaid Merchants, before the Feaſt of *All Saints* then enſuing.

The Officers of the Abbot of *Waltham* having frequently diſtrain'd the Merchandizes of the *Londoners*, who kept the *Waltham* Fair, for Nonpayment of Toll; this Affair, which had been controverted for many Years, was now amicably accommodated to the Satisfaction of the Citizens, who, according to their great and extenſive Privileges, are exempt from paying Toll in all Parts of the Kingdom.

About the ſame Time, the *Londoners* were again compell'd to pay another Tallage of 500 Marks; which Tallages were exacted under divers Pretences, ſometimes for the Uſe of the King, at other Times for the Queen, and ſometimes for the Prince; ſo that this diſtreſſed City had nothing to expect in this rapacious Reign, but continual Exactions; and to be inceſſantly prey'd upon, with a more than brutal Inclemency, and ſo frequently treated as the worſt of Slaves, without the leaſt Regard to their often and dear-bought Liberties. Soon after, *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, with *Margaret* his Queen, came to *London*, to pay the King a Viſit, where they were receiv'd by the Citizens, in a moſt pompous and magnificent Manner, amidſt the joyful Acclamations of the People.

At this Time, *Henry* caus'd the Mayor and Sheriffs to be degraded, under a Pretence of male Adminiſtration; whereas, in Truth, 'twas only to extort Money, for ſeveral fictitious Crimes alledg'd againſt them, which were written in a Scroll, ſaid to be found at *Windſor* wherein were contain'd divers Articles concerning Miſ-government in the Magiſtrates: wherefore *John Manſell*, one of the King's Juſtices, was commanded to call a Folkmote at *St. Paul's Croſs* in the City, where he caus'd the ſaid fictitious Scroll to be read to a numerous Audience; and gave Order to the Mayor and Aldermen, to convene their ſeveral Wardmotes, and out of them to chuſe Six-and-thirty Inquiſitors; which being accordingly done, they appear'd the Day following before the ſaid *Manſell*, who endeavouring to prevail upon them to act contrary to the known Laws and Cuſtoms of the City, they abſolutely refus'd to comply, as being not only inconſiſtent with their Rights and Privileges, but likewiſe with their Oaths. Whereupon the iniquitous Judge left the City in a great Rage; and acquainted *Henry* with the diſloyal and undutiful Behaviour (as he term'd it) of thoſe Citizens the Inquiſitors; whereupon the Mayor and Aldermen were immediately ſummon'd to attend the King at *Weſtminſter*; who appearing at the Time and Place prefix'd, the King pretended to be ſo highly incens'd againſt the Citizens, that he would not ſee them; upon which they return'd to the City in a very diſconſolate Condition, dreading the Event. Upon this they ſent *Michael Tony* and *Adam Baſing* to enquire of their Friends at Court, the true Reaſon of the King's Diſpleaſure; who brought for Anſwer, that *Henry* was well inclin'd to the City, but was reſolv'd to puniſh the Magiſtrates in an exemplary Manner, for oppreſſing their Fellow Citizens.

The Day after, the aforeſaid *Manſell*, attended by the King's Council, came to *Guildhall*, where the Populace being aſſembled, he in a plauſible Speech acquainted them, that the King intended in an exemplary way to puniſh all thoſe who had in the leaſt been concerned in oppreſſing the Commonalty of his deareſt City of *London*: therefore aſk'd them, Whether ſuch a Proceeding would be acceptable to them? the unthinking Multitude neither diſcovering the Fraud, nor conſidering the Conſequence of ſuch an Approbation, cried out Yea, Yea. Whereupon *Manſell* appointed the Conſtables of the Tower,

Tower, *Cuſtos* of the City, and *Michael Tony* and *John Adrian* for Sheriffs: by which the Commonalty becoming ſenſible of their Error, they return'd to their ſeveral Habitations with ſorrowful Hearts and dejected Countenances.

Some Time after, *Manſell* return'd to *Guildhall*, when ſummoning the Inhabitants of Twelve Wards to attend him, he choſe out of them Thirty-ſix as Inquiſitors, but theſe like the former not acting, they together with the late Mayor, Sheriffs, and Four Men from each Ward, were commanded to attend the King in his Court of Exchequer at *Weſtminſter*, where *Ralph Hardell* the late Mayor, *Nicholas Batt*, *Nicholas Fitzjoſne*, *Matthew Bukerell*, *John Toleſham* and *John le Mynourie* were call'd upon, whom *Manſell* falſly told, that by the Inquiſition of their Fellow Citizens they were found guilty, and the pretended Charge being read, they all deny'd that ever they had been guilty of any one Article therein contain'd; offering to put themſelves upon Trial, by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the City. But *Manſell* not agreeing to that, order'd them to attend the King and Council at *Weſtminſter* the Day following; where *Henry* affecting to ſpeak with ſome Emotion upon the Affair, *Ralph Hardell* and *Nicholas Batt* were thereby ſo greatly intimidated, that they immediately threw themſelves upon the King's Mercy, while their more reſolute Brethren begg'd they might be try'd by the Laws of the City; which not being granted, the Charge was read anew againſt them; to every Article of which, they gave full and reaſonable Anſwers.

However, the King commanded a Folkmote to be held at *St. Paul's Croſs* the Day after, where the Aſſembly being very numerous, the accuſed Aldermen were apprehenſive, that by the artful Speaking of *Manſell*, the Populace might be deluded to approve of the Proceedings againſt them; therefore rather than run the Riſque of that, they threw themſelves upon the King's Mercy; ſaving to themſelves and Fellow Citizens the Liberties and Immunities of the City. This great Point gain'd, *Manſell* order'd them to attend the King the next Day at *Weſtminſter*; where being come, they were acquainted, that for their Crimes the Court had awarded, that they ſhould be fin'd at the Diſcretion of the ſaid Court, but by their having thrown themſelves upon the King's Mercy, he had order'd their Fines to be reſpited; whereupon the late Mayor kneeling down, return'd hearty Thanks for that gracious Favour; but *Henry* no ſooner departed, than they were all arreſted, till they gave Security; but upon their paying large Sums, they were reſtor'd to the King's Favour, and reinſtated to their former Offices.

At this Time, the Wall and Bulwarks of *London* were become very ruinous, which *Henry* judging not only diſhonourable to himſelf, but likewiſe to the whole Kingdom; he commanded the Citizens forthwith to repair the ſame, which they ſome Time after effected at a very great Expence.

About the ſame Time, a Gentleman belonging to *William de Valence*, half Brother to the King, having dangerouſly wounded ſeveral of the Citizens, without the leaſt Provocation or Reaſon, other than their being *Engliſhmen*; than which he imagin'd nothing would be more acceptable to his Maſter, therefore depended upon his Protection; which the Populace being appriz'd of, they, for the more effectually preventing his being ſcreen'd from Juſtice, ſton'd him to Death.

This Affair was ſo highly reſented by the King, that he order'd *Richard Hardell* the Mayor, to attend and anſwer for the ſame: *Hardell* in his Defence alledg'd, that it was not in his Power to ſtop the furious Populace, as upon Enquiry would appear. Though it does not appear, that *Henry* puniſh'd the Citizens on this Occaſion, yet it ſeems, he only deferred the ſame till another Opportunity, which ſome Time after offer'd.

Juſt

Juſt after, *Henry* commanded Sir *Hugh Bigot*, one of the Itinerant Judges, to hold a Court of Itinerancy in *London*, though contrary to the ancient Rights and Liberties of the Citizens; by which Court divers Bakers for male Practices were ſet upon the Tumbrell or Dung-Cart, wherein they were carried and expos'd in the Streets, as Bawds uſually were. Beſides which, the ſaid Judge did ſeveral other Things, incompatible with the Privileges and Immunities of the City.

This Year the King caus'd to be coin'd in *London*, a Penny of pure Gold, weighing Two Sterlings, which is ſuppos'd to be the firſt Gold coin'd in *England*.

In the ſame Year, a dreadful Famine happen'd, chiefly occaſion'd by too much Wet, inſomuch that Wheat was ſold at the prodigious Rate of One Pound Four Shillings the Quarter. The Author of *Walter* of *Coventry*'s *Julius*, tells us, that at that diſmal Time he ſaw ſeveral Perſons fight for dead Dogs and other Carrion, and that People eat Waſh given to Swine. And we are told by another Hiſtorian, that, according to Report, no leſs than 20,000 Perſons dy'd in *London*. This terrible Dearth is not ſaid to have been occaſion'd ſo much by a Scarcity of Corn, as of Money; for, by the grievous Exactions of the King on the one Hand, and the Pope on the other, together with the prodigious Sums of Money carried into *Germany* by *Richard* King of the *Romans*, (which, according to Report, amounted to no leſs than 700,000 *l.* a very incredible Sum in thoſe Days!) by which the Nation was ſo drain'd of Money, that there was hardly any left.

In the Year 1258, the Parliament being aſſembled at *Oxford*, by Conſent of the Members as a Committee, to reform what was amiſs in the Kingdom, and to ſettle every Thing relating thereunto upon the beſt Foundation: the firſt Thing the ſaid Committee went upoe, was, thct the King ſhould previouſly agree to certain Prelminaries; which being foreign to my Purpoſe, I ſhall therefore omit them.

This Convention of the States having made many Conſtitutions or Proviſions for aſcertaining the Rights of the People, they ſent divers of their Members, *viz. Simon de Mountford*, *John Fitz-Geoffrey*, &c. as Commiſſioners to the City of *London*, to ſhew unto the Citizens the Charter lately ſign'd and ſeal'd by the King, Prince and Nobility, in Confirmation of the aforeſaid Conſtitutions or Proviſions made at *Oxford*. The Citizens on this Occaſion being aſſembled at *Guildhall*, they were by the ſaid Commiſſioners aſk'd, Whether they would adhere to, and faithfully obſerve the ſaid Statutes, and act vigorouſly in Defence thereof, againſt all thoſe who ſhall attempt to violate the ſame, by giving their utmoſt Aſſiſtance to the Barons, when Occaſion ſhould offer. After ſome Deliberation, the Citizens unanimouſly aſſented, and as an inconteſtable Proof of their Sincerity, not only oblig'd themſelves by a Charter under their Common Seal, but likewiſe ſwore to maintain and defend the ſame againſt all Infringers whatſoever; well knowing, that thoſe Proviſions were calculated for the Benefit of the whole Kingdom; by reſtraining the King from impoſing upon his People, as he had heretofore ſo often done, more eſpecially upon themſelves, therefore of all others they had the greateſt Reaſon to approve of thoſe additional Fences, by which they were to be protected from the deteſtable Avarice of an inſatiable Prince; and as this was the Caſe, the ready Concurrence of the Citizens is not to be wonder'd at, nor of their having acted ſo ſtrenuouſly afterwards, in Defence of thoſe Laws they had ſo ſolemnly ſworn to maintain; for which they deſerve immortal Praiſe, notwithſtanding their having been unjuſtly ſtigmatiz'd by ſome Friends to Slavery, with the Appellation of Rebels, on that Account.

Purſuant to the above-mention'd Proviſions, Proclamation was made in di-

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vers Parts of the City, that none or the King's Purveyors ſhould take any Thing in *London*, without Conſent of the Owner, except Two Tons of Wine the King had out of every Wine-Ship, at Two Pounds *per* Ton. And as long as the *Oxford* Proviſions ſubſiſted, the King had nothing in *London*, but what he paid ready Money for.

Soon after, the Commonalty of *London*, exhibited a Complaint to the King, of great Frauds committed by the Collectors of the Money for repairing the City Wall, who inſtead of applying it as 'twas intended, they fraudulently appropriated the ſame to their own private Uſes, as they had frequently done in collecting of Tallages, *&c.* Whereupon the ſaid Collectors were apprehended, try'd and convicted; but by Money and the Interceſſion of *Manſell* the Chief Juſtice, they were all pardon'd.

About the ſame Time, the King commanded the Gates of *London* to be ſhut, and well guarded every Night, to prevent the perfiduous Practices of the *French*. At which Time, a great Quantity of Money was found in the *New Temple*, which was immediately ſeiz'd for the King's Uſe.

On *Candlemas* Day, *Henry*, with his Brother *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, with their Queens, made their publick Entry into *London*, amidſt the Acclamations of an infinite Number of People; on which Occaſion, the City was embelliſh'd in a moſt ſumptuous manner; and ſoon after, *Henry*, at the Interceſſion of the King of the *Romans*, confirm'd the Privileges of the Company of *German* or *Anſeatick* Merchants in *London*.

On or about the Sixth of *November*, the King came to *St. Paul's Croſs*, where a Folkmote by his Order being aſſembled, he took Leave of the Citizens (before he ſat out for *France*) whom he faithfully promiſed to maintain in all their Rights and Privileges; and at the ſame Time ſtrictly enjoin'd the Mayor to have a great Regard to the Peace of the City, during his Abſence; this Promiſe and Charge were receiv'd by the Citizens, with all the Demonſtrations of Joy.

During the King's Stay abroad, a great Difference happen'd between Prince *Edward* and the Earl of *Glouceſter*; for the compoſing of which a Parliament was ſummon'd to meet at *Weſtminſter*, where both the Prince and Earl arriv'd, with arm'd and numerous Retinues, and both intending to lodge in the City with their Attendants, it occaſion'd the Mayor's going to adviſe with the Regency upon this extraordinary Emergency; who calling to their Aſſiſtance the King of the *Romans* to deliberate thereon; the Reſult was, that the Mayor ſhould not give Admittance either to the Prince or Earl, nor any of their Followers, into the City; and that he ſhould command all the Citizens of Fifteen Years of Age and upwards, to provide themſelves with Arms, to be ready on all Occaſions; by which wiſe Precaution, the City was at this Time preſerv'd in Peace; which otherwiſe might have prov'd of bad Conſequence; and for the more effectual Security of the Capital, the King of the *Romans*, Sir *Hugh Bigot* and Sir *Philip Baſſet*, Two of the Regency, brought into *London* certain Bands of arm'd Men, who continued therein till the Storm was over. This Account, through Miſtake, is plac'd by *Fabian* in the preceeding Year. In the Interim the King arriving from *France*, he thought proper to take up his Reſidence in the Biſhop of *London's* Palace in the City, till the Difference could be compos'd; and at the ſame Time he commanded the Prince to reſide at *Weſtminſter*, and the Earl in *London*; and the Parliament having this Affair very much at Heart, ſoon after compromis'd Matters, ſeemingly to the Satisfaction of both Parties.

Henry being conſcious of the many Extortions and Impoſitions he had from time to time put upon the *Londoners*, began to be apprehenſive of their leaving him, and joining with his Enemies the Barons; therefore to prevent it as much

much as poſſible, he commanded a Folkmote to be conven'd at *St. Paul's Croſs*, where being preſent, attended by his Brother and divers of the Nobility, he commanded the Mayor to cauſe all the Males in the City, of 12 Years old and upwards, to be ſworn the next Day before the Aldermen of the reſpective Wards to be faithful to the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors; and at the ſame Time ſtrictly enjoin'd him to have always in Readineſs a ſufficient Number of arm'd Men, for Defence of the City.

About the ſame Time, a Quarrel happen'd in the Fair at *Northampton*, between the *Londoners* and the Townſmen, wherein one of the latter was kill'd, this occaſion'd a long and tedious Law-Suit, which at laſt terminated in Favour of the Citizens.

Henry having taken a Reſolution to be no longer bound by the above-mention'd Conſtitutions made at *Oxford*, went to the Tower of *London*, accompany'd by his Queen, where, opening his Treaſury, he took out the Money, and employ'd it in repairing the decay'd Fortifications of that Fortreſs: And at the ſame Time commanded the City Wall to be finiſh'd with the utmoſt Expedition. The King at this Time ſeems to have been under the moſt dreadful Apprehenſions in reſpect to the City, by his ſending Sir *Philip Baſſet* into the ſame, to be preſent at a Folkmote called by his Command, to meet at St. *Paul's Croſs*, where the Mayor was again ſworn to be faithful to the King and his Heirs; and the Day after, all the Aldermen, in Preſence of the Mayor, took the ſaid Oath in *Guildhall*; and the *Sunday* following, all the Males of the City of 12 Years and upwards, were again obliged to ſwear to be true to the King and his Heirs: And *Henry* commanding the City to be ſtrongly guarded, caus'd Proclamation to be made, that whoever would enter into his Service, ſhould be maintain'd at his Expence.

At this Time, the Conſtable of the Tower having ſtopp'd divers Ships laden with Corn, he caus'd the ſame to be unloaded, and carried into that Fortreſs, where he fix'd the Price according to Pleaſure. This Proceeding highly incens'd the Citizens, the Conſequence would in all Probability have prov'd fatal to the King's Affairs, had it not been happily accommodated by the Determination of the Chief Juſtice *Baſſet*, who, after having heard both Sides, decreed, that whenever the Conſtable of the Tower or any of his Officers ſhould have Occaſion to buy Corn for the King, or the Inhabitants of the Tower, he ſhould for the future come to the Publick Market in the City, where he ſhould be ſupply'd with Wheat or any other Grain, at Twopence the Quarter cheaper than the common Price fix'd by the Mayor: And if the ſaid Conſtable or any of his Officers ſhould at any Time act contrary to this Sentence, the Sheriffs ſhould give Information thereof to the Council, who ſhall give immediate Order to have the ſame redreſs'd.

On the Ninth of *November* following, a Quarrel happen'd in the Church of *St. Mary Cole*, at the Corner of the *Old Jewry* in the *Poultry*, between a Chriſtian and a Jew; the latter having dangerouſly wounded the former, he endeavour'd to eſcape; but being purſu'd by the Populace, he was overtaken and kill'd in his own Houſe. But the Mob not ſtopping there, they fell upon other Jews, and kill'd and robb'd many of them.

Soon after, a Proceſs being commenc'd in the Court of Exchequer between the Citizens of *London* and the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, concerning ſome Privileges claim'd by the former, a Jury conſiſting of 12 Knights of the County of *Middleſex* were impannell'd, who, after hearing Witneſſes on both Sides, brought in their Verdict, that the Sheriffs of *London* had a Right to enter the Town of *Weſtminſter*, even to the Gates of the Abbey, and alſo into all Houſes belonging to the Abbot in *Middleſex*, and there to ſummon and diſtrain all and every of his Tenants for default of appearing. At

At this Time, Prince *Edward*, at his Return from *Wales*, found an eaſier way of raiſing Money than ever his Father did; for on his Arrival at *London*, he immediately went to the Temple or Monaſtery of the Knight Templers, where breaking open their Treaſury, he ſpoil'd them of 10,000 *l.* This diſhonourable Action of the Prince tended more to the filling his Coffers than the Increaſe of his Honour; for the Citizens were ſo highly inrag'd at this Proceeding, (as being the chief Sufferers, having depoſited their Money in the aforeſaid Place as in a ſacred Repoſitory, not dreaming that any Perſon would be ſo wicked as to rob a Treaſury that was under the immediate Protection of Heaven) that they inſtantly ran to Arms to revenge themſelves upon *Edward* and his Adherents; and aſſaulting the Houſe of the Lord *Gray*, they took from him 32 Horſes, and what elſe they could carry off; and after having plunder'd the Houſes of divers other Courtiers, they retir'd to their ſeveral Habitations.

The King having openly rejected the the Conſtitutions of *Oxford*, the Nobility, without a Royal Summons, aſſembled in great Numbers in the Neighbourhood of the City; where in a great Council, they publickly declar'd both againſt the King and Prince, as guilty of Perjury, in receding from the ſaid Conſtitutions; and having aſſembled a great Army, declar'd they were reſolv'd to act in Defence of the ſame, and defy'd all ſuch as oppos'd them. And having preceeded to open Acts of Hoſtility, by deſtroying the Eſtates and plundering the Houſes of all Strangers, eſpecially thoſe who were in favour with the King and Prince; they ſent a Letter to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, under the Seal of *Simon de Mountford*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, their General, to know whether they would aſſiſt them in the Recovery of their juſt Rights, and the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Proviſions made at *Oxford*, which they had ſome time before not only confirm'd by their Charter, but likewiſe in the moſt ſolemn manner ſworn to maintain the ſame.

Henry, being in the Tower of *London* for his greater Security, the ſaid Letter was carried thither by *Thomas Fitz-Thomas* the Mayor. The King on this Occaſion, being willing to know the Sentiments of the City relating to that Affair, aſk'd the Mayor what his Opinion was in that reſpect. But *Fitz-Thomas*, unwilling to declare his Sentiments at ſo critical a Juncture, begg'd leave to conſult his Brethren the Aldermen on that Head, promiſing quickly to return with their Thoughts thereon. But the King inſiſting upon his own Opinion without farther delay, he boldly anſwer'd, that he, with his Brethren the Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *London*, had frequently by his Command been ſworn to obey all ſuch Acts and Ordinances as had been made to the Honour of God, the Intereſt of the King, and Good of the Kingdom, which Oaths they thought themſelves in Conſcience oblig'd to keep; adding, that, in order to prevent any farther Miſunderſtanding between him and his Nobility, on the Account of Foreigners reſiding in *London*, they had taken a Reſolution to expel all Aliens out of their City. This Anſwer cut the King to the Heart; but as it was a very improper Time to ſhew his Reſentment, he paſs'd it over as if he had not regarded what was ſaid. The Mayor at his Return, gave an Account of all that had paſs'd between the King and him to the Barons.

During this troubleſome Time, a ſtrong Guard was kept in the City, and by Night a Party of Horſe, ſupported by ſome Infantry, inceſſantly patroll'd the Streets. This Guard gave a handle to a Gang of Thieves, who, under Colour of being Part of the Foot Patrol, gave out, they were order'd to ſearch for Strangers; under which Pretence, they got into and robb'd many Houſes. But, for the preventing ſuch villainous Practices for the future, a ſtanding Watch was appointed in every Ward. Soon after which, the Barons was admitted into the City.

The King finding himſelf diſappointed

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of the long expected Relief from the Prince his Son, thought it safest to give way to the Times, by agreeing to the Terms insisted on by the Barons; and by a Treaty once more to oblige himself to observe the *Oxford* Statutes. Immediately after the Conclusion of this Peace, *Henry* went from the Tower of *London* to *Westminster*; when he sent a Letter to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, acquainting them, that the Differences between him and the Barons were accommodated. Therefore strictly enjoin'd them to look to the Peace of the City, and that whosoever should be guilty of a Breach of the same, should be arrested, and his Goods seiz'd and kept, till the King's Pleasure should be known to dispose of them.

The Queen having used all the Arts she was Mistress of to prevent the Conclusion of so dishonourable a Peace with the Barons, she became thereby odious to the Citizens, that some time after, they being inform'd she was to pass from the Tower of *London* to *Windsor* by Water, the Populace assembled on the Bridge, where they not only insulted her with the most scurrilous and opprobrious Language, but likewise threw Vollies of Stones and Dirt at her, whereby she was compell'd to return to the said Tower.

The above-mention'd Peace not being made by the King with an Intent to be kept, but only to serve a Turn, he was no sooner at Liberty, than the Garrison of Foreigners in *Windsor* Castle made an Excursion, and plunder'd the neighbouring Countries of their Provisions. But *Henry* and his Son *Edward*, being soon after reduc'd, they were again necessitated to come to Terms with the Barons: And for the more effectually establishing this Agreement, a Parliament was call'd, wherein the *Oxford* Provisions were again confirmed, and by Proclamation ordered to be inviolably kept throughout the Kingdom.

The last Peace held not much longer than the preceding; which was chiefly owing to the Earl of *Leicester*'s Obstinacy in not accepting of the reasonable Terms offered by the King for composing all Differences between him and his Barons. This inflexible Disposition of the Earl occasioned several of the Barons to desert the common Cause, and join that of the King; wherefore it was in Council resolved to reduce *Leicester* and his Adherents by Force; and the most expeditious Way of accomplishing the same, was judged would be the reducing of their Castles. And in order to put this Resolution in Execution, *Henry* marched with a considerable Army to reduce *Dover* Castle; but the Governor refusing to obey the King's Summons, *Henry* was obliged to leave it with Disgrace: and returning towards *London*, *Leicester* lay encamp'd with his little Army in *Southwark*, to prevent the King's Access to the City; which the Prince receiving Intelligence of, he forthwith marched with the Troops under his Command to join those of his Father, with a Design to attack *Leicester*; to which they were the more encouraged by a Conspiracy carried on in the City. At the Head whereof was one *John de Gisors*, a *Norman*, who having locked up the Gates and Chains upon the Bridge, carried off the Keys; by which all Communication was cut off between the City and *Leicester*, who had inevitably been destroyed or taken with his little Army, had it not been for the indefatigable Zeal of the Citizens, who were no sooner made acquainted with the Conspiracy and the Earl's Danger, than they in the greatest Fury broke open the Bridge-Gate, cut down the Chains, and issued out in vast Numbers to his Assistance; upon whose Arrival, he sounded to Arms, causing his Soldiers to put Crosses of Distinction upon their Breasts, and marched toward *Lambeth-Fields*, with an Intent to fight the King and Prince, if they advanc'd. But upon Advice of the Conspiracy in *London* not succeeding, and that *Leicester* was joined by the Citizens, the King stopt his March.

In *Palm-Sunday* Week, *A. D.* 1264,

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a dreadful Diſaſter befel the Jews in this City; for one of that People extorted from a Chriſtian more than legal Intereſt, *viz.* Two-pence *per* Week for twenty Shillings, the Populace aſſembling from all Parts of the City, fell upon them in a moſt cruel and barbarous Manner, maſſacreing above 500 of them, and afterwards robb'd and deſtroy'd their Houſes and Synagogue; and ſuch of them as were conceal'd and ſav'd, were ſent to the Tower of *London* for their greater Security.

After the King's Diſappointment at *Dover*, and the Miſcarriage of his Deſign againſt *Leiceſter* in *Southwark*, ſeveral judicious Perſons foreſeeing the fatal Conſequences of a Civil War, beſtir'd themſelves to bring about an Accommodation between *Henry* and the Barons, wherein they ſucceeded ſo far, as to bring both Parties to refer all Matters in diſpute to the Arbitration of *Lewis*, King of *France*; who readily accepting of the Office, after a full Hearing of both Sides, he gave his Award in favour of the King, whereby the Statutes of *Oxford* were annull'd, and *Henry* in all Reſpects reſtor'd to his former Power; without taking any other Notice of the Barons, than that the King ſhould uſe them kindly, and not remember any thing to their Diſadvantage on Account of what was paſs'd.

This definitive Sentence of the *French* King, was look'd upon by the Barons as an Act of great Partiality; wherefore having diſcover'd a Flaw therein, they would not abide by it; but began to exert themſelves in an extraordinary manner againſt the King. The firſt Step they took was to ſecure this City to their Intereſt, into which they were readily admitted by the Citizens; from whence they ſallied out and ſpoil'd their Enemies in the adjacent Countries.

Divers of the Aldermen and chief Citizens being ſuſpected to be in the King's Intereſt, the Populace thought that a Reaſon ſuffi ient to juſtify their uſurping the Gov. rnment of the City; which they were no ſooner poſſeſs'd of, than they (at the Deſire of the Barons) rechoſe *Thomas Fitz-Thomas* for Mayor, who being a hearty Friend to the Barons, a ſtricter Confederacy was enter'd into between them and the Commonalty of *London* (without conſulting the Aldermen); which being ſigned and ſealed by both Parties, the Citizens choſe for their Captains or Leaders, *Thomas de Pywelldon* and *Stephen Bukerell*, at whoſe Command, by the tolling of St. *Paul*'s great Bell, they were to appear in Arms, and to march with the ſaid Officers whereſoever they were pleaſed to lead them.

Soon after this Agreement, *Hugh le Spencer*, Conſtable of the Tower of *London*, (and by the Barons lately made Juſticiary of *England*) having deſired the ſaid *Pywelldon* and *Bukerell* to join him with a Body of their Troops, for a certain Expedition, they immediately cauſed the Alarm-Bell to be tolled; which the Citizens were no ſooner appriſed of, than they (as it were one Man) inſtantly ſhut up their Shops, armed with the greateſt Expedition, joined the Troops from the Tower of *London*, and marched with the greateſt Chearfulneſs: but whither, or on what Reſign, they knew not, till being arrived at *Thiſtleworth*, they were commanded to deſtroy the ſtately Manor-Houſe of the King of the *Romans*.

The Earl of *Leiceſter* having marched from *London* with a great Body of Citizens to beſiege the Caſtle of *Rocheſter*, he received Advice of the King's Approach with a numerous and victorious Army; which occaſioned the Earl, inſtead of advancing, to retreat to *London*. *Henry*, flushed with this and other Succeſſes, marched directly towards the City, imagining that the Citizens, by his late good Fortune, were ſo greatly intimidated, as to declare for him at his Approach; but by the dextrous Management of *Leiceſter*, he, to his great Surprize, found, that, inſtead of ſubmitting, the Citizens were marched out to fight him; which *Henry* declining, he marched back to *Kent*, where he ſo effectually prevailed upon

upon the Cinque Ports, that they ſent divers Ships to block up the River *Thames*, to prevent the carrying of Proviſions and other Commodities to *London*.

During the Democracy in this City, the moſt unheard-of Ravages were committed; for the Populace, to enrich themſelves plundered the Houſes of many of the moſt eminent Citizens, under pretence of their being Friends to the King. But their greateſt Fury was levelled againſt the *Caurſini*, or *Italian* Uſurers, and the Jews.

Soon after, *Leiceſter*, accompanied by the Barons and their Troops, with a great Body of *Londoners*, marched into *Suſſex*, in Search of the King; where encamping at *Flexingwith*, within Six Miles of his Army, he ſent the Biſhops of *London* and *Worceſter* to mediate a Peace, whoſe Propoſals, inſtead of being complied with, *Henry* ſent *Leiceſter* and his Accomplices a freſh Defiance; by which the Barons perceived they were to expect no Satisfaction but what they could obtain by the Sword; wherefore they renounced their Allegiance, and defied him; and marching to attack the Royal Army, Prince *Edward*, with the beſt of the Troops, began the Engagement by a furious Aſſault upon the Wing compoſed of the Citizens, who being raw and undiſciplined, and incapable of ſuſtaining the firſt Shock, were quickly put to flight: and the Prince, eager to revenge the Affront offered to his Mother at *London-Bridge*, fiercely purſued, and made a terrible Slaughter of them for Four Miles together. This raſh and inconſiderate Action of *Edward* in purſuing the Citizens too far, coſt the King his Father, *Richard* King of the *Romans* his Uncle, and himſelf, the Loſs of their Liberties, and the intire Deſtruction of their Army by *Leiceſter*. The remaining Part of the routed *Londoners* taking Shelter at *Croydon*, the Garriſon of *Tunbridge* no ſooner received Intelligence thereof, than they marched thither, and falling upon them, killed a great many, and carried off abundance of Plunder. About the ſame time a great Part of *Weſtcheap*, or *Cheapſide*, was burnt down by Treachery.

Prince *Edward*, having made his Eſcape from the Guard ſet over him by the Earl of *Leiceſter*, that General was apprehenſive of a general Inſurrection in his Favour; wherefore he cauſed the King, his Priſoner, not only to iſſue out Precepts to the Clergy and Laity, wherein he ſtrictly enjoined them not to give any Aſſiſtance to his rebellious Son, but he likewiſe writ to the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Commonalty of *London*; wherein he thanks them for their Fidelity and Conſtancy to him and his Friends, deſiring them to perſevere therein, and to grant him their utmoſt Aſſiſtance to ſuppreſs the preſent unnatural Rebellion of his Son. Though theſe Letters were wrote in the King's Name, yet they were well known to be of *Leiceſter*'s dictating, who uſed all means poſſible to ſupport his Power, well knowing, that if the Prince could get together a tolerable Army, it would ſoon put an End to the ſame, which ſoon after happened. For *Edward* having aſſembled a conſiderable Power, he attacked *Leiceſter*'s Army at *Eveſham*, which he not only routed, but likewiſe killed the Earl and one of his Sons.

Upon this a Parliament was held at *Wincheſter*, wherein it was enacted, that the City of *London* for its late Rebellion ſhould be diveſted of its Liberties, its Poſts and Chains taken away, and its principal Citizens impriſoned, and left to the Mercy of the King; who, inſtead of having ever ſhewn them any Favour, he was the only Perſon that drove them to ſuch Extremities, by his unjuſt, cruel and barbarous Treatment, to which his greateſt Misfortunes were chiefly owing. Whence it is obſervable, how careful all *Britiſh* Kings ought to be, by good Uſage, to keep this City their Friend, which, when otherwiſe, has ſometimes terminated in the Ruin of the Prince, of which Inſtances may be brought. But

if well uſed by its Sovereign, never was any City more Loyal, Brave and Dutiful, and at all Times ready to ſerve its Prince, both in Perſon and Purſe, whereof there are many Inſtances.

Henry having obtained a Parliamentary and unlimited Power of puniſhing the Citizens of *London*, wanted not Inclination to put it in Execution: for upon his Arrival at *Windſor* with a Potent Army, it was given out, that he intended utterly to deſtroy the City for its obſtinate Rebellion. This was melancholy News to the Principal Citizens, while the infatuated Rabble were ſtill for continuing in their Diſobedience, and defending the City at all Events. But after a long Deliberation it was reſolved to ſend ſome religious Perſons, for whom the King had a Reſpect, to intercede for and endeavour to mollify his Reſentment againſt the City: but all in vain; for his Counſellors were inceſſantly irritating him againſt the Citizens.

This Courſe not ſucceeding, the Citizens were adviſed by their beſt Friends at Court, by a proper Inſtrument under the City Seal, to ſubmit their Lives and Fortunes intirely to the King's Mercy; which being agreed to and executed, it was ſent by Eight Citizens who were known to have the beſt Intereſt at Court; who upon their Way to *Windſor*, were met at *Colebrook* by Sir *Roger Leyburn*, who acquainted them, that it was the King's Pleaſure they ſhould proceed no farther, but return from whence they came; he accompanying them Part of the Way, and at his leaving them, ordered the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and principal Citizens to meet him the next Morning at *Barking* Church near the Tower; where being come, Sir *Roger* expatiated upon the Heinouſneſs of their Crime, and the great Interceſſion that had been made for their Pardon; therefore the only way for obtaining the ſame, he ſaid, was, to ſend by him the abovementioned Charter of their Submiſſion, which they readily delivered to him. Sir *Roger* returning to the ſame Place about a Week after, acquainted the Citizens, that the King, at the Interceſſion of their Friends, had received their Submiſſion, but had commanded all their Poſts and Chains to be taken away, with which they uſed to barricade the Ends of their Streets and Lanes, and carried to the Tower of *London*; and that his Pleaſure was, that the Mayor and Forty of the Principal Citizens ſhould the Day after be at *Windſor*, to confirm the abovementioned Inſtrument; and for their Security, delivered them the King's Safe-Conduct or Paſs under Seal, for their coming and going in Safety, for the Space of four Days; in Confidence of which, they went to *Windſor*; but the King being gone to divert himſelf with hunting in that Neighbourhood, they waited his coming, and being returned, though he ſaw them attending, took no manner of Notice of them; and being about to enter the Caſtle with the Domeſticks, they were cautioned to attend without; whilſt Orders were given, not to moleſt them: Whereupon they were acquainted by Sir *Roger Leyburn* and Sir *Robert Walleis*, who brought them into the Caſtle, that the King would not ſee them that Night; upon which they committed themſelves to the Care of the Conſtable of the Caſtle, who cauſed them to be ſecured in a large Tower till the next Day, where they had hard Fare and worſe Lodging.

The next Evening they were all removed from the Tower to Lodgings aſſigned them, except *Thomas Fitz-Thomas* the Mayor, *Michael Tony*, *Stephen Bukerell*, *Thomas Pywelldon* and *John Fleet*, who, notwithſtanding their Safe-Conduct, were, as Ringleaders of the late Rebellion, delivered up to the Prince, to be diſpoſed of at his Pleaſure; whereupon *Edward* ordered them to be confined till they had paid ſuch Sums as he thought ſufficient for their Ranſoms. Upon Receipt of this melancholy News in the City, many of the moſt eminent Citizens retired with their Effects into the Country, and never returned.

About the ſame Time, the King having ſeized the Liberties of the City, and diſcharged the Magiſtrates; he conſtituted *Humphry de Bohun*, Earl of *Hertford*, *John de Baliol*, *Roger de Leyburn* and *Roger de Walerand*, Guardians thereof; and by his Writ, directed to them, recited, That whereas the Mayor, Citizens and whole Community of *London* had ſubmitted themſelves both as to their Lives and Limbs, together with their Lands, Tenements and Eſtates, to the King's Mercy; they were to cauſe Proclamation to be made, that his Peace ſhould be kept in the City and Parts adjacent: Given at *Windſor* the Sixth of *October*.

Henry now began to put his Deſigns againſt the City rigorouſly in Execution, by beſtowing upon his Domeſticks many of the Principal Citizens Houſes with all their Moveables, together with the Lands and Chattles they were poſſeſſed of in any Part of the Kingdom; and then cauſed many of the Sons of the moſt eminent Citizens to be taken as Pledges for their Fathers good Behaviour; thoſe were ſent to the Tower, and maintained at the Charge of their Parents; and after a powerful Interceſſion, the King ordered all the Citizens that were in Cuſtody at *Windſor* to be diſcharged, except *Richard Bonaventure*, *Simon de Hadiſtock*, *William de Kent* and *William de Gloceſter*, who, it ſeems, were on account of their great Riches detained, to be more effectually fleeced.

The Citizens being now under the moſt deplorable Circumſtances, having nothing they could call their own, reſolved, if poſſible, to come at an End of their Miſery, and in order to which, by their Friends at Court, they applied to the King in the moſt humble and moving Manner, to know what he inſiſted on, as an Atonement for their paſt Offences: *Henry* at firſt demanded an immenſe Sum of 60,000 Marks, but falling to 50,000, that he poſitively inſiſted on; but the Citizens in a Remonſtrance ſetting forth, that it was the baſer Sort of the People that had been the greateſt Offenders, and who had not only been the chief Actors in the late Rebellion, but likewiſe had robbed all the Principal Citizens, who were known to be in his Majeſty's Intereſt; beſides the great and numerous Loſſes they ſuſtained in the late unhappy Troubles by the Privateers of the Cinque Ports, by which they were rendered incapable of paying the vaſt Sum inſiſted on; therefore they moſt humbly intreated, that his Majeſty would be pleaſed to accept of what they were able to give, without ruining their poor innocent Families.

This expoſtulary Declaration had a very happy Effect; for *Henry* ſoon after committed the Government of the City and Tower of *London* to Sir *John Linde* and *John Waldren*, Clerk, under the Appellation of Seneſchals; whereupon the King's Council ſent for Four and twenty of the Principal Citizens to appear before them at *Weſtminſter*, where being come, they were told, it was the King's Pleaſure, that they ſhould have the immediate Direction of the City Affairs, under the aforeſaid Seneſchals: and that they were in a particular manner commanded to have a ſtrict Regard to the Peace and Quiet of the City; for which Purpoſe they were ſworn accordingly.

Inceſſant Application being made to the King, to reſtore the Citizens of *London* to their ancient Rights and Privileges, upon certain Conditions, *Henry*, at the earneſt Solicitations of the Queen and the Pope's Legate, and the Conſideration of their low Circumſtances, at laſt agreed to accept of the Sum of 20,000 Marks, in full Satisfaction for all paſt Offences. For the Payment of which, the Citizens having given Security; the King ſent a Charter of Remiſſion under the Broad Seal from *Northampton*, to the following Purport.

" *Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Guyan*; To all Men, Greeting.

Know ye, that in Conſideration of

20,000

20,000 Marks paid to us by our Citizens of *London*, as an Atonement for their great Crimes and Miſdemeanours committed againſt us, our Royal Conſort, our Royal Brother *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, and our Dear Son *Edward*, That we have and do by theſe Preſents remit, forgive and acquit for us and our Heirs the Citizens of *London* and their Heirs, of all Crimes and Treſpaſſes whatſoever; and that the ſaid Citizens, as formerly, ſhall enjoy all their Rights and Liberties; and that from *Chriſtmas* laſt, they ſhall and may receive the Rents and Profits of all their Lands and Tenements whatſoever; and alſo, that the ſaid Citizens ſhall have all the Goods and Chattles of ſuch Criminals as have or ſhall be indicted on Account of the late Rebellion; except the Goods and Chattles of the Perſons already mentioned, which we have given to our Son *Edward*. And alſo, all the Lands and Tenements that ſhall eſcheat to us, by reaſon of the foreſaid Rebellion. And we likewiſe grant, that all the Citizens confin'd in our ſeveral Priſons, ſhall be diſcharg'd; except thoſe given as Pledges to our Son *Edward* for his Priſoners, and thoſe for Citizens that are fled. In Witneſs whereof we have made theſe Letters Patent.

Witneſs myſelf at *Northampton*, the 10th Day of *January*, in the 50th Year of our Reign."

In Conſequence of this Pardon, the King ſent an Order to *John de Waleran* and *John de Linde*, his Guardians of the City, reciting, "That whereas he had received into his Favour the Citizens of *London*, according to a certain Form ſpecify'd in his Letters Patent; that they ſhould releaſe the Pledges or Security of the Citizens they had in their Cuſtody, except thoſe above excepted; and to ſuffer them to go whereſoever they pleas'd. Witneſs the King at *Northampton*, the Eleventh of *January*."

On the ſame Day, the King granted the City a Charter, whereby the Citizens were empowered "to traffick with their Commodities and Merchandizes, whereſoever they pleaſe, throughout this Kingdom and Dominions, as well by Sea as by Land, without Interruption of him or his, as they ſee expedient; quit from all Cuſtom, Toll and Paying, and may abide for their trading whereſoever they pleaſe in the ſame his Kingdom, as in Times paſt they were accuſtomed, till ſuch Time it be more fully order'd by his Council, touching the State of the ſaid City; as by the ſaid Letters Patents, amongſt other Things, more fully appeareth."

Notwithſtanding the King's Order to the above-mentioned Guardians for detaining certain of the City Pledges in Priſon, yet it ſeems, that 4 thereof were not only ſoon after diſcharg'd, (though 'tis to be preſumed, not without paying the utmoſt Farthing, for the Satisfaction of Prince *Edward*) but likewiſe the Seneſchals or Guardians aforeſaid diſmiſed, in whoſe Stead the Citizens choſe *William Fitz Robert* for their Mayor, and *Thomas le Ford* and *Gregory de Rokeſly* for their Sheriffs; which ſhews *Stow*'s Miſtake in the latter. This Affair was no ſooner ſettled, than the Citizens ſet about raiſing the Fine payable to the King, for the Payment of which, not only Houſholders, but alſo Lodgers and Servants were aſſeſſed; the Aſſeſſment mounting ſo high, that many, rather than pay it, choſe to be diſfranchiſed.

About the ſame Time, the Bailiffs, Aldermen and Community of *London* enter'd into a Recognizance on Behalf of the King, (before the Barons of the Exchequer) to the Merchants of *Doway*, for the Payment of 500 *l.* agreeing, that in Caſe of Non-payment, the ſaid Barons might levy the ſame upon their proper Goods and Chattels. And in the ſame Year, the Bailiffs and 15 others, Principal Citizens of *London*, went to the Exchequer, and bound themſelves in a Recognizance, on Behalf of the Community of the City, to pay 400 Marks (the Reſidue of a greater Sum they owed the King) unto

Herman le Tyeys, Kt. and Envoy of the Duke of *Brunſwick*, or to *Folkemar de Bruneſwiz*, or any other Perſon who ſhould bring an Acquittance from the ſaid Duke; and to pay daily 4 *s.* to the ſaid *Herman* and *Folkemar*, for their Expences, till the ſaid 400 Marks ſhould be paid; and that, in Default of Payment, they agreed, that the ſaid Sum might be levyed by the Barons of the Exchequer, upon their Goods and Chattels, according to the Cuſtom of the Exchequer.

Juſt after, *Henry* order'd, that the Keepers of the Seven Gates of the City, ſhould pe paid Three-pence a-Day each.

In the Year 1267, the King, upon the humble Supplication of the Citizens, granted them a Liberty to chuſe Two Bailiffs from amongſt themſelves, who were to have the Cuſtody of the City and the County of *Middleſex*, till he ſhould give further Order in that reſpect; that at the ſame Time he enjoin'd the Barons of the Exchequer to admit the ſame Bailiffs, when duly preſented; whereupon they choſe *John Adrien* and *Luke de Batencurt*; who upon their being preſented and admitted, took an Oath, to be faithful both to King and Citizens.

About the ſame Time, a Difference happened between the Magiſtrates and the Commonalty, concerning the Election of a Mayor; for which Purpoſe, a Folkmote being aſſembled, the Aldermen and Chief Citizens declar'd for *Alen Souche*, and the Commons for *Thomas Fitz Thomas*, though at that Time a State Priſoner in the Caſtle of *Windſor*. *Souche*'s Party, who were apprehenſive of this Oppoſition, did previouſly engage Sir *Roger Leydrone* (miſtaken for *Leyborne*) a bold and an enterprizing Courtier, to come to their Aſſiſtance: purſuant to which, *Leyborne*, with his Friends ready prepared for Battle, repaired to the Place of Election, where they furiouſly fell upon the naked Commons, many of whom they ſeized; and having committed them to Priſon, *Souche* was choſen without Oppoſition. Hence 'tis obſervable, that the *Soucheans* deemed it a Piece of good Policy at this Time, to ſtrain a Point in reſpect to the Liberties of their Fellow Citizens; which if ever ſuch a dangerous unwarrantable Attempt can be juſtified, it was now; when the Intereſt, Peace and Welfare of the City ſo much requir'd it, eſpecially when Matters were not throughly accommodated with a Prince, who ſought all Opportunities to fleece the Citizens.

Soon after, *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, accompained by divers of the Barons, marched form the Borders of *Wales* with a numerous Army towards the City, under a Pretence of ſerving, (but as he afterwards declared, it was to oblige the King to reſtore the diſinherited Barons in the Iſle of *Ely* to their Eſtates, upon reaſonable Terms; and alſo to cauſe the Prince to obſerve the Oath he had formerly taken at *Hertford*) the King againſt the Rebels in the Iſle of *Ely*, and being advanced to *Windſor*, the Mayor and Aldermen attended the Legate, (who was Chief Miniſter, or in the Nature of a Regent in the King's Abſence) to know, whether they ſhould admit the Earl into the City; he reply'd, he ſaw no Reaſon to the contrary, ſeeing the Earl was the Kings good Friend; therefore 'twould be very unreaſonable to deny him Admittance.

No ſooner was the Legate's Opinion known in the City, than a Deputation was ſent to know the Earl's Pleaſure, and to requeſt him not to quarter his Troops in the City, to which he readily agreed, and only deſired Leave to march his Army through; which being aſſented to, he marched over the Bridge, and took up his Quarters in *Southwark*, whence he ſent to the Legate, to deſire a Conference with him the next Day in that Place; but the Legate inſtead of *Southwark*, appointed the *Trinity Church* in *London*, for the Place of Conference; whither the Earl repair'd the next Day with a numerous Attendance, but what paſſed

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at the Interview is unknown. However, the Earl, by Conſent of the Legate and the Mayor, was ſoon after allowed to bring Part of his Army to quarter in the City, and by Degrees having brought in the greateſt Part thereof, began to pull off the Maſk, and to act at his Pleaſure. But upon the Arrival of Sir *John Dayville* (one of the Chief Rebels in the Iſle of *Ely*) with a conſiderable Body of Troops, he diſcovered his Intentions more plainly. The Magiſtrates of the City being apprehenſive of Danger from the Neighbourhood of thoſe new Comers, (who had been ſo long inured to Plunder) drew up their Draw-bridge, and ſhut the Gates againſt them; which the Earl highly reſented, he took the Keys of the City from the Mayor, and gave them to ſuch as he could confide in. Whereupon *Dayville*'s Men had Acceſs to the City at Pleaſure; which ſo intimidated the Chief Citizens, that many of them retired into the Country, to avoid the King's Diſpleaſure. Wherefore the Earl immediately ſeized upon their reſpective Effects; of all which Proceedings the Mayor gave the earlieſt Intelligence to the King, who was then buſy in *Norfolk*, in raiſing Men to reinforce his Army, to march againſt *Glouceſter*; who in the Interim was continually employed in fortifying the City with additional Works.

The Earl now ſole Maſter of *London*, the Commonalty began to act in the ſame licentious manner they did in *Leiceſter*'s Time, (without regarding the late dreadful Cataſtrophe they brought upon the City by their former Behaviour) by ſeizing the ſeveral Aldermen they knew were in the Court Intereſt, whom they clapt into Priſon, and divided their Effects amongſt them; and having degraded the Mayor and Sheriffs, choſe in their Places Sir *Richard Culworth* and *Robert de Linton*, and then releaſed all Perſons from their Dureſs, who were impriſoned on account of the late Rebellion; and confederating themſelves with ſuch as were excommunicated or proſcribed on the ſame Account, thoſe returned to the City from all Parts in great Numbers, and acted in all Reſpects as miſchievouſly as formerly; which the Legate was no ſooner acquainted with, than he put the City under a Kind of Interdict, commanding, that the Bells ſhould not be rung for Divine Service, nor that it ſhould be ſung, but ſaid; and all Churches to be ſhut, during the Time of ſaying the ſame, leſt any of the Excommunicated Rebels ſhould participate thereof. Whereupon *Glouceſter* inveſted the Tower of *London*, with a Deſign to reduce it. But the Legate, by the Aſſiſtance of the *Jews* who fled thither with their Families for Security, made a brave Defence, notwithſtanding the many furious Aſſaults given by the Earl's Men and Engines.

Some Time after, Prince *Edward* returned from *Northumberland* in Triumph, and with his victorious Army joined that of his Father, who thereupon marched to *London*, and drew up his Forces in View of the Citizens. And after having relieved the Legate, he marched to *Stratford*, where he encamped and continued above Two Months, without acting any Thing remarkable, other than making a few petty Aſſaults upon the City, which he was often compelled to leave without Succeſs. In the mean Time, the Earl ſent a Detachment into *Kent* and *Surrey*, who having ravaged thoſe Two Counties without Oppoſition, returned with a great Booty. Soon after, this miſchievous Crew repaired to *Weſtminſter*, where they deſtroyed the Doors and Windows of the Royal Palace, and ſpoiled it of its rich Furniture and Wine. Four of this ſtrolling Gang of Robbers, who were Domeſticks to the Earl of *Derby*, their Maſter, as an Exemplary Puniſhment for their deteſtable Villainy, cauſed them to be put into Sacks, and thrown into the River *Thames*.

The Earl of *Glouceſter* perceiving, that the King's Army not only increaſed with Troops from divers Parts of the Kingdom, but that a great Number of Foreign Auxiliaries were alſo arrived in

the River *Thames* to join it, whilſt his own Army in a ſtarving Condition were ſhut up in *London*; theſe Conſiderations induced him to make ſome Overtures to the King of the *Romans* for an Accommodation; which *Henry* readily accepting of, after divers Meetings, a Peace was concluded, wherein the *Londoners* and all his Adherents were included. On which Occaſion, a General Pardon was granted to the Citizens, whereby the King remitted all Offences committed by them againſt him, during the late Troubles, promiſing never to remember any Thing to their Diſadvantage on that Account. But before the Delivery of the ſaid Pardon, the Citizens were obliged to grant an Obligation of 1000 Marks to the King of the *Romans*, payable in Two Years, for the great Damage they did him, by deſtroying his fine Country Seat at *Thiſtleworth*. A Peace thus happily concluded between the King, Earl and the Citizens, all additional Works made to the City by the Earl were razed, and the Ditches thereof levelled.

At this Time, the Aſſize of Bread and Ale was ſettled by Act of Parliament, whereby it was ordained, that when Wheat is ſold for 1 *s.* the Quarter, then a Farthimg Loaf of Simnel, or the fineſt Flour is to weigh Six Pounds and Fourteen S. One Ditto of Waſtel, Six Pounds Sixteen S. One Ditto of Cocket, Six Pounds Eighteen S. One Ditto of whole Wheat, Nine Pounds, One and thirty and an half S. *&c.* and ſo in Proportion, according to the Riſe of Wheat: and when Wheat is ſold at 3 *s.* or 3 *s.* 4 *d.* the Quarter; and Barley at 20 *d.* or 2 *s.* and Oats at 16 *d.* the Quarter; then Beer or Ale was to be ſold in Towns or Cities at Two Gallons 1 *d.* and out of Towns and Cities, Three or Four Gallons for 1 *d.* and never to be ſold at leſs than One Gallon in Four more in Villages than in Cities and Towns.

Henry in the Fifty-ſecond Year of his Reign *A. D.* 1268. granted the Citizens of *London* the following Charter, whereby they appear to have been then greatly in Favour.

" *Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Aquitain*; To his Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Sheriffs, Juſtices, Rulers, Miniſters, and all Bailiffs and his faithful Subjects, Greeting.

Know ye, that we have granted to our Citizens of *London*, for us and our Heirs, whom of late we have receiv'd again into our Grace and Favour, after divers Treſpaſſes and Forfeitures of them and their Commonalty to us made, for the which, both for Life and Member, and all other Things belonging to the ſaid City, they have ſubmitted themſelves to our Will; that none of them be compelled to plead out of the Walls of the ſaid City, for any Thing except foreign Tenures, and except our Monyers and Officers, and except thoſe Things which ſhall happen to be done againſt our Peace, which according to the Common Law of our Realm are wont to be determined in the Parts where thoſe Treſpaſſes were done; and except Pleas concerning Merchandizes, which are wont to be determined according to the Law-Merchant in Boroughs and Fairs, ſo yet notwithſtanding that thoſe Plaints be determined in the Boroughs and Fairs, by Four or Five of the ſaid Citizens of *London*, who ſhall be there preſent; ſaving to us the Amerciaments in any wiſe coming, which they ſhall faithfully anſwer us and our Heirs, upon Pain of grievous Forfeitures.

We have alſo granted to our ſame Citizens, Acquittal of Murder, in the ſaid City and in Portſoken; and that none of the ſaid Citizens may wage Battle; and that for the Pleas belonging to the Crown, chiefly thoſe which may chance within the ſaid City and Suburbs thereof, they may diſcharge themſelves according to the antient Cuſtom of the ſaid City; this notwithſtanding except, that upon the Graves of the Dead, for that which they ſhould have ſaid, if they had lived, it ſhall not be lawful precisely to ſwear; but inſtead and place of thoſe deceaſed, which

before

before their Deaths, to diſcharge thoſe which for concerning the Things belonging to the Crown, were called and received, there may be other free and lawful Men choſen, which may do and accompliſh that without Delay, which by the deceaſed ſhould have been done, if they had lived; and that within the Walls of the City and in Portſoken, none may take Lodgings by Force, or Delivery of the Marſhal.

We have alſo granted to our ſaid Citizens throughout all our Dominions, whereſoever they come to dwell with their Merchandizes and Things, and alſo throughout all the Sea Ports, as well on this Side as beyond the Seas, they ſhall be free of all Toll and Laſtage, and of all Cuſtoms, except every where our due and antient Cuſtom and Prices of Wines; that is to ſay, One Tun before the Maſt, and of One other behind the Maſt, at 1 *l.* the Tun, to be paid in ſuch Form as we and our Anceſtors have been accuſtomed to have the ſaid Prices; and if any in any of our Lands, on this Side or beyond the Seas, or in the Ports of the ſaid Sea, on this Side or beyond the Seas, ſhall take of the Men of *London* Toll or any Cuſtom contrary to this our Grant, (except the aforeſaid Prices) after he ſhall fail of Right, the Sheriff may take Goods therefore at *London*.

We have alſo granted to them, that the Huſtings might be kept in every Week once the Week, and that only by one Day; or as notwithſtanding that thoſe Things within the ſame Day cannot be determined, may continue till next Morning, and no longer; and that Right be holden to them for their Lands and Tenures within the ſame City, according to the Cuſtom of the ſaid City; ſo as nevertheleſs, that as well Foreigners as others may make their Attorneys, as well in pleading as defending, as elſewhere in our Courts; and they may not be by miſkenning in any their Pleas, that is to ſay, if they have not declared altogether well; and of all their Debts which were lent at *London*, and Promiſes there made, Pleas be there holden, according to the juſt and antient Cuſtom.

Furthermore, we do alſo grant toward the Amendment of the aforeſaid City, that all be quit of Childwite and Jereſgive, and from Scotale, ſo that our Sheriffs of *London*, nor any other Bailiff ſhall not make any Scotale; and alſo, that the ſaid Citizens may juſtly have and hold their Lands, Tenures or Premiſes; and alſo their Debts; whoſoever do owe them; and that no Merchant or other do meet with any Merchant coming by Land or by Water, with their Merchandizes or Victuals towards the City, to buy or ſell again, till they come to the ſaid City, and there have put the ſame to Sale, upon the Forfeiture of the Things brought, and Pain of Impriſonment; from whence he ſhall not eſcape without great Puniſhment; and that none ſhew out their Wares to ſell, who owe any Cuſtom, till the Cuſtom thereof be levied, without great Puniſhment, upon Pain of Forfeiture of all that Commodity, of him that happens to do otherwiſe; and that no Merchant, Stranger or other may buy or ſell any Wares, which ought to be weighed or troned, unleſs by our Beams or Trone, upon Forfeiture of the ſaid Wares.

Moreover, thoſe Debts, which of their Contracts or Loans ſhall be due unto them, may cauſe to be enrolled in our Exchequer, for the more Surety of them, upon the Recognizance of thoſe who ſhall ſtand bound unto them in the ſaid Debts; ſo as nevertheleſs, that no Debts be enrolled upon the Recognizance of any Perſon who is not there known; or unleſs it be manifeſted concerning his Perſon by the Teſtimony of Six or Four lawful Men, who is ſufficient to anſwer as well for the Debt as for the Damages, which any may have of ſuch Recognizances, if the ſame happen to be falſly done under their Name; and for every Pound to be enrolled in the Exchequer, One Penny to be paid to our Uſe, for the Charge of

Suſtentation

Suſtentation of thoſe which muſt attend to ſuch enrolling; theſe Liberties and free Cuſtoms we grant to them, to hold to them and their Heirs, ſo long as they ſhall well and faithfully behave themſelves to us and our Heirs, together with all their juſt and reaſonable Cuſtoms, which in Time of us and our Predeceſſors heretofore they have had, as well for manner of pleading of their Tenures, Debts and Promiſes, as for all other Cauſes whatſoever, concerning both them and the ſame City; ſo long as the Cuſtoms be not contrary to Right, Law and Juſtice; ſaving in all Things the Liberty of the Church of *Weſtminſter* to the Abbots and Monks of the ſame Place, to them granted by the Charters of us and our Predeceſſors Kings of *England*; but as touching our Jews and Merchant Strangers, and other Things out of our foreſaid Grant touching us or our ſaid City, we and our Heirs ſhall provide as to us ſhall ſeem expedient.

Theſe being Witneſſes; *Richard* King of *Almain*, our Brother; *Edward* our firſt Son; *Roger* of *Mortimer*; *Roger de Clifford*; *Roger Leybourn*; *Robert Watrand*; *Robert Aquiln*: *Mi. Godfrey*; *Gifford* our Chancellor; *Walter de Merton*; Mr. *John Cheſhil*, Archdeacon of *London*; *John de la Lind*; *William de Actte* and others. Given by our Hand at *Weſtminſter*, the Twenty-ſixth Day of *March*, in the Two and Fiftieth Year of our Reign."

By the above-mentioned Charter, all paſt Offences are remitted, and ancient Privileges confirmed, other than the Election of the City Magiſtrates; all Foreſtalling Markets expreſly forbidden under ſeveral Penalties; no Sort of Merchandizes to be brought to Market, except the Duty be firſt paid, or weighable Commodity bought or ſold, without being weighed at the Trone or King's Beam.

The King by his Precept commanded *Alen le Scuche* the Mayor, to preſent to him Six Perſons eligible for Sheriffs, which being ſoon effected, he choſe from among them *Walter Harvey* and *William de Durham*, who were ſworn faithfully to collect the City Duties for the King's Uſe, and to render an exact Account thereof to the Barons of the Exchequer; and having ſoon after diſcharged the Mayor, conſtituted *Stephen Edworth*, Conſtable of the Tower, *Cuſtos* of the City; many of the Citizens as already mentioned, having deſerted the City, to avoid being charged to the 20,000 Marks, to be raiſed toward paying their Compoſition to the King, the Mayor and Citizens petitioned the King, that all the ſaid Fugitives ſhould be obliged to pay their ſeveral Aſſeſſments, as if they actually reſided in *London*; for which Purpoſe, *Henry* iſſued his Precepts to the Sheriffs of all the ſeveral Counties of *England*, ſtrictly enjoining them to levy by Diſtreſs all ſuch Monies of the *Londoners* in their ſeveral Juriſdictions.

The above-mentioned *Walter Harvey* and *William de Durham*, Bailiffs of *London*, rendered to the King an Account of the ſeveral Iſſues or Profits ariſing to him in the City, for half a Year, as followeth.

The Bailiff's Account.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
By the Amount of Tronages (the Kings Weigh-houſe) and petty Strandages	97	13	11½
By the Amount of Cuſtoms of all Sorts of Foreign Merchandizes, together with the Iſſues of divers Paſſages	75	6	10
By the Metage of Corn, and Cuſtoms at *Billingſgate*	5	18	7
By the Cuſtoms of Fiſh, *&c.* brought to *London-Bridge-ſtreet*	7	0	2
By the Iſſue of the Field, and Bars of *Smithfield*	4	7	6
By Toll raiſed at the City Gates, and Duties on the River of *Thames*, Weſtwardof the Bridge	8	13	2

By

By Stallages, Duties arising from the Markets of *Westcheap*, *Grass Chirche* and *Wool Chirchthawe*, and annual Soccage of the Butchers of *London*	42	0	5
By the Produce of *Queenhithe*	17	9	2
By the Chattels of Foreigners, forfeited for Trading in the City, contrary to the Laws and Customs thereof	10	11	0
By Places and Perquisites within the City	86	5	9
By the Produce of the *Waidarii* and *Ambiani* of *Corbye* and *Neele*, *French* Merchants of those Towns	9	6	8
Sum Total	364	13	2½

Some Time after, *William Durham* and *Walter Harvey*, Bailiffs of *London*, were commanded to bring the Bodies of *John Adrien* and *Luke de Batencurt*, late Sheriffs, before the Barons of the Exchequer on a certain Day; and to seize the Chattels of the said *Luke*, for Money due to the King; and for not passing their Accounts.

About the same Time, a great Difference happened between the Company of Goldsmiths and that of the Merchant Taylors; and other Companies interesting themselves on each Side, the Animosity increased to such a Degree, that on a certain Night both Parties met (it seems by Consent) to the Number of 500 Men, compleatly armed: when fiercely engaging, several were killed, and many wounded on both Sides, however, they continued fighting in an obstinate desperate manner, till parted by the Sheriffs; who for that Purpose had raised a great Body of the Citizens, who having suppressed the Riot, and apprehended many of the Combatants, they were soon after tryed by the Mayor, and *Laurence de Brook*, one of the King's Justices; when 13 of the Ringleaders being condemned, they were hanged accordingly.

Just after, the King conferred the Government of *London* upon *Edward* his Son, with all the Revenues thereunto belonging; whereupon the Prince appointed *Hugh Fitz-Otho*, Constable of the Tower, and Custos of the City; and commanded the Citizens to send him the Names of the 6 Men qualified to serve the Office of Sheriff; which being performed, he chose *William de Hadestone* and *Anketyll de Alverne*, who, according to Custom, were sworn into that Office. About which time, the Prince let to farm a Toll (a new Tax the King had some time before imposed upon the Citizens) for 20 Marks a-year to a Foreigner; which greatly troubled the Citizens, who thought it not only a Grievance, but likewise a Dishonour to them, to be under the arbitrary Will of an Alien. Wherefore they humbly petitioned *Edward* for leave to purchase the same; which being agreed to, they covenanted to pay him the Sum of 200 Marks for it.

The Deportment of the Citizens at this Time was such, that it gained them the Esteem and Affection of the Prince, insomuch, that he became their Advocate to the King, to have the remaining Part of their ancient Rights and Privileges restored to them, particularly that of electing their Magistrates, which they had so long been divested of. This being granted, the Citizens, in consideration thereof, instead of 315 *l.* for the City Farm, agreed to pay for the same the Sum of 400 *l.* a Year. Whereupon they immediately chose *John Adrien* for their Mayor, and *Philip Taylor* and *Walter Potter* for their Sheriffs, whom the Prince did the City the Honour to present to the King at *Westminster*, when they were admitted and sworn, and the Custos discharged. Whereupon the Citizens, with the utmost Gratitude, having presented the King with the Sum of 100 Marks, and the Prince with that of 500, they, on the 21st of *July* following, received a Charter, which confirmed all their ancient Rights and Immunities.

The

The *Michaelmas* after, the Mayor and Citizens presented for their Sheriffs *Henry le Waleys* and *Gregory de Rokesly*, who were admitted, on Condition they'd pay the Sum of 315 *l.* the old Farm, and 85 *l.* of a new Increment, according to the above-mentioned Agreement. In this Year there fell such prodigious Rains, that the River *Thames* not only overflowed, and broke down its Banks in many Places, which occasioned an immense Damage, but likewise the Fruits of the Earth were thereby so much hurt, that there followed the most excessive Dearth that had ever been known in this Kingdom, Wheat being sold at 6 *l.* 8 *s.* the Quarter (which is more than 60 *l.* at present); and the Famine reigned in so horrible and destructive a manner, that many poor Parents eat their own Children.

The Citizens being indebted to Queen *Alienor* in the Sum of 1000 Marks, as a Compensation for all Debts, Trespasses and Demands, *John Adrien*, the Mayor, and Two and Twenty of the Aldermen or Principal Citizens, went to the Exchequer, and entered into a Recognizance for themselves and the whole Community of *London*, and their Heirs, for the Payment of the said Sum at certain Terms: And in Default of Payment, the said *John* and the rest of the Recognisors, acknowledged for themselves and their Heirs, and for the whole Community aforesaid, that the Barons of the Exchequer might levy the said Money on the Goods and Chattels of them and their fellow Citizens, to the Queen's Use.

Towards the End of this Year, the Steeple of St. *Mary le Bow* in *Cheapside*, fell down, whereby many Persons, both Men and Women, were killed.

In the Year 1622, the Countess of *Flanders* having caused great Quantities of *English* Merchandize to be seized in that Country, the City Merchants applied to the King for Redress, who caused Application immediately to be made to the Countess for the Restitution of the said Goods; but these Endeavours proving unsuccessful, the King commanded all her Subjects in *England* to be arrested, and their Effects seized; which soon occasioned the Countess's sending over Ambassadors, who in a short Time happily accommodated all Differences, to the mutual Satisfaction of both Nations.

CHAP. XI.

Of the CITY, *from* A. D. 1272. *to the End of the Reign of King* Richard II. A. D. 1399.

AFTER the Demise of King *Henry* the Third, his Son *Edward* being on his Return from the *Holy Land*, was informed of the great Depredations committed upon his Subjects by the *Flemings*; wherefore he sent Letters to the Mayor, Sheriffs and Commonalty of *London*, wherein were recited the many Injuries done to his People by the Subjects of the Countess of *Flanders*. Therefore he strictly enjoined them to make Proclamation, that no *Fleming* whatsoever should be allowed to come into, or stay in *London*, on Penalty of having their Effects confiscated, notwithstanding any former Treaty to the contrary. Yet nevertheless he permitted all the *Flemings* to receive their outstanding Debts, which, together with their other Effects, they had leave to carry along with them, and to depart the Kingdom against a certain Day. He likewise charged the Magistrates, carefully to preserve the Peace in the City till his Return, which he promised should be with all Expedition, hoping upon his Arrival to find things in such good

good Order, that he ſhould have reaſon to thank them; concluding, that as he had not the Seal of the Kingdom by him, he had therefore incloſed theſe Preſents with the Seal of the King of *Sicily*. *Teſte me ipſo apud Caples*, 19 *January A. R. primo.*

SECT. I.

Of divers Tranſactions of the Citizens during the Reign of King Edward I.

NOt long after, in the Year 1274, King *Edward* arrived at *London* from *Paleſtine*, or the *Holy Land*, to the inexpreſſible Joy of the Citizens, who received him with all the Pomp and Magnificence imaginable; for on that Occaſion the City was not only embelliſhed with the richeſt Silks and Tapeſtry, but the ſeveral Conduits ran with a variety of the choiceſt Wines, whilſt the chief Citizens profuſely threw Gold and Silver amongſt the Populace.

About the ſame Time a Conteſt happened in the City concerning the Election of a Mayor, to which Office tho' *Philip le Taylour* was regularly choſen, yet when he came to *Guildhall* to qualify himſelf for that great Truſt, he was rejected by a numerous Body of the Citizens, who in his ſtead choſe Sir *Walter Harvey*. This occaſioned great Animoſities in the City, inſomuch, that the Affair was brought before the King at laſt, who perceiving the Impoſſibility of pleaſing both Parties, diſcharged the Competitors, and conſtituted *Henry Frowyke*, Cuſtos of the City. This brought the Citizens on both Sides to conſider, that by their Diſunion and bad Conduct they had brought this upon themſelves; therefore, to extricate the City from under this Difficulty, they unanimouſly choſe Sir *Walter Harvey* for Mayor, who being accepted, the Cuſtos was diſcharged. Immediately thereafter, the King, by his Precept, commanded the Mayor to ſee the new Laws effectually put in Execution againſt all Bakers who ſhould make their Bread leſs than Standard; who, in ſuch caſe, for the firſt Time, were to forfeit their Bread; for the ſecond, to be impriſoned; and for the third, to be pilloried. And all thieviſh Millers to be puniſhed by the Tumbrel, that is, to be put in a dung Cart, and carried through divers Streets, to the Deriſion of the People.

Proviſions at this Time being very dear in *London*, without the leaſt Appearance of a Reaſon for ſuch Dearth; the King, out of his great Regard to the Welfare of the Citizens, commanded the Mayor and Sheriffs to regulate the Prices of Proviſions, to prevent his People's being impoſed upon by a few rapacious Regraters. Wherefore the Magiſtrates, in obedience to the Royal Precept, and to obviate the like Abuſes for the future, (which are chiefly occaſioned by foreſtalling) ordained, that no Huckſter of Fowls, Poulterer, or Huckſter of Fiſh, ſhould thereafter preſume to buy any of the Commodities he, ſhe or they dealt in without the City, nor to be concerned in Partnerſhip with any Country-dealer in thoſe Goods. And for the effectual preventing monopolizing, it was alſo enacted, that no Perſon whatſoever ſhall preſume to lay up Proviſions with a View to enhance the Prices thereof. And, for the more effectually obviating all ſuch pernicious Practices thenceforth, the following Tables of Prices were publiſhed for the Regulation of all Dealers in the ſeveral Sorts of Proviſions therein mentioned.

The Poulterers Table.

	s.	*d.*	*q.*
The beſt Hen, at	0	3	2
The beſt Pullet, at	0	1	3
The beſt Capon, at	0	2	0
The beſt Gooſe, from *Eaſter* to *Whitſunday*.	0	5	●
Ditto, from *Ditto* to St. *Peter ad vincula*.	0	4	●
Ditto, in all other Parts of the Year, at	0	3	●
The beſt Wildgooſe, at	0	4	●
The beſt young Pigeons, three for	0	1	●
The beſt Mallard, at	●	3	2

The

	s.	d.	q.
The best Cercel, at	1	6	0
The best Wild Duck, at	0	1	3
The best Partridge, at	0	3	2
The best Begaters, 4 for	0	1	0
The best Larks, a Dozen for	0	1	0
The best Pheasant, at	0	4	0
The best Botor, at	0	6	0
The best Heron, at	0	6	0
The best Corlune, at	0	3	0
The best Plover, at	0	1	0
The best Swan, at	3	0	0
The best Crane, at	3	0	0
The best Peacock, at	0	1	0
The best Coney, with the Skin, at	0	4	0
One *Ditto*, without the Skin,	0	3	0
The best Hare, without the Skin, at	0	3	2
The best Kid, from *Christmas*, to *Lent*, at	0	10	0
Ditto, at other Times of the Year	0	6	0
The best Lamb, from *Christmas* to *Lent*.	0	6	0
Ditto, at other Times of the Year	0	4	0

The Fishmongers Table.

	s.	d.	q.
The best Plaise, at	0	1	0
The best Soles, the Dozen,	0	3	0
The best fresh Mulvel, at	0	3	0
The best salt Mulvel, at	0	3	0
The best Haddock, at	0	2	2
The best Barkey, at	0	4	0
The best Mullet, at,	0	2	0
The best Conger, at	1	0	0
The best Turbet, at	0	6	0
The best Dorac, at	0	5	0
The best Bran, Sard, and Betule, at	0	3	0
The best Mackarel, in *Lent*, at	0	1	0
Ditto, out of *Lent*, at	0	0	2
The best Gurnard, at	0	1	0
The best fresh Merlings, Four for	0	1	0
The best powdered *Ditto*, twelve for	0	1	0
The best pickled Herrings Twenty for	0	1	0
The best fresh Herrings, before *Michaelmas*, 6 for	0	1	0
Ditto, after *Ditto*, 12 for	0	1	0
The best *Thames* or *Severn* Lamprey, at	0	0	4
The best Buge Stock-fish,	0	1	0
The best Mulvil Stock-fish,	0	0	3
The best Croplings, 3 at	0	1	0
The best fresh Oysters, a Gallon for	0	2	0
The best fresh Salmon, from *Christmas* to *Easter*,	5	0	0
Ditto after *Ditto* at	3	0	0
A Piece of Rumb, gross and fat, at	0	4	0
The best new pickled Balenes, the Pound	0	2	0
Ditto of the preceding Year, the Pound, at	0	1	0
The best Sea Hog, at	6	8	0
The best Eels a Stike, or a Quarter of an Hundred	0	2	0
The best Lampreys, in Winter, the Hundred, at	0	8	0
Ditto, at other Times, the Hundred, at	0	6	0
The best Smelts, the Hundr.	0	1	0
The best Roche, in Summer.	0	1	0
Ditto, at other Times	0	0	2
The best Lucy, at	6	8	0
The best Lamprey of *Nauntes*, at first	1	4	0
Ditto, a Month after, at	0	8	0
The *Thames* or *Severn Ditto*, towards *Easter*, at	0	2	0

In the Year 1275, the King not only confirm'd the Liberties of the Citizens, but likewise granted them some additional Privileges.

Walter Harvey, who in the preceeding Year was elected Mayor, by sinister Practices, and the Prevalency of a popular Faction, in derogation to the just and lawful Election of *Philip Tayloure*, was now accused of Perjury and other male Practices, as his encouraging the unlawful Assemblies of the Commons for justifying his villainous Actions; for which he was not only justly degraded from the Office of Alderman, but likewise rendered incapable

ble of ever appearing in the City Council; and alſo compelled to give Twelve ſubſtantial Citizens Security for his good Deportment during Life.

About the ſame Time a dreadful Earthquake happened in *London* and many other Parts of the Kingdom, which overthrew abundance of Houſes and Churches, and ſhattered many more.

That the Aldermanries or Wards of *London* were originally alienable, appears beyond Contradiction; for in the Year 1277. *Ralf de Arderne*, Knight, was ſeized in a Fee of an Aldermanry in *London*, (ſince divided, and known by the Names of the Wards of *Farringdon Within* and *Without*) from whom it deſcended to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who about this Time granted the ſame, with all its Rights and Appurtenances, to *Ralf le Fenere*, Citizen of *London*; for whoſe Uſe, and that of his Heirs, he demiſed the ſame to *Anketine de Auverne* for his Life, to be held of the aforeſaid *Thomas*, his Heirs and Aſſigns, in Fee and perpetual Inheritance, rendering to the ſaid *Thomas* and his Heirs at *Eaſter* one Clove of Gilliflower. The Deed of this Infeoffment was delivered by *Thomas* to *Ralph* in a full Court of the Exchequer.

This Aldermanry was afterwards convey'd by *John le Fenere*, Son to the aforeſaid *Ralf*, to *William Farendon*, Citizen and Goldſmith, in whoſe Poſſeſſion, and that of his Son, it continued about Eighty Years; and whoſe Enjoyment thereof by Name is like to be coeval with Time.

In the Year 1278, the King finding his Coin greatly impaired by clipping, and the *Jews* deemed the Authors thereof, he cauſed all that People in *England* to be apprehended and committed to Priſon in one Day; out of thoſe ſeized in this City, Two hundred and Eighty of both Sexes were executed.

Some time after, a Conteſt happened between *Henry Waleis*, Mayor of *London*, and the Company of *Anſeatick* Merchants reſiding in the City, about the Repairs of *Biſhopſgate*. The ſaid Mayor having ſent an Injunction to the Alderman or Governor of the ſaid Gate (which was then in a very ruinous Condition) which they were in Duty bound to do, in conſideration of divers Immunities and Privileges granted them by the City on that Account; the King, in order to put an End to this Controverſy, directed a Writ to the Barons of his Exchequer, to make Inquiſition into that Affair. Purſuant to which, both Parties were ſummoned to attend the ſaid Barons, when the Mayor and Citizens made good their Charge: But the Company not being able to juſtify themſelves, or at leaſt were unwilling to ſhew the Reaſons for their enjoying thoſe Privileges in the City; wherefore a Precept was directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs, to diſtrain, for the ſaid Reparation, the Goods and Chattels of *Gerard Marbod*, Alderman or Governor of the ſaid Company, *Ralph Cuſſard* of *Cologn*, *Luder de Donevar* of *Triers*, *John Arſas* of *Trivon*, *Bertram* of *Hamburg*, *Godſchalk* of *Hunondale*, and *John de Dale* of *Munſter*; who thereupon, in behalf of themſelves and the whole Factory, paid the Mayor 210 Marks, and engaged for themſelves and Succeſſors, that they would not only keep the ſaid Gate in Repair for the future, but likewiſe promiſed to defend the ſame, whenever it ſhould happen to be attacked by an Enemy.

This Agreement was no ſooner concluded, than the Mayor and Citizens confirmed the Company's former Liberties, which, amongſt other things, were, that they ſhould have the Privilege of landing and laying up their Corn in Granaries for 40 Days, being the Time limited for the Sale thereof: Likewiſe to have the Liberty of chuſing an Alderman as formerly, provided he was an Inhabitant of *London*; and that the ſaid Aldermen, when admitted by the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, ſhould be ſworn to ſee Juſtice impartially adminiſtered amongſt his Country-

men,

men, and that he ſhould in all things deport himſelf as was conſiſtent with the Laws and Cuſtoms of the City.

This Factory of Merchants had a magnificent Hall (where now ſtandeth the Steel-yard in *Thames-ſtreet*) built of Stone, with three ſtately arched Gates at proper Diſtances, wherein they held their Courts and other Offices belonging to the Society.

Some time after, the Kings Troops in *Wales*, having defeated thoſe of *Llewellyn*, Prince of that Country, in which Action the ſaid Prince loſt his Life, whoſe Body being no ſooner diſcovered, than its Head was ſevered from it, and ſent as a Preſent to *Edward*, then at *Conwey*, who immediately commanded the ſame to be carried to *London*, which the Citizens received Advice of, they in Cavalcade met the Meſſenger that brought it, and conducted him to the City in Triumph, with the Sound of Trumpets and Horns; and carrying the ſame thro' *Cheapſide* upon a Lance, crowned with a Silver Chaplet or Circle; by which was fulfilled the Prediction of a *Welſh* Fortune-teller, who foretold him, that his Head ſhould ride down *Cheapſide* with a Silver Crown. The Head of this unfortunate Prince was ſet upon the Pillory in *Cheapſide*, where having continued the remaining Part of the Day, 'twas at laſt, fixed upon the Tower of *London*, crowned with an Ivy Diadem; where not long after, the Head of *David*, his Brother, was ſent to accompany it.

In the Year 1285, the Lord Treaſurer ſummoned the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of *London* to attend him in the Tower, to render an account how the Peace of the City had been kept; but *Gregory Rokeſley*, the Mayor, for the Honour of the City, refuſing to attend in that Quality, he laid aſide his Enſigns of Mayoralty at *Barking* Church, and having delivered the City Seal to *Stephen Aſtry*, he repaired to the Tower as a private Gentleman, which the Treaſurer highly reſenting, he committed *Rokeſley* and divers of the principal Citizens to Priſon; which it ſeems the King not only approved of, but on the ſame Account ſeized upon the City Liberties, and diſcharging the Mayor, appointed *Stephen Sandwich*, Cuſtos of *London*.

In the Year 1286, many Murders, Robberies, and other Cruelties were committed in the Streets of *London*: The King, to put a Stop to ſuch wicked Practices, ſtrictly enjoined, that no Stranger ſhould wear any Weapon, or be ſeen in the Streets after the Ringing of the Coverfeu Bell at *St. Martin's le Grand*. After which time all Offenders were to be ſeiz'd and carried to the Tonnel, and the Day after before a Magiſtrate, to be puniſh'd according to the Nature of their ſeveral Crimes. And for the better obviating ſuch Enormities for the future, all Vintners and Victuallers were commanded not to keep open their Houſes after the Ringing of the ſaid Bell, upon the Penalty of three Shillings and Fourpence for the firſt Offence, to be gradually advanc'd to the Fourth, which was a Fine of Twenty Shillings.

And whereas it was cuſtomary for ſuch Profligates to learn the Art of Fencing, they were thereby emboldened to commit the moſt unheardof Villanies; wherefore 'twas commanded that no ſuch School ſhould be kept in the City for the future, upon the Penalty of Forty Marks for every Offence. And the more effectually to prevent the growing Evil, all the Aldermen were ſtrictly enjoin'd to make a thorough Search in their ſeveral Wards for the detecting ſuch Offenders, in order to bring them to Juſtice, and an exemplary Puniſhment. And as moſt of the aforeſaid Villanies were committed by Foreigners, who from all Parts inceſſantly crowded hither, 'twas therefore order'd, that no Perſon whatſoever, that was not free of the City, ſhould be ſuffer'd to reſide therein; and even many of thoſe that were, were oblig'd to give Security for their good Behaviour.

Soon after, the foreign Merchants in *London*, by the great Intereſt of their

their Friends at Court, obtain'd Liberty to rent Houſes for the Accommodation of themſelves and their Merchandize; whereas before they were confin'd to Lodgings, wherein they ſold their Goods, and their Landlords, officiating as Brokers, were very conſiderable Gainers thereby. But by this new Privilege, they were not only depriv'd of thoſe Advantages, but the Merchants, according to my Author, had thereby an Opportunity of defrauding the Citizens with baſe Goods and worſe Weights: But an Information being given by the City againſt thoſe iniquitous Dealers, Twenty of the chief Offenders were apprehended and committed Priſoners to the Tower, their Weights deſtroy'd, and they, after a long Impriſonment, fin'd in 1000 *l.* to the King. Hence 'tis obſervable, that the foreign Trade to this City was then chiefly carried on by Foreigners.

In the Beginning of this Year, there was ſuch a Plenty of Corn, that Wheat was ſold for two Shillings and Eightpence the Quarter; but ſome time after, ſuch terrible Storms of Rain, Thunder and Lightning happen'd, that Wheat roſe to Sixteen Shillings. But Two Years after, by the exceeding Plenty of Corn, Wheat was ſold for Eighteen-pence the Quarter; and, according to *Stow*, it was ſold in ſome Places of the Country for Eight-pence the Quarter, Barley at Six, and Oats at Four-pence the Quarter; and Peas and Beans extreamly cheap, without mentioning the Price.

Edw. in the 15th Year of his Reign, commanded the Barons of the Exchequer to transfer that Court to the Huſtings of *London*; at which Place, I imagine, they audited the City Account: By the Credit Side of which the Citizens were indebted 13205 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.* ½ but a Miſtake being made by the Author, either in the Debit or Credit Side of the ſaid Account; therefore, to make the Ballance anſwer, I ſhall make the Credit 13871 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.* and, by deducting 20,000 Marks of the Debit from the ſame, 'twill appear, that the City ſtood then indebted to the King (according to my Author) 538 *l.* 6 *s.* 11 *d.* And becauſe all the Aldermen were uot then preſent to be Security for the ſaid Debt, Time was given for the Payment of the Ballance till the *Octaves of St. Michael.* At which Time Corn was become ſo ſcarce again, that Wheat was ſold at 16 *s.* the Quarter.

Edward being return'd from *France*, he was receiv'd by the Citizens into *London* with great State and Solemnity.

Some time after, one of the Sheriffs Officers carrying a Priſoner to Gaol, had him taken from him; for which Three Perſons were apprehended and convicted, and their Heads cut off.

Not long after, a Conteſt aroſe between *Ralph Sandwich*, Cuſtos of the City, and the Prior of *St. Bartholomew's*, concerning certain Profits ariſing from the Fair of that Name in *Smithfield*; of which the King being inform'd, he ſent the following Brief to the Cuſtos and Sheriffs of *London*.

" The Lord the King hath commanded the Cuſtos and Sheriffs in theſe Words: *Edward*, by the Grace of God, to the Cuſtos and Sheriffs of *London*, greeting. Whereas the Prior of *St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, in the Suburbs of *London*, by the Charter of our Progenitors, Kings of *England*, and our Comfirmation, claimeth to have a certain Fair there every Year, during Three Days, *viz.* on the Eve, on the Day, and on the Morrow of St. *Bartholomew the Apoſtle*, with the Liberties and Free Cuſtoms belonging to the Fair; a Contention hath ariſen between the ſaid Prior and you the ſaid Cuſtos, which ſue for us, concerning the Uſe of the Liberties of the ſaid Fair, and the free Cuſtoms belonging to it: And Hindrance being made to the ſaid Prior by you the ſaid Cuſtos, as the ſame Prior aſſerteth, to wit, concerning a Moiety of the ſaid Eve, and of the whole Morrow beforeſaid; concerning which, we will, as well for us, as for the foreſaid

ſaid Prior, that Juſtice be done as is fit, before our Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer, from the Day of St. *Michael* next, for One Month. We command you, that ſufficient Security be taken of the ſaid Prior, of reſtoring to us the ſaid Duty, the Iſſues of the aforeſaid Eve, and of the whole Morrow, if the ſaid Prior cannot then ſhew ſomething for himſelf, why the ſaid Iſſues ought not to belong to us. We command you, that ye permit the ſame Prior, in the mean time, to receive the foreſaid Iſſues, in Form aforeſaid. And you have there this Brief.

Witneſs Myſelf at *Dunelm*, the Ninth Day of *Auguſt*, in the 20th Year of our Reign."

In the preceeding Year, the great Scarcity of Corn occaſion'd ſuch a Famine and Dearth, that Wheat was ſold at 20 *s.* the Quarter.

A Priſon in *Cornhill* called the *Tun*, was anciently appointed for the Confinement of Night-Walkers and other lewd and diſorderly Perſons, as appears by the following Writ, directed to the Mayor and Citizens:

" *Edward*, by the Grace of God, *&c.* Whereas *Richard Graveſend*, Biſhop of *London*, hath ſhewed unto us, that by the great Charter of *England*, the Church hath a Privilege, that no Clarke ſhall be impriſon'd by a Layman, without our Commandment and Breach of Peace, which notwithſtanding ſome Citizens of *London*, upon mere Spite, do enter in their Watches into Clarkes Chambers, and like Felons carry them to the *Tunne*, which *Henry le Walleys*, ſome time Mayor, built for Night-Walkers; and that no Watch hereafter enter into any Clark's Chamber, under the Forfeit of 20 *l.* Dated at *Carliſle* the Eighteenth of *March*, in the Five and twentieth Year of our Reign."

At this Time, the Aldermen and Principal Citizens of *London*, in Obedience to the Royal Precept, repair'd to *Weſtminſter* on *Eaſter Wedneſday*, where the King, by the Advice of his Council, reſtor'd to them the Power of electing their Chief Magiſtrate the Mayor; whereupon the *Friday* after, they choſe *Henry Walleis* for that high Office; who on the *Wedneſday* following was preſented and accepted by the King at *Fulham*; and the Day after he was ſworn before the Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer; and having conſtituted *William de Breton* and *Galfred de Norton* his Repreſentatives, to officiate during his Abſence; he ſet out the next Day to ſettle his private Affairs at *Lincoln*.

Immediately after, the King granted the Citizens the following Charter of Confirmation; dated the 18th Day of *April*, in the 26th Year of his Reign, in which Charter, amongſt other Things, it is contained, " That whereas our ſaid Citizens, by the Charters of our ſaid Progenitors, have been accuſtomed hitherto to preſent every Mayor, whom they have choſen in the ſaid City yearly, before the Barons of the Exchequer, (our Progenitor or we not being at *Weſtminſter*) that he may be admitted by the ſaid Barons as Mayor for us, notwithſtanding that at the next coming of our Progenitor, or of us unto *Weſtminſter* or *London*, he may be preſented to our Progenitors, or to us, and ſo admitted Mayor. We willing to ſhew more ample Favour to the ſaid Citizens in that Behalf, do grant to them, for us and our Heirs: the Mayor of the ſaid City, when he ſhall be choſen by the ſaid Citizens, we and our Heirs and our Barons, not being at *Weſtminſter* or at *London*, they may or ſhall be preſented or admitted to and by the Conſtable of our Tower of *London* yearly, in ſuch Sort as before they were wont to be preſented and admitted; ſo as nevertheleſs, that at the next coming of us or our Heirs to *Weſtminſter* or *London*, the ſaid Mayor be preſented to us or our Heirs, and admitted for Mayor.

And alſo, we have granted for us and our Heirs, to our ſaid Citizens, that they and their Succeſſors, Citizens of the ſaid City, be for ever quit and free of Pannage, Pontage and Murage throughout all the Realm, and all our Dominions: and that the Sheriffs of

of the ſaid City, as often as it ſhall happen them to be amerced in our Court for any Offence, they ſhall be amerced according to the Meaſure and Quantity of the Offence, as other the Sheriffs of our ſaid Realm have been amerced for the like Offence.

Wherefore we will and ſtreightly charge and command for us and our Heirs, that the ſaid Citizens and their Succeſſors have all the Liberties, Freedoms, Quittals and free Cuſtoms aforeſaid, and them may and ſhall uſe according to our Confirmation, Renovation and Grants aforeſaid for ever; as by the aforeſaid Charter (amongſt other Things) more fully appeareth."

Soon after, the King ſent the following Brief to the Officers of his Exchequer.

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, *&c.* To his Treaſurers and Barons of the Exchequer, Greeting. Whereas for the good Service that our beloved Citizens of *London* have hitherto done us, by our Letters Patents we have rendered and reſtored to the ſame our foreſaid City, together with the Mayoralty, all their Liberties (which City, Mayoralty and Liberties we have long ſince cauſed to be taken into our Hands) to be had and held to the ſame Citizens, according to their Will, as freely and intirely as they had and held them on the Day of the ſaid taking them away, as is contain'd more fully in our ſaid Letters: we command you, that ye permit the ſaid Citizens, to uſe and enjoy the Liberties which they have reaſonably uſed on the Day of the foreſaid taking, before you in the Exchequer beforeſaid, according to the Tenor of our foreſaid Letters. Witneſs myſelf at *York*, the 28th of *May*, in the 26th Year of our Reign."

The additional Privileges granted in this Charter, are 1. In the Abſence of the King and the Barons of the Exchequer from *Weſtminſter*, the Mayor Elect is to be preſented and admitted by the Conſtable of the Tower of *London*. 2. To be quit and free from Pannage, that was a certain Duty payable to the King for the Liberty of ſending Swine to feed in any Foreſts. And 3. to be quit and free from Murage, that was a Duty paid towards building or repairing of the Walls of Cities and Towns throughout the Kingdom.

The Reſtoration of the City Liberties, (which the King had hith-held for the Space of twelve Years) coſt the City 3000 Marks.

The King having obtain'd a great Victory in *Scotland*, the Citizens made ſuch extraordinary Rejoicings, that the like had not been ſeen in this City, on ſuch, or any other Occaſion; for not only every private Citizen did exert himſelf in an uncommon manner, to demonſtrate his Joy in Honour of the ſaid Victory, but likewiſe the ſeveral Corporations of the City vied to excel in Magnificence; every Company having a Pageant, by which were repreſented their ſeveral Myſteries; but that of the Fraternity of Fiſhmongers for Pomp and Grandeur far excell'd the reſt; before which in a ſolemn Proceſſion were carried Four ſtately gilt Sturgeons on Horſeback; then Four large and beautiful Silver'd Salmon on as many Horſes; follow'd by Forty Knights richly accoutred, and arm'd *cap-a-pie*; accompanied by *St. Magnus* on Horſeback, (becauſe on the Feſtival of that Saint) attended with 1000 Horſemen finely mounted.

Juſt after, Nine of the Principal Citizens of *London* broke up the *Tun Priſon* in *Cornhill*, and took from thence ſeveral of the Priſoners; for which they not only ſuffer'd a tedious and painful Impriſonment; but, for their Offence, the City was amerc'd by *William de March*, Treaſurer of the Exchequer, at 20,000 Marks, which the Citizens were oblig'd to pay, ere they could recover the King's Favour, or Confirmation of their Liberties. This Tranſaction is miſtaken in Point of Time; for it muſt have happen'd ſome time before, becauſe the City Liberties were only once reſtor'd and confirm'd in this Reign, which happen'd in the preceeding Year.

At this Time the Common Council of the City, by Consent of the King and Nobility, made an Act to regulate the Prices of Provisions, which were sold in *London*, to prevent the Citizens being impos'd upon by the Dealers in Victuals; but no Part thereof being publish'd, but what relates to Poultry, it is as follows.

The Poulterers Table.

	s.	d.	q.
A Fat Cock at	0	1	2
Two Pullets at	0	1	2
A Fat Capon at	0	2	2
A Goose at	0	4	0
A Mallard at	0	1	2
A Partrich at	0	1	2
A Pheasant at	0	4	0
A Heron at	0	6	0
A Plover at	0	1	0
A Swan at	3	0	0
A Crane at	1	0	0
Two Woodcocks at	0	1	2
A Fat Lamb from *Christmas* to *Shrovetide*	1	4	0
One Ditto for all the Year at	0	4	0

A Table of Provisions with their several Prices.

	s.	d.	q.
A Quarter of Wheat at	4	0	0
A Quarter of Gound Malt at	3	4	0
A Quarter of Peas at	2	6	0
A Quarter of Oats at	2	0	0
A Bull at	7	6	0
A Cow at	6	0	0
A Fat Mutton at	1	0	0
An Ewe Sheep at	0	8	0
A Capon at	0	2	0
A Cock or Hen at	0	1	2

At this Time, the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of *London* paid to the King 2000 *l.* toward knighting the Prince of *Wales* his Son.

At the same Time, Sea-Coals being very much used in the Suburbs of *London*, by Brewers, Dyers and others requiring great Fires; it occasion'd the Nobility and Gentry resorting thither, to complain thereof to the King, as a Publick Nuisance, whereby they said, the Air was infected with a noisome Smell, and a thick Cloud; by which the Health of the Inhabitants was greatly endanger'd; wherefore a Proclamation was issued, strictly forbidding the Use of that Fuel. But little Regard being had thereunto, the King appointed a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, to enquire after those who had contumaciously acted in open Defiance to his Proclamation; strictly commanding all such to be punish'd by pecuniary Mulcts; and for the Second Offence, to have their Kilns and Furnaces destroy'd.

A. D. 1307, King *Edward* directed his Writ from *Lanercost* in *Scotland*, to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, commanding them to observe the Statutes of *Wincheſter*, which strictly enjoins the apprehending of Felons, which the City seems as this Time to have been greatly pester'd with. However, the Citizens, imagining that this Injunction of the King's affected their Liberties, return'd the following Answer:

"We answer further, That at the Eves, as it is fit, in Wards, and also at taking Inquisitions of Transgressions and Felonies, when Need requires, in the City, in each Ward, about Malefactors and Receivers, we were always ready, and will be, for the keeping of the King's Peace. But to keep the Statute of *Wincheſter*, in all its Articles, in the said City, as it is contain'd in that Brief, we cannot be charg'd in the foresaid City, by reason of divers Customs in the said City hitherto used; yet Vagrants, Wanderers up and down, and such as are suspected of Evil in the said City being found, we have arrested; and always, when there shall be need, will cause to be arrested, and will have them forth-coming before the Justices of the Lord King, as it hath been appointed before, and after hath been accustom'd to be done in the same City. Concerning the Inquisitions, as to returning under Seals the Articles contain'd in the Brief before you, without the City, it never was accustom'd to be done; and therefore we have return'd none thence."

Soon

Soon after, *John le Blound* the Mayor, and all the Aldermen of *London*, for themſelves and the whole Community of the City, went to the Exchequer, and agreed to pay the King 2000 Marks for the *Vintiſme* or Twentieth of the Goods of the ſaid Community; the greateſt Part whereof they paid in Tallies.

SECT. II.

Of the Charters, *granted to the City by King* Edward II, *&c.*

IN the Firſt Year of the Reign of *Edward* the Second, a Writ of *Fieri facias* was iſſued by the Court of Exchequer, and directed to the Sheriffs of *London*, commanding them to diſtrain the Goods and Chattels of the Mayor, Aldermen and whole Community of the City for the Sum of 83 *l.* 11 *s.* being the Remainder of the above-mention'd *Vintiſme*.

Soon after, another Writ was iſſued by the ſaid Court, returnable in *Michaelmas* Term, directed to the ſaid Sheriffs, commanding them to ſummon *Nicholas de Farndon*, Alderman of *Farringdon* Ward, and ſeveral others of the Aldermen, Collectors of the Tallage lately aſſeſs'd in *London*, by *Roger de Hagham*, &c. to appear in the Exchequer, and paſs their Accounts of the ſaid Tallage; and if any of the ſaid Aldermen were dead, then to ſummon the Executors of ſuch Perſons deceas'd, in order to finiſh their Accounts.

That this may the better be underſtood, 'twill be neceſſary to obſerve, that anciently when a Command iſſued for tallaging the City of *London*, the Aldermen were the Collectors thereof in their ſeveral Wards, and paid it into the Exchequer; that is to ſay, when the Tallage was aſſeſs'd, and anſwer'd *ſugillatim*. Each Alderman, in his Wardmote, caus'd it to be equally proportion'd, according to the Abilities of the ſeveral Inhabitants of his Ward; for the Amount of which, he was anſwerable to the King.

Juſt after, *Edward* being return'd to *London* with his young Conſort *Iſabella*, Daughter to the King of *France*, they were receiv'd by the Citizens with the utmoſt Pomp and Magnificence.

At this Time, the King ſent his Precept to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, to finiſh the new Part of the City Wall, from *Ludgate* to the End of *Fleet-Ditch*, together with the Tower or Caſtle, at the Extremity of the Wall, within the *Thames*.

The King being indebted to ſundry Perſons in *London*, to the Amount of above 700 *l.* and likewiſe to ſeveral foreign Merchants and others the Sum of 1000 *l.* for Neceſſaries for the Royal Houſhold and Wardrobe; which the Mayor and Citizens undertook to pay; in Conſideration whereof, the King aſſign'd to them the Farm and other Iſſues of the City, ariſing by Aids, Tallages, *&c.* to the Amount thereof.

Edward being apprehenſive of ſome Diſturbance from the Nobility, wrote to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, to take Care of the City, and not to ſuffer any Perſon whatſoever, with Horſe or Arms to enter the ſame, without his ſpecial Permiſſion.

Whether the King at this time ſuſpected the Ability, or Integrity of the Sheriffs of *London*; or whether he had loſt Money by any of the preceding, is uncertain; but by what followeth, it ſeems, he was not ſatisfied with their Security; becauſe the Mayor and Citizens were by the Barons of the Exchequer adjudg'd to be properly the Sheriffs of *London*.

When *Richard de Welleford*, and *Simon de Mereworth*, Sheriffs of *London*, appear'd at the Exchequer to paſs their Accounts; the Mayor and Aldermen were ſent for, to ſhew by what Right they claimed certain Farms and other Dues demanded for the King's Uſe. Divers Perſons who had ſerv'd the Office of Sheriff, together with the Executors of others ſince dead, being likewiſe ſent for, they were examin'd concerning the Matters in Diſpute; after which the Barons declar'd, that the Citizens

of *London* for the Time being were Sheriffs in Fee of *London* and *Middlesex*; wherefore the said Barons enjoin'd *John Gisors* Mayor, *John de Wengrave*, *Roger de Frowyke*, *William Servat*, *Nicholas Pycot*, *Anketine Gisors*, *Geoffrey de Cunduyt*, *Nigel Drury*, and *Richard de Glouceſtre*, Aldermen, and *Robert de Keleſeye*, Citizen of *London*, who were preſent on the Behalf of the Community of the City, to tranſact certain Affairs relating to the Office of Sheriff, which tended to the King's Service. This Injunction was given by the Barons of the Exchequer to the Mayor and Citizens, as being then virtually Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, and to repreſent thoſe who were to be Sheriffs for the future.

About this Time, a Reſolution was taken by the King, to tax his ſeveral Demeans, under which Appellation the City of *London* was included; and in order thereunto, *John Giſors* the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of the City were ſummon'd to attend the Privy Council in the Convent of *White Friers* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, where they were made acquainted with the King's Deſign, and at the ſame Time interrogated, if they would fine for their Tallage, or, like others, by a Poll Tax, and a general Aſſeſſment on their Eſtates both Real and Perſonal, to raiſe the Sum requir'd; whereupon they deſir'd Time to conſult the Commonalty upon that Subject, which being granted and effected, they return'd for Anſwer, that the King might tax his Demeans at Pleaſure, but as ſuch the City of *London* could not be taxed; for by their ancient Rights and Liberties, confirm'd by divers Charters, eſpecially that of *Magna Charta*, they were free, and conſequently not liable to any ſuch Impoſts; and that in lieu of all Services, they paid the King a certain annual Sum for the Fee Farm of their City; therefore humbly deſir'd, that the intended Tallage might be deferr'd till the Meeting of the approaching Parliament, when they ſhould have an Opportunity of conferring upon that Affair, with divers of the Nobility, who were Proprietors of ſundry Lands and Tenements in the City; to which was anſwer'd, that if they would lend the King, 20,000 Marks, the Aſſeſſment ſhould be deferr'd, according to their Requeſt; which the Citizens not readily agreeing to, Commiſſioners were ſent to *Guildhall*, to aſſeſs the ſaid Tallage; where their Commiſſion being read, they appointed the *Friday* following for the Citizens to begin the ſaid Aſſeſſment; this ſudden Reſolution ſo intimidated the Mayor, *&c.* that they propos'd a Loan of 1000 *l.* which being accepted of, the King granted his Letters Patent to the Citizens as follows:

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, *&c.* to all whom the preſent Letters ſhall come, greeting. Know ye, that whereas our beloved the Mayor and Aldermen, and the reſt of the Citizens of our City of *London*, have lately cauſed to be lent to us 1000 *l.* Sterling; we willing to ſatisfy them the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the Sum of Money, as we are bound, have granted unto them, that in the next Aid to be granted unto us in our foreſaid City, or in the County of *Middleſex*; or in levying Money in the ſaid City and County for our Need, for whatever Cauſe next to be levied, we will cauſe the foreſaid 1000 *l.* to be allow'd them.

We have granted alſo to the ſame Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, that we will by no means cauſe to be aſſeſs'd any Tallage ſingly by Poll, or in common upon them, their Goods, Cattals, Lands and Tenements, or Rents in the ſaid City or Suburbs of the ſame, before our next Parliament, or to be levied upon them; ſaving always to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the ſaid City, the Aſſignments before made by us to them for Debt, concerning which they undertook to ſatisfy us; as in our Letters Patent made to them thereupon more fully is contain'd: In Witneſs whereof we have caus'd theſe our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs myſelf at *Windſor*, in the Thirteenth

teenth Day of *February*, in the Sixth Year of our Reign."

Whereupon the King ſent the following Letter to the Mayor and Citizens for the Payment of the ſaid Money.

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, *&c.* To the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of *London*, greeting. Whereas ye lately freely lent us 1000 *l.* Sterling, under certain Conditions, as in our Letters Patents made to you thereupon more fully is ſpecified; we command you, that you deliver in our Name the ſaid Sum of Money to our beloved Clerk *Ingelard de Warlee*, Keeper of our Wardrobe, without Delay, receiving from him his Letters Patents, teſtifying the Receipt of the ſaid Money. Witneſs myſelf at *Windſor*, the Fifteenth Day of *February*, in the Sixth Year of our Reign."

Which Sum of 1000 *l.* was paid to the ſaid *Ingelarde*, as appears by a Receipt in the Chamber of *London*.

In this Year, 1314. by reaſon of divers bad Seaſons, Proviſions of all Sorts became ſo exceſſively dear, that the Poor were almoſt ſtarv'd; for the remedying of which the Parliament then ſitting at *London*, ſettled the Prices of divers Sorts of Proviſions, as appears by the following Letter:

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, King *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Aquitain*, to the Sheriffs of *London*, greeting.

We have heard the Complaint of the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Earls, Barons and others of the Commonalty of our Kingdom, by their Petition exhibited before us and our Council; containing, that there is a great and, as it were, an intolerable Dearth, in theſe Days, of Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Geeſe, Capons, Hens, Chickens, Pigeons and Eggs, to the no little Loſs and Grievance of them, and all others dwelling within the ſame Kingdom. For which they have beſought us inſtantly, that we would take care to provide upon this concerning ſome ſuitable Remedy.

We therefore, yielding to the foreſaid Supplication, for the common Profit of the People of the ſaid Kingdom, as it ſeem'd expedient to us, have ordain'd, with the Council and Aſſent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and others, being of our Council, in our laſt Parliament held at *Weſtminſter*, that the undermention'd Species of Proviſions be ſold as followeth.

A Table of Proviſions, with their Prices.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The beſt Graſs-fed Ox alive, at	0	16	0
The beſt Grain-fed Ox, at	1	4	0
The beſt Cow, at	0	12	0
The beſt Hog of Two Years old, at	0	3	4
The beſt ſhorn Mutton, at	0	1	4
The beſt Gooſe, at	0	0	3
The beſt Capon	0	0	2½
The beſt Hen	0	0	1½
The beſt Chickens, two for	0	0	1½
The beſt young Pigeons three for	0	0	1
Twenty Eggs, at	0	0	1

And that if it happen to be found, that any Perſons, or any one Perſon will not ſell theſe ſaleable Things for the Price appointed, as is before ſet forth, then the ſaid ſaleable Things ſhall remain forfeited to us; and we will, that the foreſaid Ordinance from this Time be firmly and inviolably obſerved in our ſaid City.

We command, firmly enjoining you, that in our City foreſaid, and Suburb of the ſame, where ye ſhall ſee it to be expedient, that the foreſaid Ordinance be publickly and diſtinctly proclaimed, and that ye cauſe the ſame from Time to Time to be inviolably obſerved, in all and each its Articles, under the foreſaid Forfeiture, throughout the whole Bailiffwick; and this omit by no Means, as you will avoid our Indignation, and preſerve yourſelves without Blame. Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter* this Fourteenth of *March*, in the Eighth Year of our Reign."

Juſt after, the Citizens of *London* lent the King 1000 *l.* to defer tallageing their City till the Meeting of the next Parliament, which was to be held at *York*; however through the ſupine Negligence, or Indolence of the Citizens, no Application was made for preventing the ſaid Tallage; wherefore the King granted a Commiſſion to *Henry de Staunton*, *Henry Scrop*, *John de Markefield*, and *Rafe de Stoke*, to tax the City of *London*; whereof he gave Advice to the Sheriffs by the following Precept:

"The King to the Sheriffs of *London*, Greeting. Whereas we have conſtituted our beloved and faithful *Henry de Staunton*, *Henry Scrop*, &c. Three or Two of them, to aſſeſs our Tallage within the foreſaid City, and in the Suburbs thereof, ſeparately by Poll, or in common, as they ſhall ſee to be more expedient for our Profit; as in our Letters Patents to the ſame *Henry*, *Henry*, *John* and *Rafe* made, more fully is contained; we command you, that when ye ſhall be warned by them, Three or Two of them, ye cauſe to come before them, *&c.* all thoſe of the City and Suburbs aforeſaid, whom ye ſhall ſee neceſſary for the ſaid Tallage; and that ye be aiding and attending for this to the ſaid *Henry*, *Henry*, *John* and *Rafe*, Three or Two of them, as they ſhall enjoin you on our Part. Witneſs myſelf at *Spalding*, the 24th of *October*, the Eighth Year of our Reign."

This Letter it ſeems did not contain Inſtructions ſufficient for the ſaid Sheriffs; therefore the following Letter was ſent them for their better Regulation.

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, *&c.* To the Sheriffs of *London*, Greeting. We command you, that ye cauſe to come before our beloved and faithful *Henry de Staunton*, &c. at *Gyhald (Guildhall) London*, on this Inſtant Sunday, next after the Feaſt of *St. Leonard*'s, Twelve of the honeſter, richer, and loyaller Sort of Men of every Ward of the ſaid City, according as the ſame Wards ſhall be greater or leſs, to hear, do, and receive what ſhall be there enjoined them on our Behalf; and that ye have there then their Names, whom ye ſhall ſo cauſe to come there, *&c.* Witneſs *Henry de Staunton* at *Weſtminſter*, the Sixth Day of *November*, in the Eighth Year of our Reign."

Though the Citizens did not exert themſelves to prevent the Tallage, by applying to their Friends in the Parliament held at *York*, they now in good Earneſt applied to the Miniſtry for a further Delay, which upon their agreeing to lend the Government the Sum of 600 Marks, it was for the Favour reſpited till the enſuing Parliament, as apppears by the following Letters Patent.

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, &c. To all whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall come, Greetting. Know ye, that whereas the Mayor, Aldermen, and the reſt of our Citizens of *London*, have lent us 600 Marks, by the Hands of our well beloved and faithful *Walter* of *Norwich*, our Treaſurer, to diſpatch certain of our Affairs therewith, we willing to ſatisfy the ſame, the Mayor, Aldermen, and other Citizens, as we are bound, of the ſaid Sum of Money, have granted to them, that in the next Aid to be levied for us in our foreſaid City, or to be granted in the County of *Middleſex*, or in Money to be next raiſed in the ſaid City and County for our Need, on what Cauſe ſoever; we ſhall cauſe the ſaid 600 Marks to be allowed them; we have granted alſo to the ſame, the Mayor, *&c.* as in the foreſaid Letter on the former Loan. Witneſs myſelf at *Langele*, the Sixteenth of *December*, the Eighth Year of our Reign."

At this Time Corn being very dear, 'twas judg'd in a great meaſure to be occaſion'd by the great Quantities of Wheat malted in *London*, for the remedying of which, and preventing the like for the future, 'twas by Parliament enacted, that thenceforth no Wheat ſhould be made into Malt, purſuant to which an Order was publiſhed by the Mayor and Citizens for that Purpoſe; and alſo another for regulating the

Prices

Prices of Ale, whereby the Strong was to be ſold for Three half-pence, and the Small for a Penny the Gallon. However Corn continued to advance in Price till it got to forty Shillings the Quarter; but according to another Author it roſe to four Pounds, whereby enſu'd the moſt dreadful Famine and greateſt Miſery that ever befel this Nation, if our Author's Relation be true; that Parents eat their own Children, or thoſe of others they could come at; as did the Malefactors one another in Priſon. Whereupon followed ſo terrible a Mortality, that the Living ſcarce ſuffic'd to bury the Dead.

The Ordinance made in the preceeding Year for regulating the Prices of Proviſions, being found of a very pernicious Conſequence, by preventing People from bringing Neceſſaries to the City; 'twas therefore revoked by the following Brief.

" The King to the Sheriffs of *London*, Greeting. Although we lately commanded you, that in each Place in the aforeſaid City, where it ſhould ſeem to you to be the beſt Expedient, ye ſhall cauſe it to be publickly proclaimed, that Oxen, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Geeſe, Capons, Hens, Chickens, Pigeons and Eggs, ſhould be ſold at a certain Price; becauſe nevertheleſs we have underſtood, that ſuch a Proclamation, which at that Time we believ'd would be for the Profit of the People of our Realm, redounds to their greater Damage than Profit; we command you, that in the ſaid ſeveral Places ye cauſe publickly to be proclaim'd, that Oxen, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Geeſe, Capons, Hens, Chickens, young Pigeons, and Eggs, be ſold for a reaſonable Price, as was accuſtomed to be done, before the ſaid former Proclamation; certifying all and ſingular, that the former Proclamation was not made by virtue of the Ordinances late made by the Prelates, Earls, and Barons, and Nobles of the ſame Realm, and by us accepted, nor was contained in them. Witneſs myſelf at *Lincoln*, the Twentieth of *February*, in the Ninth Year of our Reign."

The Citizens of *London* thinking themſelves greatly injured by erecting of a Mud Wall without the Tower, for which Reaſon, and without any Application for Redreſs, they deſtroy'd the ſame in the preceding Year, for which Act of Indiſcretion they were now obliged to pay to the King a Fine of 1000 Marks; at the ſame Time the Freeholders in *London* were impowered to recover their Rents by a Writ of Gavelet, and in default thereof the Lands in Demeſne. The Famine ſtill raging, Wheat continued to ſell at 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* the Quarter. But *Stow* ſays, that by reaſon of an early Harveſt, Wheat, that was ſold for 10 *s.* the Buſhel, was then ſold for 10 *d.*

In the Year 1318, great Conteſts aroſe among the Citizens, occaſion'd by the Magiſtrates aſſuming an arbitrary Power over the Commonalty, intirely inconſiſtent with, and deſtructive of, their Liberties, by not only continuing themſelves in their Offices during Pleaſure, but likewiſe appointed the other City Officers, and levied Taxes upon the Commons, whilſt they either iniquitouſly ſpar'd or favour'd themſelves. Therefore, to compoſe all Differences, and prevent Impoſitions for the future, the following Conſtitutions were drawn up by the Conſent of both Parties, and preſented to, and ratified by the King.

For the Citizens of London, *concerning new Articles then made to be obſerv'd.*

" The King, to all whom, *&c.* greeting.

Know ye, that whereas our beloved and faithful the Mayor and Aldermen, and other Citizens of our City of *London*, had lately ordain'd and appointed among themſelves, for the bettering of the ſame City, and for the common Benefit of ſuch as dwell in that City, and reſort to the ſame, certain Things to be in the ſame City perpetually obſerv'd and had, inſtantly beſeeched, that we would take care to accept and confirm the ſame.

We

We having ſeen certain Letters, Patentwiſe, ſign'd with the common Seal of that City, and the Seal of the Office of the Mayoralty of that City upon the Premiſes, and to us exhibited, have cauſed certain Articles to be choſen out of the foreſaid Letters, and cauſed them in ſome things to be corrected, as they are underneath inſerted, *viz.*

1. That the Mayor and Sheriffs of the ſame City be elected by the Citizens of the ſaid City, according to the Tenor of the Charters of our Progenitors, heretofore Kings of *England*, made to them thence, and no otherwiſe.

2. That the Mayor remain only one Year together in his Mayoralty.

3. That the Sheriffs have but Two Clerks and Two Serjeants; and that they take ſuch for which they will anſwer.

4. That the Mayor have no other Office belonging to the City, but the Office of Mayoralty; nor to draw to himſelf the Sheriffs Plea in the Chamber of *London*, nor hold other Pleas than thoſe the Mayor, according to antient Cuſtom, ought to hold.

5. That the Aldermen be remov'd from Year to Year, on St. *Gregory*'s Day, and not re-elected; and others choſen by the ſame Wards.

6. That Tallages or Aids henceforth to be aſſeſs'd for the King's Buſineſs, or for the State and Benefit of the City, after they ſhall be aſſeſs'd by the Men of the Wards elected and deputed for this, be not increas'd or heighten'd but by the common Conſent of the Mayor and Commonalty. And that the Money coming from theſe Tallages and Aids be deliver'd into the Cuſtody of Four honeſt Men, Commoners of the City, to be choſen by the Commonalty, to be further deliver'd by the Teſtimony of the ſaid Four Men; ſo that they may inform the Commonalty to what Profit, and for what Uſes, thoſe Monies go.

7. That no Stranger be admitted into the Freedom of the City in the Huſting; and that no Inhabitant, and eſpecially *Engliſh* Merchant, of ſome Myſtery or Trade, be admitted into the Freedom of the City, unleſs by Surety of Six honeſt and ſufficient Men of that Myſtery or Trade he ſhall be of, who is ſo to be admitted into the Freedom; which Six Men may undertake for him, of keeping the City indemnify'd in that Behalf. And that the ſame Form of Surety be obſerv'd of Strangers to be admitted into the Freedom in the Huſting, if they be of any certain Myſtery or Trade. And if they are not of ſome certain Myſtery, then that they be not admitted into the Freedom, without the Aſſent of the Commonalty. And that they who have been taken into the Freedom of the City (ſince we undertook the Government of our Realm) contrary to the Forms preſcribed; and they who have gone contrary to their Oath in this Behalf, or contrary to the State of the City, and are thereof lawfully convicted, loſe the Freedom of the ſaid City.

Saving always, that concerning Apprentices, the ancient Manner and Form of the ſaid City be obſerv'd.

8. That each Year in the ſame City, as often as Need ſhall be, Inquiry be made, if any of the Freedom of the ſame City exerciſe Merchandizes in the City, of the Goods of others not of the ſame Freedom, by calling thoſe Goods their own, contrary to their Oath, and contrary to the Freedom of the ſaid City; and they that are lawfully convicted thereof, to loſe the Freedom of the ſaid City.

9. That all and every one being in the Liberty of the ſaid City, and that would enjoy the Liberties and free Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, be in Lot and Scot, and partake of all Burthens for maintaining the State of the ſaid City, and the Freedom thereof, according to the Oath they have taken, when they were admitted into their Freedom; and whoſo will not, to loſe his Freedom.

10. And that all and every one, being of the Freedom of the City, and living without the City, and that either by

by themſelves, or by their Servants, exerciſe their Merchandizes within the City, be in Lot and Scot with the Commoners of the ſaid City, for their Merchandizes, or elſe to be removed from their Freedom.

11. And that the Common Seal of the City remain in the Cuſtody of Two Aldermen and Two others Commoners, to be choſen for this purpoſe by the Commoners; and that the Seal be not deny'd neither to poor nor rich Commoners, when they ſhall need it; yet ſo that they reaſonably prove the Cauſe of their Demand. And that for the putting to of the Seal nothing be taken. And that the giving of Judgments in the Courts of the City, and eſpecially after the Verdicts of Inquiſition taken, in Caſes where Inquiſitions have been taken, be not defer'd unleſs Difficulty intervene. And if Difficulty intervene by reaſon of this, giving Judgment ſhall not be put off beyond the third Court.

12. That Weights and Scales of Merchandizes to be weigh'd between Merchants and Merchants, the Iſſues coming of which belong to the Commonalty of the ſaid City, remain in the Cuſtody of honeſt and ſufficient Men of the ſame City, expert in that Office, and as yet to be choſen by the Commonalty, to be kept at the Will of the ſame Commonalty; and that they be by no means committed to others than thoſe ſo to be choſen.

13. That the Sheriffs for the Time being, commit Toll, and other Cuſtoms belonging to their Farm, and other publick Offices belonging to them, and to be exerciſed by others, to ſufficient Men, for whom they will anſwer, and not commit them to others. And if any deputed by the ſaid Sheriffs to any of the aforeſaid Offices, take undue Cuſtom, or carry himſelf otherwiſe in that Office than he ought, and is thereupon convicted at the Suit of the Complainant, let him be removed from that Office, and puniſh'd according to his Demerits.

14. Merchants, who are not of the Freedom of the City, not to ſell by Retail, Wines, or other Wares, within the City or Suburbs.

15. That there be no Brokers hereafter in the City of any Merchandizes, unleſs elected to this by Merchants of the Myſtery, in which the Brokers themſelves may have to exerciſe their Offices; and at leaſt of this to make Oath before the Mayor.

16. That the common Harbourers in the City and Suburbs, although they are not of the Freedom of the ſame, be Partakers of the contingent Burdens for maintaining the ſaid City, according to the State of it, as long as they ſhall be ſo common Harbourers, as other like Dwellers in the City and Suburbs ſhall partake, on the Account of thoſe Dwellings. Saving always, that the Merchants of *Gaſcoign*, and other Foreigners, may, one with another, inhabit and be harbour'd in the ſaid City, as hitherto they have accuſtom'd to do.

17. That the keeping the Bridge of the ſaid City, and the Rents and Profits belonging to that Bridge, be committed to be kept to Two honeſt and ſufficient Men of the City, other than the Aldermen, to be choſen to this by the Commonalty, and not to others; and who may anſwer thereupon to the ſaid Commonalty.

18. That no Serjeant of the Chamber of *Guyhald* take Fee of the Commonalty of the City, or do Execution, unleſs one choſen for this by the Commonalty of the City; and that the Chamberlain, Common Clerk and Common Serjeant be choſen by the Commonalty of the City, and be removed according to the Will of the ſame City.

12. And that the Mayor and Recorder, and the aforeſaid Chamberlain and Common Clerk, be content with their Fees anciently appointed and paid on Account of their Offices, and take not other Fees for the aboveſaid Offices.

20. That the Goods of the Aldermen, in Aids, Tallages and other Contributions,

tributions, concerning the ſaid City, be taxed by the Men of the Wards in which thoſe Aldermen abide, as the Goods of other Citizens, by the ſaid Wards.

Which Articles, as they are above expreſs'd, and the Matters contain'd in the ſame, we acccept, approve and ratify; and we yield and grant them, for us and our Heirs, as much as in us is, to the foreſaid Citizens, their Heirs and Succeſſors in the foreſaid City and Suburbs, for the Common Profit of thoſe that inhabit therein, and reſort thither, to obtain the ſame, and to be obſerved perpetually.

Moreover, we willing to ſhew ampler Grace to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, at their Requeſt, have granted to them, for us and our Heirs, that the Mayor, Aldermen, Citizens and Commonalty of the Commoners of the City, and their Heirs and Succeſſors, for the Neceſſities and Profits of the ſame City, may, among themſelves, of their common Aſſent, aſſeſs Tallages upon their own Goods within that City, as well upon the Rents as other Things, and as well upon the Myſteries as any other way, as they ſhall ſee expedient, and levy them, without incurring the Danger of us to our Heirs, or our Miniſters whomſoever. And that the Money coming from ſuch Tallages remain in the Cuſtody of Four honeſt and lawful Men of the ſaid City, to be choſen to this by the Commonalty, and be laid out, of their Cuſtody, for the Neceſſities and Profits of the ſaid City, and not otherwiſe. In Witneſs whereof, *&c*,

Witneſs, the King, at *York*, the Eighth Day of *June*."

About the ſame Time, the King ſent his Writ from *Notingham*, directed only to the Sheriffs of *London* (and not to the Mayor, Aldermen and Community, as the Return inſinuates) commanding them to chuſe Two of their fellow Citizens to repreſent the City in the Parliament to be held at *York*; but inſtead of Two, they return'd Three Repreſentatives, as by the following Return does appear.

" To the moſt excellent Prince, and their moſt Dear Lord, the Lord *Edward*, by the Grace of God, the moſt Illuſtrious King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Aquitain*: *John de Wengrave*, Mayor of the City of *London*, the Aldermen, Sheriffs and the whole Community of the ſame City, themſelves and their Heirs: Your Excellency may know we have aſſigned our beloved Fellow-Citizens *John de Cherleton*, *William de Flete* and *Roger de Palmere*, or Two of them, and have given to them, or Two of them; full and ſufficient Power by theſe Preſents, to do in this your inſtant Parliament, to be holden at *York* Three Weeks after *Michaelmas*, what ſhall be ordained in the foreſaid Parliament by common Advice, according to the Form of your Writ, lately to us directed; in Witneſs whereof we have made theſe our Letters Patents, to be ſealed with the Seal of our Community, or Commonalty aforeſaid. Dated at *London*, the Sixteenth Day of *October*, in the Twelfth Year of your Reign."

By this Parliament (the Exigency of the Nation required it) it was ordain'd, that every City and Town in *England*, according to its Ability, ſhould raiſe and maintain a certain Number of Soldiers againſt the *Scots*, who, at that Time, by their great Depredations, had laid waſte all the North of *England* as far as *York* and *Lancaſter*. The Quota of *London* to that Expedition being Two hundred Men, it was Five Times the Number that was ſent by any other City or Town in the Kingdom, whereby is evinc'd the Grandeur and Opulency of *London* at that Time.

In the Year 1321, a great Difference happen'd between the King and his Nobility, on Account of the inſolent Behaviour of the *Spencers*, Father and Son, his Favourites; for the accommodating of which he call'd a Parliament to meet at *London*, to which the Nobility repair'd, attended by great Numbers of Arm'd Men for their greater Security; which together compos'd

a very conſiderable Army, which took up its Quarters in the Suburbs of the City; therefore to prevent all Danger that might accrue to the City from the Vicinity of thoſe Troops, the Mayor appointed a Guard of a Thouſand Citizens compleatly arm'd to be poſted at the Gates, and in other Places of the City, where they continued from Four in the Morning till Six in the Evening; when they were reliev'd by the Night Watch, conſiſting of the ſame Number of Men arm'd as the former; and who continued on Duty till reliev'd by the Day Guard aforeſaid; and for the more effectually keeping the Night Watch to their Duty, Two Aldermen, attended by certain Officers, patrolled the Streets by Night; and for better ſecuring the Peace of the City, the Gates were order'd to be ſhut at Nine at Night, and open'd at Seven in the Morning.

The King not being in a Condition to oppoſe the formidable Power of the enrag'd and haughty Barons, at length gave them Leave to enter his capital City of *London* with their whole Army; wherein they continued till they oblig'd the King to ſubmit to their Demands, by ratifying an Act of Parliament, for the perpetual Baniſhment of the *Spencers*, the Father and Son; but the Sentence of Baniſhment being ſoon after revers'd, they were no ſooner reſtor'd to Favour, than they petition'd the King againſt the Barons, ſetting forth the great Damages they had ſuſtain'd by them.

The Citizens having aſſiſted the King againſt the Barons and Governor of the Caſtle of *Leeds*, in *Kent*, who inſolently denied the Queen Admittance into the ſaid Caſtle, the King on this Occaſion, granted them the following Charter.

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Aquitain*; to all whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall come, greeting.

Know ye, that whereas the Mayor and the good Men of the City of *London* have of late thankfully done us Aid of Armed Footmen at our Caſtle of *Leeds*, in our County of *Kent*; and alſo Aid of like Armed Men now going with us through divers Parts of our Realm for divers Cauſes: we willing to provide for the Indemnity of the ſaid Mayor and Men of our City of *London* in this Behalf, have granted to them for us and our Heirs, that the ſaid Aids to us ſo thankfully done, ſhall not be prejudicial to the ſaid Mayor and good Men, their Heirs and Succeſſors; nor ſhall they be drawn into conſequent for Time to come. In Witneſs whereof we have cauſed thoſe our Letters to be made Patents; witneſs myſelf at *Aldermanſton*, the Twelfth Day of *December*, in the Fifteenth Year of our Reign."

About the ſame Time, the King by Mandate ſtrictly enjoin'd the Mayor, not to admit any Perſons ſuſpected to be Enemies to the Government into the City, during the Convention of the Provincial Synod of *Canterbury*.

Though *Edward* ſtill retain'd the City Liberties in his own Hand, yet by his Mandate from *Glouceſter*, he was pleas'd to grant the Aldermen and Commonalty the Liberty of nominating a Mayor or Cuſtos, purſuant to which Privilege, the Citizens choſe *Hamond le Chigwell*, who was admitted and ſworn accordingly.

Some Time after, the King receiv'd Advice of the Concluſion of a Treaty between his Conſort and the Earl of *Haynault*; whereby the ſaid Earl oblig'd himſelf to ſupply her with a certain Number of Troops, for the invading of *England*; *Edward*, to prevent the impending Storm by a timely Preparation, amongſt others compell'd the Citizens of *London* (notwithſtanding the above-mention'd Charter) to ſupply him with One hundred Men at Arms, to be maintain'd at their own Expence. This injurious proceeding of the King's in open Defiance of his late Charter granted to the Citizens, was highly reſented by them, inſomuch that it ſoon after diſcover'd itſelf to *Edward*'s no ſmall Diſadvantage; for upon

upon News of the Queen's Landing, he ſent and demadned a Supply of Men and Money of the City; but the Citizens, inſtead of anſwering his Demands, after ſome Deliberation, return'd for Anſwer, that they would at all Times revere their Sovereign Lord the King, the Queen and the Prince their Son, the indubitable Heir of the Crown, and ſhut their Gates againſt, and to the utmoſt of their Power reſiſt all Foreigners and Traitors: and declar'd, that they were not willing to march out to fight, unleſs, according to their ancient Privileges, they could return Home the ſame Day before Sun-ſet.

The King not ſatisfied with this Anſwer, gave immediate Orders for ſtoring the Tower of *London* with all military Proviſions, and left his Son *John* of *Eltham* therein, under the Government of Sir *John de Weſton*; and having committed the Cuſtody of the City to *Walter Stapleton*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, he ſat out from *London* to raiſe an Army in the Weſtern Parts of *England*.

The Biſhop by Virtue of his Commiſſion, having in the King's Name demanded of the Mayor the Keys of the City, it gave Occaſion to the Populace to ſuſpect ſome underhand Dealings between them; wherefore they aſſembled in a riotous manner, and ſeizing the Mayor, compell'd him to ranſom his Life, by ſwearing faithfully to obey their Orders; and entring into a more ſtrict and ſolemn Confederacy, reſolv'd upon the Deſtruction of the Queen's Enemies of all Degrees, whereever they could find them: and in Conſequence of their Engagements, they firſt apprehended *John Marſhal*, a Domeſtick of *Spencer* the younger, and without further Ceremony cut off his Head; then in an inrag'd and furious manner they ran to the Biſhop of *Exeter*'s, and by firing the Gates enter'd his Palace, but not finding him, carried off his Jewels, Plate and Houſhold Goods; but the unfortunate Prelate in the mean Time returning from the Fields, with an Intent to take Sanctuary in *St. Paul*'s Church, near the North Door of which he was ſeiz'd, and diſmounted by the Rabble, who beat and bruis'd him in a very cruel and inhuman manner, and dragging him into *Cheapſide*, where firſt having proclaim'd him a Traitor, they barbarouſly cut off his Head, with thoſe of Two of his Domeſticks; and drawing their Bodies from the Place of Execution, buried them in the Rubbiſh of a Tower, the Biſhop was erecting near the River *Thames*.

The Day after the Biſhop's Execution, the Mob accidently met with Sir *John de Weſton*, Conſtable of the Tower of *London*, from whom they took the Keys by Force, and having poſſeſs'd themſelves of that Fortreſs, not only diſcharg'd the Priſoners, but likewiſe all the King's Officers; and appointed others under *John* of *Eltham*, the King's Second Son, whom they conſtituted Guardian of the City and Kingdom.

Soon after, *Robert Baldock* the Chancellor, was brought Priſoner from *Hereford* to *London*, where he met with ſevere Treatment from the Populace, who imagining him not ſecure in the *Biſhop's Priſon*, to which he was committed, they dragg'd him thence, and in carrying him to *Newgate*, beat him ſo unmercifully, that he ſoon after died in that Priſon, in the greateſt Miſery and Torment, occaſion'd by his Bruiſes.

SECT. III.

Of the Charters, Privileges *and* Immunities *granted the* Citizens *in the Reign of King* Edward III.

"EDWARD, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Aquitain*; To his Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Rulers, Miniſters and other his Bailiffs and faithful Subjects, greeting.

Know ye, that we for the bettering of our City of *London*, and for the good and laudable Service which our beloved Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the

the ſaid City heretofore have often done to us and our Progenitors, with the Aſſent of the aforeſaid Earls, Barons, and all the Commonalty of our Realm, being called to this our preſent Parliament at *Weſtminſter*, have granted, and by this our Charter, for us and our Heirs, confirm'd to the Citizens of the aforeſaid City and Liberties here underwritten, to have and to hold to them and their Heirs and Succeſſors for ever.

Firſt, Whereas in the great Charter of the Liberties of *England* it is contain'd, that the City of *London* have all their antient Liberties and Cuſtoms; and the ſame Citizens at the Time of the making of the Charter, from the Time of *St. Edward* the King and Confeſſor, and *William* the Conqueror, and of other our Progenitors, had divers Liberties and Cuſtoms, as well by the Charters of thoſe our Progenitors, as without Charter by antient Cuſtom, whereupon in divers the Circuits and other the Courts of our ſaid Progenitors, as well by Judgments as by Statutes, were invaded, and ſome of them adjudg'd; we will and grant for us and our Heirs, that they may have the Liberties according to the Form of the above-ſaid great Charter; and that Impediments and Uſurpations to them in that Behalf made, ſhall be revoked annually.

We have further granted for us and our Heirs to the ſaid Citizens, their Heirs and Succeſſors aforeſaid, that the Mayor of the aforeſaid City, which for Time ſhall be one of the Juſtices to be aſſigned of the Gaol Delivery of *Newgate*, and be named in every Commiſſion thereof to be made; and that the ſaid Citizens may have Infangtheft and Outfangtheft, and Chattels of Felons, of all thoſe which ſhall be adjudged before them within the Liberties of the ſame City, and of all being of the Liberty aforeſaid, at the aforeſaid Gaol to be adjudged.

And whereas alſo, by the Charters of our Progenitors, it was granted to the ſame Citizens, that they ſhould hold the Sheriffwick of *London* and *Middleſex*, for 300 *l.* yearly, to be paid at our Exchequer, and they are charged with the Payment of 400 *l.* yearly, every Year to be paid at our Exchequer, for the Sheriffwicks, contrary to the Form of the ſaid Charters;

We will and grant for us and our Heirs, that the ſaid Citizens, their Heirs and Succeſſors, may henceforth the aforeſaid Sheriffwicks hold for 300*l.* yearly, to be yearly paid at our Exchequer, according to the Tenor of the aforeſaid Charters; and that they be from henceforth acquitted of the ſaid 100 *l.*

Furthermore, we have granted for us and our Heirs to the ſaid Citizens, that their Heirs and Succeſſors may bequeath their Tenements within the Liberties of the aforeſaid City, as well in Mortmain as in other Manner, as of antient Time they have been accuſtomed to do.

And whereas in a certain Charter of the Lord *Edward*, late King of *England*, our Father, to the ſaid Citizens made (amongſt other Things) it is contain'd, that the Sheriffs of the ſaid City, as often as they ſhall happen to be amerced for any Offence in the Court, ſhall be amerced according to the Meaſure and Quantity of their Offence, as other the Sheriffs of our Realm were wont to be amerced for like Offences; and the Sheriffs of the aforeſaid City, after the making of that Charter, were otherwiſe amerced for the Eſcape of Thieves, than other Sheriffs were on this Side *Trent* for ſuch like Eſcapes, are amerced only, as it is ſaid, One hundred Shillings.

We will and grant for us and our Heirs, that the Sheriffs of the ſame City, which for the Time ſhall be in no wiſe amerced or charged for the Eſcape of Thieves, in any otherwiſe than as other the Sheriffs on this Side *Trent*; and that the aforeſaid Citizens ſhall not be charged for the Cuſtody of thoſe that fly to the Churches within the aforeſaid Liberty, for to have Immunities, otherwiſe than of old hath been accuſtomed

accuſtomed to be charged; any thing in the laſt Circuit at the Tower of *London* made or adjudged notwithſtanding.

And that the ſaid Citizens may remove and take away all the Wares in the Waters of *Thames* and *Medway*, and may have the Puniſhments thereof to us belonging.

Alſo we will and command ſtreightly, that all Merchant Strangers coming to *England*, ſhall ſell their Wares and Merchandizes, within Forty Days after their coming thither; and ſhall continue and board with free Hoſts of the ſaid City, and other Cities and Towns in *England*, without any Houſholds or Societies by them to be kept.

Alſo we will and grant for us and our Heirs, that the Marſhal, Steward Clerk of the Market of our Houſhold, may not ſit from henceforth within the Liberty of the aforeſaid City, nor exerciſe any Offence there, nor any way draw any Citizens of the ſaid City to plead without the Liberties of the ſaid City, of any Thing that happen within the Liberties of the ſame; and that no Eſcheator, or other Officers may, from henceforth, exerciſe the Office of the Eſcheator within the Liberties of the ſaid City: But that the Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time being, may do the Office of the Eſcheator within the ſaid Liberty; ſo as always he take his Oath that he exerciſe the ſaid Office, and that he anſwer thereof to us and our Heirs, as he ought to do. And that the ſaid Citizens, from henceforth, ſhall not be compelled to go or ſend to War out of the ſaid City. And that the Conſtable of the Tower of *London* for the Time being, ſhall not make any Prizes, by Land or by Water, of Victual or other Thing whatſoever, of the Man of the ſaid City, nor of any other coming towards the ſaid City, or going thence; neither ſhall or may arreſt, or cauſe to be arreſted, the Ships or Boats bringing Victuals, or other ſuch like Goods, to or from the ſaid City.

And foraſmuch as the Citizens, in all good Fairs of *England*, were wont to have among themſelves Keepers to hold the Pleas touching the Citizens of the ſaid City aſſembling at the ſaid Fairs: We will and grant, as much as in us is, that the ſame Citizens may have ſuch like Keepers, to hold ſuch Pleas of their Covenants, as of antient Time they had, except the Pleas of the Land and of the Crown.

Furthermore, we grant for us and our Heirs, that the Sheriffs of the ſaid City for the Time being, ſhall not be compelled to take any Oath at our Exchequer, but upon the yielding up of their Accounts. Alſo whereas the ſaid Citizens, in the Circuit of *Henry Stanton*, and his Fellow Juſtices of the Lord *Edward* late King of *England* our Father's laſt Circuit at the Tower of *London*, were compelled, contrary to their antient Cuſtoms, to claim their Liberties and free Cuſtoms, and thereupon did claim divers Liberties, by the Charters of our ſaid Progenitors, and of other their Liberties and free Cuſtoms, of old Uſe and Cuſtom; which ſaid Claims do as yet hang before us undecided:

We will and grant for us and our Heirs, that the ſame Citizens, their Heirs and Succeſſors, may have the Liberties and free Cuſtoms, and may uſe them, as of old Time they were wont; and that they may record their ſaid Liberties and free Cuſtoms before us, our Juſtices, and other Miniſters whatſoever, in ſuch ſort as they were wont to do before the ſaid Circuit; notwithſtanding that the ſaid Citizens in the ſaid Circuit, were impeached upon ſome like Record and Liberties and free Cuſtoms aforeſaid; and alſo notwithſtanding any Statutes or Judgments made or publiſhed to the contrary. And that to the Allowance of their Charters to be had before us in our Exchequer, and other Pleas whatſoever, one Writ ſhall ſuffice in all Pleas for every King's Time. And that no Summons, Attachments, or Executions be made by any of the Officers whatſoever

whatſoever of us or our Heirs, by Writ, or without Writ, within the Liberty of the ſaid City; but only by the Miniſters of the ſaid City. And that the Sheriffs of the ſame City (which ſhall be towards the Aid of the Fame of that City) may lawfully have the Forfeitures of Victuals, and other Things and Merchandizes, according to the Tenor of the Charter thereof made to the ſaid Citizens, and ſhall not be debarred thereof hereafter, contrary to the Tenor of the ſame Charters.

And that the ſame Citizens, in the Circuits of the Juſtices, from henceforth ſitting at the Tower of *London*, ſhall be guided by the ſame Laws and Cuſtoms, whereby they were guided in the Circuits holden in the Time of Lord *John* and *Henry*, ſometimes Kings of *England*, and other our Progenitors, and if any Thing in the laſt Circuit was done or attempted, contrary to their Liberties and free Cuſtoms, we will not they be prejudicial to them, but that they may be guided as of old Time they were.

We have alſo granted for us and our Heirs that the ſame Citizens, from henceforth, in and towards Subſidies, Grants and Contributions whatſoever to be made to the Uſe of us or our Heirs, ſhall be taxed and contributary with the Commonalty of our Realm, as common Perſons, and not as Men of the City. And that they be quit of all other Tallages. And that the Liberty of the ſaid City ſhall not be taken into the Hands of us or our Heirs, for any perſonal Treſpaſs, or Judgment of any Miniſter of the ſaid City. Neither ſhall a Keeper in the ſaid City for that Occaſion be deputed; but the ſame Miniſter ſhall be puniſhed according to the Quality of his Offence.

And that no Purveyor and Taker, Officer and other Miniſter of us or our Heirs, or of any other, ſhall make any Prices in the ſaid City, or without, of the Goods of the Citizens of the ſame City, contrary to their Will and Pleaſure, unleſs immediately they make due Payment for the ſame, or elſe may have Reſpite thereof, with the Good-will of the Seller. And that no Price be made of the Wines of thoſe Citizens, by any the Citizens of us or our Heirs, or otherwiſe againſt their Wills; that is to ſay, of one Tun before the Maſt, and another behind it, nor by any other Means; but ſhall be quit thereof for ever.

Furthermore, we forbid, that any Officer of us or our Heirs, ſhall merchandiſe by himſelf or others within the ſaid City, or without, of any Thing touching their Offices.

Alſo we grant, that the Lands and Tenements (lying without) of the ſaid Citizens, which have been, or hereafter ſhall be Miniſters of the ſaid City, be bound to keep the ſaid City harmleſs againſt us and our Heirs, of thoſe Things which concern their Offices, as their Tenements be within the ſaid City; and that no Market from henceforth ſhall be granted by us or our Heirs, to any within Seven Miles in Circuit of the ſaid City. And that all Inquiſitions from henceforth to be taken by our Juſtices or Miniſters of the ſaid City, ſhall be taken in *St. Martin*'s in *London*, and not elſewhere; except the Inquiſitions to be taken in the Circuits at the Tower of *London*, and for the Goal Delivery at *Newgate*; and that none of the Freemen of the ſaid City ſhall be impleaded or troubled at our Exchequer, or elſewhere by Bill, except it be by thoſe Things which touch us or our Heirs.

Wherefore we will and ſtreightly command, for us and our Heirs, that the ſaid Citizens, their Heirs and Succeſſors, have all their Liberties and free Cuſtoms, and the ſame may uſe and enjoy for ever in Form aforeſaid.

Theſe being Witneſſes, *W.* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *J.* Biſhop of *Ely*, our Chancellor, and others. Given at *Weſtminſter*, the ſixth of *March*, in the firſt Year of our Reign."

Alſo at the ſame Time and Place, the ſaid King granted to the Citizens, the following Charter:

" *Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Aquitain*; To all to whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall come, Greeting.

Know ye, that whereas our well beloved the Citizens of the City of *London*, by their Petition exhibited before us and our Council, in our preſent Parliament at *Weſtminſter* aſſembled, have given us to underſtand, that Felons, Thieves and other Malefactors and Diſturbers of the Peace, who, in the ſaid City and elſewhere, have committed Manſlaughters, Robberies, and divers other Felonies, privily departing from the ſaid City after thoſe Felonies committed, into the Village of *Southwark*, where they cannot be attach'd by the Miniſters of the ſaid City, and there are openly received, and ſo, for Default of due Puniſhment, are more bold to commit ſuch Felonies; and they have beſeeched us, that, for the Confirmation of our Peace within the ſaid City, bridling the Naughtineſs of the ſaid Malefactors, we would grant unto them the ſaid Village, to have to them, their Heirs and Succeſſors for ever, for the Farm and Rent thereof yearly due to us, to be yearly paid to our Exchequer: We having Conſideration to the Premiſes, with the Aſſent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Commonalty, being in our preſent Parliament aforeſaid, have granted for us and our Heirs, to the ſaid Citizens, the ſaid Village of *Southwark*, with the Appurtenances, to have and to hold to them and their Heirs and Succeſſors, Citizens of the ſaid City, of us and our Heirs for ever, to pay to us by the Year, at the Exchequer of us and our Heirs, at the accuſtomed Times, the Farms thereof due and accuſtomed.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the Sixth Day of *March* in the firſt Year of our Reign."

The firſt of theſe Charters may juſtly be term'd the golden One; for in it is contain'd not only a Confirmation of all the antient and valuable Liberties and Immunities of the Citizens, but likewiſe the following additional and advantagious Privileges, 1. That the Mayor ſhall, at all Times thereafter, be one of the Judges of Oyer and Terminer, for the Trial of Criminals confin'd in *Newgate*. 2. The Citizens to have the Right of Infangtheſe and Outfangtheſe, the former being a Privilege of trying a Thief or Robber taken within the Juriſdiction of the City, and the latter a Right of reclaiming a Citizen apprehended elſewhere for Felony, in order to try him within the City. 3. A Right to the Goods and Chattels of all Felons convict within the Juriſdiction of the City. 4. A Remiſſion of 100 *l.* a-year heretofore unjuſtly extorted from the Citizens, for the Fee-Farm of their City and County of *Middleſex*, contrary to their Charters. 5. A Privilege of deviſing in Mortmain, according to antient Cuſtom. 6. The Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* to be amerc'd no otherwiſe than their Brethren South of the River *Trent*. 7. All foreign Merchants to diſpoſe of their Merchandizes within Forty Days, thereby to prevent enhancing the Prices of their ſeveral Commodities. 8. The Citizens not chargeable with the Cuſtody of thoſe that take Sanctuary in Churches. 9. The King's Marſhal, Steward, nor Clerk of the Houſhold, to exerciſe any Authority in the City. 10. The Office of Eſcheator conferr'd upon, and given in Perpetuity to the Mayor. 11. For the greater Convenience of the Citizens reſorting to Country Fairs, they have granted to them the valuable Privilege of holding a Court of Pye Powder in ſuch Places, for the Determination of all Conteſts that happen in each of the ſaid Fairs. 12. That the Citizens ſhall be free from all Tallages, other than being aſſeſs'd in common with their Fellow Subjects, towards general Subſidies, Grants and Contributions. 13. A great and juſt Privilege, that the City Liberties ſhall not hereafter be ſeized for a perſonal Offence, or iniquitous

Judgment

Judgment of any of its Magiſtrates. 14. That none of the King's Purveyors, *&c.* preſume to rate any ſort of Goods belonging to the Citizens, nor to deal in any ſort of Merchandize within the City. 15. And that no Market be kept within Seven Miles of the City of *London*. And, by the ſecond Charter, *Southwark* is granted for the Good and Benefit of the Citizens.

Soon after, the King granted a Patent to one *Simon*, a Merchant of *London*, whereby he was exempt, not only from ſerving the Offices of Mayor, Alderman, Sheriff and Coroner of *London*, but likewiſe from the Charge of all Taxes and Duties whatſoever, in all Parts of the Kingdom.

Juſt after, a dangerous Inſurrection happen'd in *London*, of the Brewers, Vintners, Bakers, Millers, Cooks, Poulterers, Fiſhmongers, Butchers, Cornchandlers, and divers other Trades, they rambled about the Streets, arm'd with Swords and Bucklers, committing many great and violent Outrages, by beating and abuſing many, and killing ſome; for the remedying of which, and preventing ſuch wicked Practices for the future, the King, by his Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, commanded them to apprehend all Rioters, and to proſecute them with the utmoſt Severity: But that not proving effectual to quell thoſe incorrigible Villains, the King ſent the following Letter to the Mayor and Sheriffs.

"The King to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, greeting. Whereas it is given us to underſtand, that very many Evil-doers and Diſturbers of our Peace, have made divers Knots, Confederacies and unlawful Conventicles within the foreſaid City, and Suburbs of the ſame, ſince we have taken the Government of our Realm, and do wander about, and run here and there, beating, wounding and miſuſing the People, and wickedly killing ſome of them, and ſpoiling others of their Goods and Poſſeſſions; and taking and impriſoning others, as well of the City and Suburbs, as thoſe that come to the ſaid City and Suburbs about their Buſineſs, and detaining them in Priſon untill they have made them give Fines and Redemptions; and committed other Miſdemeanors, and not deſiſting daily to commit them, to the Breach of our Peace, and the Terror of our People in thoſe Parts, and manifeſtly tending to Commotion: We, willing to have ſuch Malefactors puniſh'd, and the Tranquility of our People to be inviolably kept, as we are bound to do by our Oath, command you, that by the Oath of honeſt Men in your Bailiffwick, ye diligently enquire of the Names of the foreſaid Malefactors, and of them that knowingly receive and maintain them, and find out the Truth, concerning other Articles more fully touching the Premiſes. And all thoſe whom thereupon it ſhall happen to be judg'd, and alſo thoſe whom ye ſhall find doing ſuch Things as are premis'd, ye cauſe, without Delay, to be taken, and to be ſafely kept in our Priſon, until ye ſhall have ſome further Command from us hereupon; and that ye ſo behave yourſelves in this Behalf, that the Damages and Lewdneſſes aforeſaid may not happen there any more: Whereby we might take heavily of you, as of them to whom we have committed the Cuſtody of the ſaid City under the Danger that is incumbent. In witneſs whereof, *&c.*"

In Obedience to the above Precept, the Mayor and Sheriffs apprehended a conſiderable Number of the Seditious; which the King receiving Intelligence of, he directed his Letters to the Judges, Mayor, Sheriffs and Aldermen, for their ſpeedy Proſecution, as follows.

"To *Oliver de Ingham*, *John Matravers*, *John de Stoner*, *Robert de Mabberthorpe*, and *John de Grantham*; to the Mayor, *&c.* Foraſmuch as our City of *London* is our Chamber; and, on that Account, the Men of the ſaid City of *London* are more firmly oblig'd to the Defence of our Perſon, and Conſervation of our Rights; we more heavily bearing the Premiſes, and willing that they be puniſh'd, as it is fit, have

commanded you our ſaid Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, that ye ſhall enqnire diligently of the Premiſes, and ſhould take thoſe whom ye ſhould find culpable by the ſame Inquiſition, and keep them ſafe, until ye ſhould have ſome further Command thereupon from us. And becauſe the Premiſes do ſpecially touch us and the State of our Crown, willing to determine the ſaid Inquiſitions, and all other Things touching the Premiſes, according to the Exigence of Law, we have aſſign'd you our Juſtices to hear and determine the Inquiſitions and Indictments made by the ſame Inquiſitions, *&c.*"

In the Year 1329 Ambaſſadors from *France* being in *London*, the King, to ſhew them the Gallantry of his Subjects, entertain'd them with a ſolemn Tournament of Thirteen Knights on a Side, which was perform'd in *Cheapſide*, between the Croſs at the End of *Wood-ſtreet*, and that of *Soper-lane* or *Queen-ſtreet*; on which Occaſion the Street was cover'd with Sand, to prevent the Horſes ſlipping; and acroſs the Street, near the Croſs, were erected a ſtately Scaffold, reſembling a Tower, whereon the Queen and chief Ladies of the Court ſat to behold the Performauce, in the Middle of which happen'd an unlucky Accident, that had like to have prov'd fatal to the illuſtrious Company; for the Scaffold breaking, the Queen and her Ladies were put into a terrible Fright: However they receiv'd no Hurt; yet nevertheleſs the King was ſo highly incens'd againſt the Builders, that he ſwore he would puniſh them in an exemplary Manner: Whereupon the Queen was graciouſly pleas'd to intercede for them upon her Knees; which Condeſcention ſo mollified the King's Rage, that ſhe at laſt obtain'd their Pardon, to the Admiration and Love of all the Spectators.

Adulterating of Wine appears not to be of a modern Invention, no more than the Practice of it is peculiar to this Time; for in 2 *Edward* III, it appears, that the Cuſtom of brewing prevail'd in a very dangerous Degree, as appears by the following Letter:

"The King to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, greeting.

Whereas it is given to us to underſtand, that Vinteners (Wine Merchants) of the ſame City, and their (Taberners) Tavern-keepers, ſelling Wine at Retayl in the ſame City and Suburbs, do mingle corrupted Wines with other Wines; and are corrupted at the ſame Price as they ſell the Good and Pure, not permitting Men, drinking in their Taverns, or otherwiſe buying Wine of them, to look whether the Wines are drawn out of the Hogſheads into the Meaſures, or taken elſewhere, to the Scandal of you and the Commonalty of the City aforeſaid, and to the corrupting of the bodily Health of thoſe that buy Wine by Retail in the ſame City, and drink in the Taverns, and the Danger of their Lives; whereat we are not without juſt Cauſe offended: We, willing to prevent theſe Dangers, command you, that in the ſaid City and Suburbs, in Places where ye ſhall ſee it expedient, ye do on our Behalf, cauſe it to be publickly proclaimed and prohibited, that none preſume in any Manner to mingle ſuch Wines, nor to ſell any mixt, but Good and Pure; and that all and ſingular drinking Wine in Taverns, or otherwiſe buying Wine thence, may look, as they will, whether the Wines ſo ſold, as aforeſaid, in Taverns, be drawn out of the Hogſheads, or taken elſewhere. And if after the ſaid Proclamation and Prohibition, ye ſhall find any doing the contrary, ye ſo puniſh them, by levying a Forfeit upon them for our Uſe, that that Puniſhment may terrify others from offending in the like caſe; and that we for your Default may have no Need to lay on heavier Hands for the regulating of this Matter.

Witneſs the King at *Weſtminſter*, the 28th Day of *November*."

In the Year 1238, it ſeems as if the above-mention'd wicked Practices of aſſaulting, wounding, robbing and killing People in the Streets of the City, were not intirely ſuppreſs'd; for at that

that Time a Proclamation was publiſh'd by ſpecial Command of the King, ſtrictly enjoining, that no Perſon whatſoever preſume to wear any Coat of Plate, or other Weapon, in the City of *London*, or Town of *Weſtminſter*, or the Suburbs thereof, on Pain of forfeiting all his Poſſeſſions.

In the Year 1335, Corn receiv'd ſo much Damage by the great Rains which fell in the Spring, that an exceſſive Dearth enſu'd, wherein Wheat was ſold at 40 *s.* the Quarter; and Proviſions of all Sorts became ſo very ſcarce in *London*, that it occaſion'd the King ſeverely to reprimand the Mayor and Sheriffs for not having a greater Regard to the Welfare of the City, by making a proper Proviſion againſt a Time of Scarcity. He likewiſe upbraided them for the little Regard they had to their Oaths, by ſuffering Bread, Wine, Beer, and other Kinds of Victuals, to be ſold in the City at ſuch exceſſive Rates. And alſo cenſur'd them for not inſpecting and reforming the Abuſes committed by bad Weights and Meaſures, according to their ſeveral Oaths; by which Neglect or Duty, moſt or all of them hitherto were perjur'd, to the great Reproach and Scandal of the City, and Deteſtation of all who have the leaſt Regard to Truth and Juſtice. Wherefore, he ſtrictly commanded the Mayor, upon the Penalty of his All, forthwith to convene the Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, to deliberate upon, and regulate the Prices of all Sorts of Proviſions, according to the prime Coſt, thereby to prevent the Citizens from being impos'd upon for the future. He likewiſe ſtrictly enjoin'd the Mayor and Sheriffs to reform all Abuſes in reſpect to Meaſures and Weights. And at the ſame Time gave the following Charge to the Mayor.

"That your Oath as Mayor remain inviolable, do you chaſtize and puniſh all from Time to Time who act againſt Right, and reform all other things which you ſhall know to be repugnant to the good Government of the ſaid City and Suburbs; that by your Diligence exhibited in this Behalf, the City may be reduc'd to its due State, and exceſſive Regrators wholly taken away. And that you publickly proclaim all and ſingular the Premiſes in the foreſaid City and Suburbs, in the accuſtom'd Places. But if they ſhould not appoint a ſpeedy Remedy for all theſe Exceſſes, that then the Grieved ſhould complain thereof to him and his Council; and he, in that Defect, would cauſe a Remedy to be applied to theſe Exceſſes without delay."

All the juſt and laudable Meaſures taken by the King and the Magiſtrates of *London*, to ſuppreſs the villainous Proceedings of incorrigible Rogues in the City ſtill proving ineffectual, it occaſion'd the King to write from *Scotland*, to the Mayor and Sheriffs, "Concerning many Malefactors in the City, and Diſturbers of the Peace, as well of the City as elſewhere, that made mutual Confederacies, Aſſemblies and unlawful Conventicles, as well by Day as by Night, going arm'd, and carrying Arms, and leading an armed Power, and procuring them to be led, wander'd and ran abeating and wounding Men, and depriving ſome of their Limbs, and ſpoiling others of their Goods and Properties, and taking others and detaining them in Priſon privily, until they ſhould make certain Fines and Redemptions, according to their Wills; and wreſting from ſome, by Threats and Fear of Death, and other ſuchlike Hardſhips, great Sums of Mony. The King therefore commanded the Mayor, *&c.* to remedy theſe Tranſgreſſions. And if it were more than he could do, to certify his Council under the common Seal of the City. Witneſs the King at *St. John's Town.*"

The King having amaſs'd ſuch prodigious Sums of Money from all Parts of the Kingdom, for the Support of his Wars in *Scotland* and *France*, the Country was thereby ſo much drain'd of Specie, that Proviſions of all Kinds were reduc'd very low, as will appear, by the following Table.

A Table of the Prices of Provisions.

	s.	*d.*
The best Wheat, the Quarter, at	2	0
The best Ox, at	6	8
The best Sheep, at	0	8
The best Pidgeons, Six for	0	1
The best Goose, at	0	2
The best Pig, at	0	1

Not long after, *A. D.* 1337, the Citizens of *London* were greatly alarm'd at a certain Privilege granted to Foreigners; wherefore the King, to satisfy them that their Liberties and Immunities should not be thereby affected, granted them the following Charter:

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Aquitain*, to all whom these present Letters shall come, greeting.

Know ye, whereas in our Parliament at *York* holden the Morrow after the Ascension of our Lord, in the Ninth Year of our Reign, it was enacted, That all Merchant Strangers and *English* born, and every of them, of what Estate or Condition soever, who would buy or sell Corn, Wine, powderable Wares, Fish or other Victual, Wool, Cloth, Oars, or other vendible things whatsoever, wheresoever they were, either in Cities, Towns, Boroughs, Ports of the Sea, Fairs, Markets, or other Places in the Realm, whether within Liberties or without, might, without Impediment, freely sell the same Victuals or Wares, to whom they would, as well to Foreigners as *English* born; the Enemies to us and our Realm only excepted, notwithstanding of the Charters of Liberties to any Cities or Places aforesaid, granted to the contrary, or Custom or Judgment upon the said Charters, as in the foresaid State is more plainly contain'd; yet nevertheless, because in the Statutes, as well in our said Parliament, as in other Parliaments of our Progenitors, sometimes Kings of *England*, made by us and our Progenitors, with the common Consent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons and Commonalty of our Realm, it was granted and establish'd, that the great Charter of the Liberty of *England*, in all and singular its Articles, should be maintain'd and firmly observ'd.

And in the same Charter, amongst other things, it is contain'd, the City of *London* may have its antient Liberties and free Customs unhurt; and it hath been the Intent and Meaning, as well of us as our Progenitors, and yet is, that the said great Charter, in all the Articles thereof, may be still observed, and that by Pretext of the said Statute, of any others, nothing shall be done to the Prejudice or Infringement of the said Charter, or if any Article therein contain'd, or of the antient Liberties or Customs of the said City may be unjustly burthened; touching their said Liberties and free Customs, contrary to such Intent, with the Consent of the Prelates, Earls, and Barons, assistant with us in this our Parliament.

Have granted for us and our Heirs, that the Citizens of the said City, their Heirs and Successors, may have all their Liberties and free Customs unhurt and whole, as before these Times they more fully had the same; the foresaid Statute for the said Merchants, made to the Hurt of the Liberties and Customs of the said City, notwithstanding.

In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness myself at *Westminster*, the 26th Day of *March*, in the 11th Year of our Reign."

In the Year 1338, a very extraordinary Affair happen'd in the City, as will appear by the following Petition.

The Petition of Richard de Bettoyne, *of* London, *to the Parliament, as render'd from the* French *into* English.

To our Lord the King, and his Council, Richard de Bettoyne, *of* London, *sheweth,*

"That whereas at the Coronation of our Lord the King that now is, he being

being then Mayor of *London*, perform'd the Office of Butler, with 360 Valets, cloath'd in one Livery, each carrying a white Silver Cup in his Hand, as others Mayors of *London*, Time out of Mind, uſed to do at the Coronation of the Kings your Progenitors; and the Fee appendant to that Service, that is to ſay, a Gold Cup with a Cover, and with an Ewer of Gold enamel'd, was deliver'd to him by Aſſent of Council, by the Hands of Sir *Robert Woodhouſe*: And now there comes an Eſtreat out of the Exchequer to the Sheriffs of *London*, for levying of 89 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* for the ſaid Fee, upon the Goods and Chattels of the ſaid *Richard*; wherein he prays that Remedy may be order'd him.

And the Mayor and Citizens of *Oxford* are bound by Charter to come to *London* at the Coronation, to aſſiſt the Mayor of *London* in ſerving at the Feaſt, and ſo have always uſed to do. Or if it pleaſe our Lord the King and his Council, we will willingly pay the Fee, ſo that we may be diſcharg'd from that Service."

As by this Petition the State anciently uſed at Coronations by the Chief Magiſtrate of this City appears to have been very great; ſo does the Royal Return at this Time ſhew itſelf to have been as mean and pitiful, by endeavouring to recover the ſaid Fee.

This Year 1339, the Parliament granted the King a great Subſidy for the Support of his War in *France*; but preſent Money being wanted, the City of *London*, at the King's Deſire, advanced him 20,000 Marks, upon the Credit of that Part of the Aid to be rais'd upon the Citizens.

The Aſſeſſment.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Tower-Ward	365	0	0
Billingſgate-Ward	763	0	0
Bridge-Ward	765	6	8
Dowgate-Ward	660	10	0
Langburn-Ward	352	6	8
Wallbroke-Ward	911	0	0
	3817	3	4
Brought forward	3817	3	4
Biſhopſgate-Ward	558	6	8
Lymeſtreet-Ward	110	0	0
Cornhill-Ward	315	0	0
Cheap-Ward	517	10	0
Broadſtreet-Ward	588	0	0
Vintry-Ward	634	16	8
Breadſtreet-Ward	461	16	8
Queenhithe-Ward	435	13	4
Cordwaynerſtreet-Ward	2193	3	4
Faringdon-Ward within	730	16	8
Faringdon-Ward without	114	13	4
Cripplegate-Ward	462	10	0
Colemanſtreet-Ward	1051	16	8
Candleweekſtreet-Ward	133	6	8
Aldgate-Ward	30	0	0
Portſoken-Ward	27	10	0
Caſtle-Baynard's-Ward	63	6	8
Baſſiſhaw-Ward	79	13	4
Alderſgate-Ward	57	10	0
Sum Total	12385	13	4

The King having taken a Reſolution of going beyond Sea, granted a Commiſſion to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of *London* (dated in the preceding Year) for the Conſervation of Peace in the City, till his Return, ſtrictly commanding them to exert themſelves to the utmoſt of their Power, for the Good and Quiet of the City during his Abſence. And whoever ſhould be found guilty of a Breach of the Peace, ſhould be immediately apprehended and brought to a ſpeedy and exemplary Puniſhment.

Soon after the King's Departure, a great Conteſt happen'd between the Companies of Fiſhmongers and Skinners, inſomuch, that both aſſembling in the Streets; a hot Skirmiſh enſu'd; for the ſuppreſſing of which, the Mayor, Sheriffs, *&c.* with their Attendants, haſten'd to the Place of Riot; where they apprehended divers of the Chief Aggreſſors. But *Thomas Haunſart* and *le Brewere*, Two bold and deſperate Fellows, reſcu'd them, by inſolently attacking the Mayor and Sheriffs, with Sword in Hand, and not only laid hold of the Mayor's Perſon, but likewiſe dangerouſly wounded one of his Offi-

cers; for which they were immediately apprehended, and, in Obedience to the Royal Command, carried directly to *Guildhall*, where they were indicted and try'd before the Mayor, &c. and having ſeverally pleaded guilty, they were forthwith carried into *Cheapſide*, and there beheaded.

This Severity of the Mayor was ſo highly approv'd of by the King, that he ſent his Letters Patent to indemnify him and the Sheriffs from all manner of Suits or Proſecutions that might be commenc'd againſt them on that Account.

Some time, the King commanded his itinerant Judges to make Inquiſition in every County of the Kingdom concerning the Conduct of the Collectors of his Duties. But the Citizens of *London* imagining this Precept to be contrary to their Liberties, they would not ſuffer any of thoſe Juſtices to ſit in the City. Wherefore the King commanded them to repair to the Tower of *London*, to make Inquiſition into the Management of thoſe who had been his Collectors in the City. But the Citizens who were ſummon'd, refus'd to obey, as being directly contrary to their Rights and Privileges. Theſe Proceedings ſo irritated the Populace, that they became very tumultuous; which ſo intimidated the Judges, that they thought fit to declare, that they would not hold a Seſſion in reſpect to that Inquiſition till after *Eaſter*.

The King being highly offended at the Inſolence of the Citizens in this Affair, commanded a ſtrict Scrutiny to be made after the Authors of that Sedition; but being acquainted that they, who were all of the baſer Sort, had no other View in their late tumultuous Behaviour, but to preſerve their Liberties from being incroach'd upon by the ſaid Judges; the King remitted his Reſentment, and the itinerant Judges in the Tower broke up their Sittings, without reſolving upon any thing.

The King being in want of Money for the Proſecution of his War in *France*, the readieſt way of raiſing it he judg'd would be, by obliging every Citizen of *London* poſſeſs'd of 40 *l.* a-year to take upon him the Order of Knighthood.

This Commaud of the King's was grounded upon a Statute made in 1 *Edward* II. whereby it was order'd, that all Perſons who were qualified for the Equeſtrian Order (that is, he that was poſſeſs'd of 20 *l.* a-year, in Fee, or for Term of Life) ſhould take upon him the Title of Knight. But it ſeems that *Edward*, willing to favour the Citizens, only inſiſted, that ſuch of them as enjoy'd 40 *l.* a-year, ſhould become of that Order; and for this Purpoſe, ſent the following Writ to the Sheriffs of *London*.

"We command, firmly enjoining you, that in the City aforeſaid, when you ſhall think convenient, ye cauſe it publickly to be proclaim'd, that all who have 40 *l.* of St. *Laurence* next, or at moſt on the Feaſt, upon Danger which followeth And that ye diligently enquire of the Names of thoſe who have 40 *l.* a-year, of Land or Rents in the ſaid City; and that ye certify us of thoſe Names in our Chancery before the foreſaid Feaſt; and by no means omit ye this.

Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the Thirtieth Day of *June*, in the Year of our Reign over *England* the Eighteenth, but of our Reign over *France* the Fifth."

To which Brief the Sheriffs return'd the following Anſwer:

"We have caus'd to be proclaimed throughout our whole Bailiffwick, all the Articles contain'd in the Brief, as it is commanded in the ſame. We have caus'd alſo Inquiſition to be made, by the Oath of honeſt and lawful Men of our ſaid Bailiffwick, if any have 40 *l.* of Land or Rent, by Year, in our Bailiffwick, and have held them for Three whole Year; and of thoſe that hold a Part in our Bailiffwick, and a Part elſewhere, of the ſaid Value. By whoſe Oath we find, that all the Lands and Rents in the ſaid City are held of the Lord the King *in Capite*, as free Bur-

gage

gage in Fee Farm. Nor is there any that hath 40 *l.* of Land or Rent in the ſame by the Year certain; becauſe the Lands in the ſaid City, ſome are let for more, ſome for leſs, and often ſtand empty, and are not let, yet frequently have divers Burdens, and require Repairs and Amendments. And for thoſe Cauſes, and the Burning of Houſes, and divers other Dangers happening, the Certainty of the true Value of them cannot be known. And as to the Lands and Rents which the Citizens have out of our Bailiffwick, the ſworn Men ſay, that they know nothing of the Value of them by the Year, nor can enquire."

By which Anſwer it appears, that the Citizens ſhew'd no great Inclination of being admitted to this Honour upon ſuch chargeable Terms.

Some time after, a terrible Battle was fought at *Nevil's Croſs*, near *Durham*, wherein the *Scots* Army was intirely defeated, and *David* their King, after a brave Reſiſtance, taken Priſoner: He was thence convey'd to the Tower of *London* in the following manner, *viz.* Sir *John Copland*, who took the ſaid Prince, rais'd his Friends and Tenants, who being join'd by the Militia of *Noethumberland*, form'd an Army of about 20,000 Men; with whom Sir *John*, and the Lords *Nevil* and *Piercy*, conducted the ſaid King to the Borders of *Yorkſhire*, where, on the 20th of *December*, he was deliver'd to Sir *Thomas Rokeby*, Sheriff of that County, who receiv'd him from the Lord *Nevil* by Indenture; and being attended by the aforeſaid Troops, he convey'd him to *London*, where, mounted on a ſtately Horſe, he was receiv'd by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and all the Companies in their Formalities, with great Pomp and Solemnity, amidſt an infinite Number of Spectators, who with joyful Countenances, beheld the triumphant Spectacle of this brave, tho' unfortunate, Prince.

About the ſame time the Mayor receiv'd a Royal Precept, for making Proclamation in every Ward of the City, that all leprous Perſons inhabiting therein, ſhould depart the ſame within Fifteen Days; and that no Perſon whatſoever ſhould ſuffer any Leper to remain in his Houſe, on Pain of the King's higheſt Diſpleaſure. And that they ſhould cauſe all the ſaid Lepers to be remov'd into ſome of the Outparts, from the Company and Converſation of the Healthy.

Edward, after his great Succeſſes in *France*, accompanied by his Royal Conſort, and the Black Prince his Son, arriv'd at *London*, where they were receiv'd by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, in the moſt magnificent and pompous manner.

In the Year 1348, a terrible Peſtilence having broke out in *India*, in its weſtern Progreſs it ravag'd all the Countries through which it paſs'd in the moſt horrible manner, by ſweeping away near all the Inhabitants thereof reſpectively. And at length arriving in this City, it carried off ſuch a Multitude of People, that Proviſions of all Sorts became ſo very cheap, that I imagine the following Specimen thereof will not be unacceptable to the Reader.

A Table of the Prices of Proviſions, &c.

	s.	*d.*
A fine Horſe, formerly worth Forty Shillings, at	6	8
The beſt fed Ox at	4	0
The beſt Cow at	1	0
The beſt Heifer, or Steer, at	0	6
The beſt Weather at	0	4
The beſt Ewe at	0	3
The beſt Lamb at	0	2
The beſt Hog at	0	5
A Stone of Wool at	0	9

A. D. 1349, the Plague ſtill continuing to rage in a moſt deplorable and dreadful manner, the common Cemiteries were not capacious enough to receive the vaſt Number of Bodies inceſſantly carried thither; wherefore ſeveral well-diſpoſed Perſons were induc'd to purchaſe Ground to ſupply that Defect. Though

Though the Number of Perſons that died in this City during the Rage of that virulent Peſtilence be unknown, yet it may reaſonably be ſuppos'd to have been very great; tho' it cannot juſtly be preſum'd to have amounted to half the Number reported by ſome Authors, who tell us, that in one Place, *viz.* in the *Spittle Croft* (now the *Charter-houſe*) were buried above 50,000 Corps; and in the Church-yard of the *Holy Trinity*, near *Tower-hill* (where now the Victualling Office is ſituate) innumerable Bodies were likewiſe inhum'd, beſides all thoſe buried in Churches, Church-yards, and other common burial Grounds, the Amount of which I think may be ſuppos'd to have equal'd the Number buried in the Two above-nam'd Cemiteries; which, if allow'd, the People carried off in this City by that dreadful Contagion, muſt have greatly exceeded the Sum of 100,000. But it would be no difficult Matter to make it appear, that the Inhabitants of *London* at that Time did not amount to near this Number.

Notwithſtanding the great Advantages accruing to the Nation by the Uſe of Archery, it was at this Time ſo much in Diſuſe, that the King, to inforce the Practice thereof, ſent the following Letter to the Sheriffs of *London*.

"The King to the Sheriffs of *London* greeting. Becauſe the People of our Realm, as well of Good Quality as mean, have commonly in their Sports before theſe Times exerciſed the Skill of ſhooting Arrows, whence it is well known, that Honour and Profit have accured to our whole Realm, and to us, by the Help of God, no ſmall Aſſiſtance in our warlike Acts: and now the ſaid Skill being, as it were, wholly laid aſide, the ſame People pleaſe themſelves in hurling of Stones and Wood and Iron; and ſome in Hand-ball, Foot-ball, Bandy-ball and in Cambuck, *qu.* and Cock-fighting; and ſome alſo apply themſelves to other diſhoneſt Games, and leſs profitable or uſeful; whereby the ſaid Realm is likely in a ſhort Time to become deſtitute of Archers.

We willing to apply a reaſonable Remedy to this, command you, that in Places in the foreſaid City, as well within the Liberties as without, where you ſhall ſee it expedient, you cauſe publick Proclamation to be made, that every one of the ſaid City, ſtrong in Body, at leiſure Times on Holidays, uſe in their Recreations, Bows and Arrows, or Pellets or Bolts, and learn and exerciſe the Art of Shooting, forbidding all and ſingular on our Behalf, that they do not after any manner apply themſelves to the throwing of Stones, Wood, Iron, Hand-ball, Foot-ball, Bandy-ball, Cambuck or Cock-fighting, nor ſuch other like vain Plays, which have no Profit in them, or concern themſelves therein, under Pain of Impriſonment. Witneſs the King at *Weſtminſter*, the Twelfth Day of *June*."

King *Edward* in the 28th Year of his Reign, out of his great Affection to the Citizens of *London*, granted them the following Charter.

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to all whom theſe our Letters ſhall come, greeting.

Know ye, that we being worthily careful of the Conſervation and Increaſe of the Name and Honour of our City of *London*, and at the Supplication of the Mayor, Sheriffs and Commonalty of the ſaid City to us humbly made, will and grant for us and our Heirs, that the Serjeants appointed to bear the Maces in our ſaid City, may lawfully carry them of Gold or Silver, or ſilvered or garniſhed with the Sign of our Arms or others, every where in the ſaid City and in the Suburbs of the ſame, and in the County of *Middleſex* and other Places, to the Liberties of the ſaid City appertaining; and alſo without the ſaid City to meet with us, our Mother Conſort, or the Children of us or of our Heirs, or other Royal Perſons, when we or any of us ſhall come to the ſaid City, and alſo in going forth with us or any of us, when we ſhall depart from the ſaid City, as alſo

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in the Preſence of us, our Mother, or Conſort, or our Children, when the ſaid Mayor or Sheriffs or Aldermen of the ſaid City, or any of them, ſhall come to us or our Heirs, at or without the Command or Warning of us or any of us; and as often as it ſhall happen any of the ſaid Serjeants to be ſent to foreign Places, and without the City to do their Offices, at the Command of us or of the Mayor and Sheriffs aforeſaid, they may lawfully carry going and coming publickly as our own Serjeant at Arms, attending our Preſence, do carry their Maces; any Ordinance or Commandment made to the contrary notwithſtanding.

In Witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the Tenth Day of *June*, in the Eight and twentieth Year of our Reign of *England*, and of *France* the Fifteenth."

This great Favour of having Gold or Silver Maces carried before the Chief Magiſtrate of the City, was a Privilege peculiar to *London*, for all other Cities and Towns in the Kingdom, were by a Royal Precept expreſly commanded not to uſe Maces of any other Metal than Copper.

Our Hiſtorians being ſilent in reſpect to the Time when the Appellation of Lord was added to that of Mayor, I imagine, that no Time bids ſo fair for it as the preſent, when the Chief Magiſtrate of the City had the Honour conferr'd upon him to have Maces in all reſpects the ſame as Royal, carried before him.

Edward having prepar'd a great Army for the more effectual Proſecution of his Deſigns in *France*, the Citizens on that Occaſion, to ſhew their great Affections to their heroick King, generouſly rais'd at their own Expence, and ſent to his Army Five and twenty Men at Arms, and Five hundred Archers, all in one Livery; a rare Sight in thoſe Days.

When a Controverſy happen'd wherein a Citizen of *London* was concern'd, and the Matter in Diſpute to be try'd before the Steward of the Royal Houſhold, he uſed frequently to draw them out of the City to plead, contrary to the known Liberties of the Citizens; for the preventing of ſuch pernicious Practices for the future, the City petition'd the King for Redreſs, to which they receiv'd the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

"To the Petition of the Citizens of *London* aſking Remedy, in that the Steward and Marſhall of the King's Houſhold drew them into Plea without the ſaid City, againſt the Form of the Liberty, and againſt the Tenor of the Charters made to them upon this by the King and his Progenitors; it was thus anſwer'd, That the King willeth, that if a Tranſgreſſion be made to any of the King's Houſhold, within the Liberty of the City of *London*, and within the Verge of the King, the Plea of ſuch Tranſgreſſions be held before the Steward and Marſhal of the King's Houſhold; and if Inquiſition muſt be made, let that Inquiſition be taken within the ſaid City; and it is enrolled in the Rolls of *John de Kirkeby*, of the Parliament of the King, held in the Quinden of *St. John Baptiſt*, in the Thirtieth Year of his Reign. And further,

Be it remember'd, that at the Parliament of our Lord King *Edward*, in the Thirtieth Year of his Reign, by the ſaid King it was granted and commanded that this Conceſſion be firmly obſerved; namely, that whereas before the Steward of the ſame Lord the King and his Marſhal, the King at *London* or at *Weſtminſter*, or elſewhere near the foreſaid City, certain Inquiſitions ought to be made upon Tranſgreſſions, or other Facts within the foreſaid City, between any of the ſaid City, or between them and other Foreigners, or between ſome of the King's Houſhold and another of the City, or any Foreigner whatſoever; and of which Tranſgreſſion the Cognizance belongs to the ſame Steward and Marſhal by Right,

That all thoſe Inquiſitions be taken within the City, and not elſewhere, although

though the Parties of thoſe Inquiſitions have pleaded without the City before the Steward and Marſhal, and have put themſelves in the former Inquiſition, whilſt ſome Jurors of that Inquiſition were of the ſaid City, and remained within the ſame.

And this the Lord the King granted in Favour of the poor Workmen of the ſaid City, who lived of the Work of their own Hands; that they want not their Food, or be more impoveriſhed; and it was enrolled in the Rolls of Lord *Gilbert Fitz Robert* the King's Juſtice."

Edward Prince of *Wales*, or the Black Prince, having routed the *French* Army at *Poictiers*, and taken *John* their King Priſoner, he with his Royal Captive being arriv'd in the Neighbourhood of this City, they were met in *Southwark* by above a Thouſand of the Citizens on Horſeback richly accoutred; King *John* cloathed in Royal Apparel was mounted on a ſtately white Courſer, as a Symbol of Sovereignty, whilſt the generous Hero the Prince of *Wales* (to avoid all Suſpicion of Triumph) choſe to ride by him in an humble manner upon a little black Galloway; and approaching the City, they were receiv'd at the Foot of *London-Bridge* by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and the ſeveral Companies of Citizens in their Formalities, with ſtately Pageants, and the Streets through with the Cavalcade paſs'd were not only adorn'd with the richeſt Tapeſtries, but likewiſe on this joyful Occaſion, and to honour the Captive Prince, the Citizens expoſs'd to publick View all their Riches, ſuch as Plate, Silks, *&c.* but in a more eſpecial Manner they gloried in their Martial Furniture, by expoſing in their Shops, Windows and Balconies ſuch an amazing Quantity of Bows, Arrows, Shields, Helmets, Croſlets, Breaſt and Back-Pieces, Coats of Mail, Gauntlets, Vambraces, or Armour for the Arms, Swords, Spears, Battle Axes, Harneſs for Horſes and other Armour offenſive and defenſive, that the like had not been ſeen in the Memory of Man; the Concourſe of People on this Occaſion was ſo prodigious great, that the Cavalcade held from Three in the Morning till Noon; ſo that it may be juſtly affirm'd, that ſuch a pompous Entry or ſtately Proceſſion had never been ſeen in *London* before.

The Difference ſtill ſubſiſting between the King and the Pope, relating to the Collation to Beneſices, *Edward*, by his Writ to the Mayor of *London*, commanded him to apprehend and impriſon all Perſons, whereon were found any of the Pope's Bulls; which Precept was dated at *Weſtminſter*, *October* 10, 1357.

In the Year 1359, Corn became ſo very ſcarce, that Wheat was ſold at One Pound Six and Eight Pence the Quarter.

Soon after, the *French* landed in *Suſſex*, with an Army of Twenty thouſand Men, where they committed the moſt unheard-of Cruelties, by ſacking and burning of Towns, killing the Men, and raviſhing the Women. Theſe terrible Depredations and Barbarities inrag'd the Nation to ſuch a Degree, that in a ſhort Time the City of *London* and other Ports of the Kingdom fitted out a potent Fleet of One hundred and Sixty Sail, whereon were imbark'd Fourteen thouſand Men, who ſailing to the Coaſt of *France*, without Oppoſition from the *French* Fleet, they landed where they pleas'd, and ravag'd, burnt and ſpoil'd the Country at Pleaſure.

A. D. 1361, at this Time, it being apprehended, that the noiſome Smells inceſſantly emitted from the putrid Blood and Entrails of Beaſts, (kill'd in *London*, and thrown into the Streets) contributed much to produce the Plague, therefore to prevent publick Nuiſances for the future, the King ſent the following Precept to the Mayor.

" Becauſe by killing of great Beaſts, *&c.* from whoſe putrified Blood running down the Streets and the Bowels caſt into the *Thames*, the Air, in the City is very much corrupted and infected, whence abominable and filthy Stinks proceed, Sickneſſes and many other Evils have happen'd to ſuch as have

have Abode in the ſaid City, or have reſorted to it; and great Dangers are feared to fall out for the Time to come, unleſs Remedy be preſently made againſt it.

We willing to prevent ſuch Danger, and to provide as much as in us lies for the Honeſty of the ſaid City, and the Safety of our People, by the Conſent of our Council in our preſent Parliament, have ordain'd, That all Bulls, Oxen, Hogs and other groſs Creatures to be ſlain for the Suſtentation of the ſaid City, be led as far as the Town of *Stratford* on one Part of *London*, and the Town of *Knightſbridge* on the other; and there and not on this Side be ſlain; and that their Bowels be there cleanſed, to be brought together with the Fleſh to the ſaid City to be ſold; and if any Bucher ſhall preſume any Thing raſhly againſt this Ordinance, let him incur Forfeiture of the Fleſh of the Creatures, which he hath caus'd to be ſlain on this Side the ſaid Towns, and the Puniſhment of Impriſonment for One Year: this Ordinance to be publickly proclaimed and held; and all Butchers doing otherwiſe, to be chaſtized and puniſhed according to the Form of the Ordinance aforeſaid. Witneſs the King at *Weſtminſter*, the 25th Day of *February*."

In the Month of *May* 1362, a great Tournament was held in *Smithfield*, to which repair'd a great Number of Knights from *France* and other Countries, at which were preſent both the King and Queen.

In the Year 1363, the Kings of *Scotland*, *France* and *Cyprus* came into *England* to viſit King *Edward*, who, together with the ſaid Kings, the Prince of *Wales* his Son, and moſt of the Nobility were ſumptuouſly entertain'd at Dinner by *Henry Picard*, late Mayor of *London*; which ought not only to be commemorated to the Praiſe of that publick-ſpirited Citizen, but alſo to the Honour of the City, in having had ſo generous and worthy a Chief Magiſtrate. Though this was a very expenſive Entertainment, yet it was ſuch an Honour, as never *Engliſh* Subject had before, nor perhaps none of any other Nation.

Adam Bury, *A. D.* 1364, Mayor of the City, was by an expreſs Command of the King's diſcharg'd from the Office of Mayoralty, and *John Lovekin* choſe in his Stead.

In this Year, 1368, *Walter Berney* was elected Mayor, but he not appearing on the Feaſt of *St. Simon* and *St. Jude*, to take upon him the Office, *Simon de Morton* was elected in his Stead, and the Day following accordingly admitted by the Barons of the Exchequer: whereupon an Order was iſſued for levying by Diſtreſs of the ſaid *Walter's* Goods 100 Marks, for the Uſe of the ſaid *Simon* the Mayor.

In 1369, a great Plague happen'd, which ſwept away abundance of People; yet nevertheleſs, thro' the great Scarcity of Corn, a Dearth prevail'd to that Degree, that Wheat was ſold at 1 *l.* 4 *s.* the Quarter; and Corn continuing to raiſe by reaſon of a wet Harveſt, Wheat the ſucceeding Year was ſold at the exceſſive Price of 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* the Quarter.

In the 45th Year of *Edward*, the Parliament granted a very conſiderable Subſidy, for the enabling him to proſecute his War in *France*. But preſent Money being wanting, Application was made to the City to advance a certain Sum upon that Aid; which being readily agreed to, the Mayor and certain Aldermen advanced 4601 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

In the Year 1372, the City of *London* was depriv'd of its Liberties; but, upon what Occaſion, my Author does not mention: However, in order to recover the ſame, the Citizens preſented the following humble and moving Petition to the King and Parliament.

"To our Lord the King, and his Noble Council, the Citizens of the City of *London* do ſhew, That they have nothing to live upon but their Induſtry and Franchiſe, upon which Franchiſe the ſaid City was founded; and by reaſon of which Franchiſe, they were wont to travel by Land and by Sea, in

divers

divers Countries, for their Profit: By which Travel they us'd to bring divers Merchandizes, to the great common Profit of the whole Realm of *England*, to the great Aid and Maintenance of the ſaid City, Suſtenance and Increaſe of the Navy of the ſaid Land. And of late their Franchiſes are taken from them, againſt the Grant of our ſaid Noble Lord the King, and his Noble Progenitors, ſealed with their Seals, and againſt the great Charter; to the great Deſtruction as well of the ſaid City, common Damage of the Land, as alſo of the Navy:

Whereupon they pray, That the King would pleaſe to have Regard, and take Notice, that the ſaid City was founded upon the ſaid Franchiſes, without which they could not maintain the City, nor bear the Taxes and other Charges as they were wont to do: For which Cauſe they pray they may have their Franchiſes, according to the Grant of the King, and his Noble Progenitors, and the great Charters; and that all ſuch Grants and Confirmation of Franchiſes may be made to all other Cities and Burghs of the Realm."

The Parliament being ſoon after adjourn'd, this Petition was not anſwer'd till the following Year, when the Citizens receiv'd this Anſwer: "Let them particularly ſhew the Breach of any Liberty, and they ſhall be anſwer'd."

About this Time, at a great Wreſtling Match held by the Citizens on *Blackheath*, *John Northwood*, a Citizen and Mercer, was killed; which Misfortune occaſion'd abundance of ill Blood among the ſeveral Corporations of the City, to their great Diſturbance for a long Time after.

In the Year 1374, many of the Citizens gave over Trade, betook themſelves to the illegal Practice of Uſury; but by the great Aſſiduity of the Mayor and Aldermen, in putting the Laws in Execution, an effectual Stop was put to this growing Evil; which Proceeding was ſo highly approv'd of by the King and Parliament, that all the reſt of the Nation were ſtrictly enjoin'd to follow their Example.

About this Time the King, in his old Age, fell in Love with *Alice Perrers* or *Pierce*, who having ſoon got the Aſcendant, ſhe made him commit many Things very unbecoming his Character; for this Female Favourite having ingroſs'd moſt of the Money which was rais'd for the Service of the Publick, it occaſion'd a general Diſcontent. However, the old amorous Lover being bent upon pleaſing his Miſtreſs, ſtudied nothing more than how to divert her; and among other publick and coſtly Diverſions, appointed a Tournament to be held in *Smithfield*. *Alice*, dignified with the Appellation of *Lady of the Sun*, on this Occaſion appear'd in a triumphant Chariot, in pompous Apparel, attended by a Number of Ladies of Quality, each of whom led a Knight by his Horſe's Bridle; and being attended by a great Number of the principal Lords, moſt richly accouter'd, the glorious Proceſſion ſet out from the Tower of *London*, thro' *Cheapſide* to *Smithfield*, where many gallant Feats were perform'd by the young Nobility and Gentry for Seven Days ſucceſſively.

In the Year 1376, the King ſent the following Anſwer to the City Petition to the laſt Parliament, *viz.* That the Citizens ſhould ſhew the Breach of any of their Liberties, and they ſhould be anſwer'd, occaſion'd their preſenting the Petition inſerted in the under-mention'd Charter.

"*Edward* King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to all whom theſe Letters ſhall come, greeting;

Know ye, that whereas amongſt other Liberties granted to the Citizens of our City of *London*, by the Charters of our Progenitors ſometimes Kings of *England*, which we have confirm'd, and by ours, it hath been granted unto them, that all Merchant Strangers coming into *England*, ſhall remain at Board with the free Hoſts of the City aforeſaid, and of other Cities and Towns in *England*, without keeping any Houſes or Societies by themſelves; and that there

there ſhould be no Broker of any Merchandizes from henceforth, unleſs they were choſen thereunto by the Merchants in the Myſteries in which the ſaid Brokers exerciſe their Offices, and thereupon at the leaſt do take their Oaths before the Mayor of the ſaid City: And alſo, that the Merchants who were not of the ſaid City, ſhould not ſell by Retale any Wines or other Wares within the ſaid City, or the Suburbs thereof. And now our well-beloved Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and other Citizens of the ſaid City, have humbly beſeeched us by their Petition exhibited in theſe Words:

To our Lord the King, and his good Council, do ſhew the Liege Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *London*, That whereas they have often ſued in divers Parliaments, to have Conſideration how that they are impoveriſh'd and undone, by reaſon their Liberties by him and his Progenitors to them granted are reſtrain'd, and great Part taken away; and now at the laſt Parliament held at *Weſtminſter*, it was anſwer'd to them, That they ſhould declare their Griefs ſpecially, and they ſhould have good Remedy therefore: Of which Griefs (amongſt divers others) theſe be; That every Stranger might dwell in the ſaid City, and keep a Houſe, and be a Broker, and ſell and buy all Manner of Merchandizes by Retale; and one Stranger to ſell to another to ſell again, to the great inhancing the Prices of Merchandizes, and a Cauſe to make them remain there more than Forty Days; whereas in Time paſt, no Merchant Stranger might uſe any of theſe Points, contrary to the Franchiſes of the ſaid City before theſe Times had and uſed: By which Grievance the Merchants of the ſaid City are greatly impoveriſh'd, and the Navy impair'd, and the Privities of the Land by the ſaid Strangers diſcovered to our Enemies by Spies and other Strangers into theſe Houſes receive.

May it therefore pleaſe your Majeſty and Council to ordain in this Parliament, that the Merchants Strangers may be reſtrained in the Points aforeſaid, and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in the ſaid City may enjoy the ſaid Franchiſes.

We, for the ſpecial Affection we bear to the ſaid Citizens, willing to provide for the Tranquility and Profit of the ſaid Citizens in that Behalf, with the Aſſents of our Prelates, Nobles, *&c.* have granted for us and our Heirs, to the ſaid Mayor and Aldermen, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, upon Condition that they put the ſaid City under good Government, to our Honour, and Profit of our Realm of *England*, and right govern the ſame, That no Strangers ſhall from henceforth ſell any Wares in the ſame City, or Suburbs thereof; any Statute or Ordinance made to the contrary notwithſtanding. Saving always to the Merchants of *High Almaine* their Liberties by us and our Progenitors to them granted and confirmed.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter* the 4th Day of *December*, in the 50th Year of our Reign over *England*, and of our Kingdom of *France* the 27th.

About the ſame time *Richard Lyons*, Merchant of *London*, was, by the Commons, impeach'd of divers Deceits, Extortions and other Miſdemeanors, as well at the Time when he repair'd to certain of the King's Council, as when he was Farmer of the Subſidies and Cuſtoms; and eſpecially for his obtaining Licences for the Exportation of large Faizons of Wool and ſtaple Ware; for procuring new Impoſitions upon ſtaple Ware; for deviſing the Change of Money; for making the King, for one Chevizance of 20 Marks, to pay 30 *l.* for buying Debts of divers Men due by the King for ſmall Values; for taking Bribes by Way of Brokage; for paying the King's juſt Debts. All which, it ſeems, he was guilty of, by tampering with the Council.

To ſome Part of which Articles *Richard* anſwer'd, and to the reſt ſubmitted himſelf to the King's Mercy; where-

whereupon he was committed to Priſon, and his Eſtate, both real and perſonal, confiſcated, and for which Crimes he was alſo disfranchis'd.

John Peach of *London* was ſoon after impeach'd for procuring a Licence under the Great Seal, for the ſole Privilege of ſelling ſweet Wine in *London*, and that, by Colour of this Grant, he took of every Vintner Four Shillings and Four Pence for every Tun he ſold. The which he juſtify'd, as lawfully he might; yet nevertheleſs was adjudg'd to Priſon, and to make Reſtitution to all Perſons aggriev'd. Whereupon the Grant was revers'd, and the Citizens reſtor'd to their ancient Right of ſelling ſuch Wine, under the Reſtriction of having the Price thereof always regulated by the Mayor.

Tho' the City Intereſt, *A.* 1377, at this Time ſeems to have been put upon an indifferent Foot at Court, yet it was greatly in Favour with the Houſe of Commons then ſitting at *Weſtminſter*, who addreſs'd the King to have the Charter lately granted the Citizens confirm'd by Parliament. To which Anſwer was return'd, "The King will be farther inform'd;" which ſhews that *Edward* had no great Inclination to confirm it in this Way.

At the ſame time the Houſe of Commons, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of *London*, in Conſideration of frequent Miſchiefs which happen'd in the City, occaſion'd by the Coroner's not being puniſhable by the Mayor, humbly petition'd the King, that the Citizens might chuſe that Officer from amongſt themſelves, and to remove him when they pleas'd (as was practis'd in divers Cities and Towns in the Kingdom) they anſwering to the King in Manner as appertain'd to the ſaid Office. The anſwer was, "The King will not depart from his ancient Rights."

About the ſame time Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens petition'd the King to confirm their Liberties for puniſhing all Miſdemeanors in *Southwark*, and that Command ſhould be given, that the Marſhal do not intermeddle with that Part of *Southwark* which is guildable. Anſwer, "The King cannot do it, without doing Wrong to others." By this End and the other Anſwers, 'tis evident, that the Citizens then had not Intereſt enough to obtain any Favour from the King.

Soon after the Citizens reſolved to divert Prince *Richard*, his Mother the Princeſs of *Wales*, the Nobility and their Attendants, at *Kennington*; for which Purpoſe, on the *Sunday* before *Candlemas*, 132 Citizens on Horſeback in Maſquerade, attended by Trumpets, and a vaſt Number of Flambeaux, march'd from *Newgate* through the City and Borough of *Southwark*, to the Prince's Reſidence aforeſaid. In the firſt Diverſion rode Eight and Forty Perſons dreſs'd in the Habit of Eſquires, with Red Coats, Say Gowns, and beautiful Vizards. Then follow'd the ſame Number of Perſons apparell'd like Knights, in the ſame Livery as the former. Then rode one in a very pompous Imperial Habit, follow'd at ſome Diſtance by a Perſon reſembling the Pope, attended by Four and twenty Cardinals, follow'd by Ten Perſons in hideous black Vizards, as Legates from an infernal Pontif.

This Cavalcade of Maſquers being arriv'd at the Palace, they diſmounted and enter'd the Hall, whither inſtantly repaired the Prince, the Princeſs of *Wales*, and the Nobility their Attendants. They were ſaluted by the Maſkers, who producing a Pair of Dice, ſhew'd their Inclination of playing with the Prince. The Dice were ſo artfully prepar'd, that whenever the Prince threw, he was ſure to win, and having thrown three Times, he won a Bowl, a Cup, a Ring, all of maſſy Gold; after which the ſaid Maſkers ſet the Princeſs, the Duke of *Lancaſter*, and all the other Lords, each a Gold Ring, which they likewiſe won: Whereupon they were moſt ſumptuouſly entertain'd at Supper, and after having the Honour of dancing with the Prince and Nobility, they joyfully return'd to the City.

About

About the ſame time the Lord Marſhal having his Priſon in *London*, I ſuppoſe my Author means in that Part of *Southwark* call'd Guildable, he committed a Citizen, contrary to the Rights and Immunities of the City; whereupon the Mayor and Common-Council aſſembled to deliberate upon that Affair, by enquiring into the Marſhal's Power in that Reſpect; but the Populace in the mean time being acquainted with the Dureſs of their Fellow Citizen, they, at the Inſtigation of the Lord *Fitzwalter* the City Standard-Bearer, ran in a tumultuous Manner to the *Marſhalſea*, and breaking open the ſame, carried off the Priſoner; and after a ſtrict Search, not finding Lord *Piercey* the Marſhal, they ſpoiled his Houſe. But their Fury not ſtopping here, they, in the Height of their Frenzy, ran to the *Savoy*, the Duke of *Lancaſter*'s Palace, with an Intent to revenge themſelves upon him, not only for the Indignity offer'd their Biſhop, but likewiſe for his having endeavoured, in Parliament, to retrench the Liberties of the City, by having the Office of Mayor aboliſhed, and a Cuſtos, as anciently, ſet over it; and that the Marſhal of *England* ſhould have the Liberty of arreſting therein, as well as in any other Part of the Kingdom.

A Knight of the Duke's being acquainted with the Deſign of the Rabble, for the Safety of his Lord, haſten'd, with the utmoſt Expedition, to the Houſe of *John de Ipres* in the City, where he was at Dinner, and inform'd him of the dangerous Deſign of the Populace againſt his Perſon: Whereupon the Duke, accompanied by the Lord Marſhal, inſtantly aroſe from Table, and repairing to the *Thames*, took Boat for *Kennington*, a Royal Manour near *Lambeth*, where the Princeſs Dowager of *Wales*, with her young Son Prince *Richard*, reſided. In the Interim the Mob being got to the *Savoy*, were interrogated by a Prieſt, What they wanted? 'Twas anſwer'd, they were come to ſeize the Perſons of the Duke and Marſhal, to compel them to releaſe Sir *Peter de la Mere*, unjuſtly detain'd in Priſon. To which the Prieſt imprudently reply'd, That Sir *Peter* was a Traytor, and had juſtly deſerv'd to be hang'd; whereupon the Cry immediately ran, that this was *Piercey* the Traitor in Diſguiſe, and that his Speech betray'd him; then falling upon the ſimple Prieſt, immediately murdered him.

The Biſhop of *London* hearing of this dangerous Tumult, haſten'd to the *Savoy*, where he entreated the People to remember, that it was then the holy Time of *Lent*, and that they ſhould deſiſt from ſuch ſeditious Practices; promiſing, that all Things ſhould be fairly accommodated for the Good of the City: By which Perſwaſions they were gain'd upon to forbear aſſaulting the Duke's Palace; but, in all Probability, had they found him, no Intreaty would have prevail'd upon them to have ſpar'd his Life, or that of *Piercey* the Lord Marſhal.

The Princeſs of *Wales* being willing to have Matters accommodated between the Duke and the Citizens, ſhe ſent Three Knights of her Retinue to perſuade them to make their Peace with the Duke. To whom they anſwer'd, That out of the great Reſpect they bore to their Miſtreſs, they would ſubmit to her Commands; however they deſir'd ſhe would prevail upon the Duke, to allow the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* and Sir *Peter de la Mere* to anſwer for themſelves according to Law.

The Mayor and Commonalty perceiving a Cloud gathering, reſolv'd, if poſſible, to prevent the approaching Storm; and in order to which, they ſent a Deputation of their principal Citizens to attend the King, when, after ſome Oppoſition from the Duke, they endeavour'd to excuſe themſelves with reſpect to the late Inſurrection, ſincerely declaring, that it was done without their Privity, and that they did exert themſelves to the utmoſt to ſuppreſs the ſame, tho' without Succeſs.

They likewiſe acquainted *Edward* with the great Uneaſineſs of the Com-

monalty of the City on their being inform'd that their Liberties were to be taken from them by Parliament. The King thereupon told them, that it had never enter'd into his Thoughts to infringe their Liberties, but, on the contrary, rather desir'd to enlarge them, desiring them not to be uneasy in that Respect, but to return and keep the City in Peace. Well satisfied with this gracious Answer, they joyfully return'd to report their Success to their Fellow Citizens, who receiv'd it with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy.

Notwithstanding the laudable Precautions taken by the Magistrates to preserve the Peace of the City, they found it hitherto impracticable to prevent a few Incendiaries from writing and sticking up Pasquils in several Parts of the City, to incense the Populace against the Duke of *Lancaster*; therefore, to put an effectual Stop to this dangerous Practice, the Bishop of *Bangor*, assisted by the Mayor and Aldermen, publickly excommunicated all those, who, for the future, should presume to write or disperse any Libel, whereby the Duke's Honour should be affected. And thus Matters remain'd till the Dissolution of the Parliament, when the Duke's Resentment against the City began more fiercely to appear; for the Mayor and Aldermen being summon'd to attend the King at *Shene* (*Richmond*) they were adjudg'd to submit themselves and ask Pardon of the Duke, whom they had so grievously offended; but instead of complying therewith, they now, as before, pleaded their Innocence, earnestly intreated his Majesty not to punish the Innocent with the Guilty, and faithfully promised, that they would, to the utmost of their Power, endeavour to apprehend and bring to Justice all such as had offended, and to compel such Malefactors to make Satisfaction, as should be consistent with the Duke's Honour; adding, that more they could not do. Whereupon they were not only dismiss'd the Court, but likewise *Adam Staple* the Mayor, and several of the Aldermen, were discharg'd their Offices, and others, by the King's Writ, appointed in their Places.

The Citizens being inform'd that the King was past all Hopes of Recovery, and that he could not live many Hours, they sent a Deputation to attend Prince *Richard*, then at *Kennington*, with the Princess Dowager of *Wales* his Mother; at the Head of which was *John Philpot*, a very eminent Citizen, who acquainted the Prince, that, in all Probability, their good and gracious Sovereign his Grandfather, was now expiring, having all the Symptoms of Death attending him: Wherefore they humbly besought his Royal Highness's Favour and Protection to their City his Chamber; assuring him, that they were not only ready to devote their Fortunes to his Service, but, upon Occasion, their Lives also; and, expressing their great Concern for his Remoteness from the City, humbly begg'd he would be pleas'd to come and reside amongst them; and likewise pray'd, that he would be graciously pleas'd to interpose for the better accommodating all Differences between the Duke and them.

SECT. IV.

Of the Transactions of the Citizens *during the Reign of King* Richard II.

IN the Year 1377, the Citizens of *London* not having succeeded in their Petition to King *Edward*, in respect to the Confirmation of their Liberties by Parliament, they, immediately after his Demise, apply'd to *Richard* his Successor, who not only agreed to grant their Request, but likewise confirm'd the same by Parliament; as appears by the following Charter granted to the Citizens.

" Whereas the said Citizens, by their Petition exhibited to us in Parliament, did set forth, That altho' they, for a long Time past, have used and enjoyed certain free Customs, until of late Years they have been unjustly molested;

leſted; which Cuſtoms are as follow-eth, *viz.* That no Foreigner to ſell or buy of another Foreigner any Merchandizes within the Liberties of the ſaid City, upon Pain of forfeiting the ſame. Nevertheleſs being deſirous, for the future, to take away all Controverſies about the ſame, do by theſe Preſents, with the Aſſent aforeſaid, will and grant, and by theſe Preſents, for us and our Heirs, do confirm unto the ſaid Citizens, and their Succeſſors, that, for the future, no Foreignor ſell to another Foreigner any Merchandizes within the Liberties of the ſaid City; nor that any Foreigner do buy of another Foreigner any Merchandize, upon Pain of forfeiting the ſame; the Privileges of our Subjects of *Aquitain* in all Things excepted, ſo that ſuch buying and ſelling be made betwixt Merchant and Merchant."

Soon after the young King ſent his Mandate to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of *London*, for maintaining the Widows of Citizens in their Privileges of being exempted from all Tallages and Contributions.

In Anſwer to that Part of the abovemention'd Speech made by *John Philpot* to Prince *Richard*, juſt before the Deniſe of the late King, relating to an Accommodation between the Duke and the City, the King ſent the Lord *Latimer*, Sir *Nicholas Bond*, Sir *Simon Burley*, and Sir *Richard Adderſbury*, to aſſure the Citizens in his Name, of the great Reſpect he bore their City, and of his ſpeedy Return, according to their Deſire, to reſide there; and that he had, according to their Requeſt, ſpoke to his Uncle the Duke of *Lancaſter* in their Behalf, who had readily ſubmitted all Differences between himſelf and the Citizens to his Determination; he therefore hop'd they would do the ſame on their Part, not doubting but he ſhould happily accommodate all Matters between them and the Duke.

But the Citizens being apprehenſive that if they ſhould ſubmit their Cauſe to Royal Arbitration, they would, in all Probability, become very great Sufferers; conſidering that the King, on Account of his tender Years, was incapable of judging in that Affair, therefore wiſely concluded, that the Differences in Controverſy muſt be decided by the Duke's Friends and their Enemies; wherefore they were unwilling to accept of the Propoſal: However, after a long Debate, they came to this Reſolution, That if the Honourable Perſonages who brought the Meſſage would oblige themſelves, that their Submiſſion ſhould no ways prove prejudicial to the City, then they would as willingly ſubmit all Matters in Diſpute to his Majeſty's Determination, as the Duke himſelf had done. Thoſe worthy Gentlemen, willing to accompliſh ſo good a Work, readily became Sureties to the Citizens, that the Deciſion of the Affair in Diſpute ſhould no ways prove detrimental to them, but, on the contrary, rather to their Advantage.

In Confidence of this Security, a Deputation of the Principal Citizens was ſent to *Shene*, where they found the young King and his Mother, the Duke of *Lancaſter*, with his Brother, together with ſome Biſhops who attended the Body of the late King. *Richard* was no ſooner acquainted with the Arrival of the Citizens than he order'd them immediately to attend him, when they declar'd, that they willingly ſubmitted all Differences to his Determination; which the Duke no ſooner obſerv'd than he became reconcil'd to the Citizens, by not only remitting all paſt Offences, but likewiſe intreated his Majeſty, that the Citizens that were in Dureſs upon his Account might be diſcharg'd. And as a further Proof of his ſincere Reconciliation, he embrac'd all the Citizens in Preſence of the King: Whereupon they return'd to the City with joyful Hearts for their happy Succeſs, in making an End of this troubleſome and dangerous Affair. And the *Friday* after, this Accommodation between the Duke and Citizens was proclaim'd at *Weſtminſter*.

Matters thus happily accommodated between the Duke and the City, the

King, mounted upon a ſtately Horſe, attended by the Duke of *Lancaſter*, Lord High Steward of the Kingdom, Lord *Piercey* Earl Marſhal, and many of the prime Nobility, ſat out for *London*, Sir *Simon Burley* carrying the Sword of State, and Sir *Nicholas Bond* leading the King's Horſe, follow'd by a numerous Train of the young Nobility about the King's Age, each Diviſion having Trumpets ſounding before it; and entering the City, *Richard* was receiv'd by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, with the utmoſt Splendor and Magnificence. A ſtately Pageant being erected in *Cheapſide* in Form of a Caſtle, it ran with Wine during the March of the Cavalcade thro' the City. The King and Nobility were ſerv'd with Part thereof in Golden Cups, by Four beautiful young Ladies, about the Age of his Majeſty, who alſo beſtrew'd his Head with gilt Leaves, and threw amongſt the Populace Florins reſembling Gold; whilſt the Princes of the Blood and the Nobility, but eſpecially the Duke of *Lancaſter*, endeavour'd all they could, by their extraordinary Complacency and Eaſineſs of Addreſs, to gain the Love and Goodwill of the Citizens.

This Year 1378, the naval Affairs of *England* were in ſo bad a Condition, that *John Mercer*, a *Scots* Privateer, was thereby encourag'd to prey upon the *Engliſh* Merchant Ships, and having enter'd the Port of *Scarborough*, carried off all in that Harbour; fluſh'd with this Succeſs he continu'd to infeſt the Coaſt, carrying off many conſiderable Prizes. The great Damage the Merchants ſuſtain'd by *Mercer*, occaſion'd frequent Complaints to Court for Redreſs; but not being able to obtain any thing beſides fair Promiſes, that brave and worthy Citizen Sir *John Philpot* was thereby ſo highly affected to ſee, that, by the Indolence of the King and his Miniſtry, the Merchants were expoſed to the Ravages of *Mercer*, inſomuch that he fitted out, at his own Expence, a potent Fleet, on board of which he put One Thouſand Men compleatly arm'd, and going on board himſelf as Commander in Chief, ſail'd in queſt of *Mercer*, whom in a ſhort Time he fell in with greatly embarras'd with a Number of Ships which he had taken at Sea and at *Scarborough*, among which were Fifteen *Spaniſh* Ships richly laden. *Philpot* having engag'd *Mercer*, a long and deſperate Fight enſu'd, wherein he overcame and took the ſaid Privateer, with moſt of his Ships; and returning to *London* in Triumph, he was by the Citizens receiv'd in a very grateful and joyful Manner. However, tho' by this generous and noble Action he gain'd the Applauſe of the People, yet the lazy Miniſtry, careleſs of the Intereſt and Honour of the Nation, highly reſented this Proceeding, inſomuch that Sir *John* was ſoon after ſummon'd before the King and Council, to anſwer for his Preſumption and Contempt, in undertaking an Affair of ſo high a Nature, without the King's Permiſſion; for which Expedition he aſſign'd ſo many ſtrong and nervous Reaſons, and that with the greateſt Modeſty, that he was ſoon acquitted.

In a Subſidy granted at this Time by Parliament, all Degrees of Men were aſſeſs'd according to their ſeveral Qualities or Stations of Life, on which Occaſion the Lord Mayor of *London* was rated, as an Earl, at Four Pounds, and the Aldermen, as Barons, at Two Pounds each; which ſeems in ſome Meaſure to evince, that the Epithet of Right Honourable was then aſcribed to the Mayor.

A. D. 1379, a rich *Genoa* Merchant propos'd to the King, that if he would grant him Leave to erect a Caſtle at *Southampton*, for the Defence of that Port, and better Security of the Merchandize he intended to lay up there, he promis'd to make that Place one of the moſt famous Ports in *Europe*, by the great Reſort of foreign Merchants, who would plentifully ſupply this Nation with the Riches of the Eaſt, and in Return thereof would carry back the Produce of *England*; but ſeveral Merchants of the City being apprehenſive, that this

Project

Project would very much redound to their Diſadvantage, they wickedly and perfidiouſly conſpir'd the Death of that worthy Foreigner, whom they, in a moſt barbarous and deteſtable Manner, cauſed to be murder'd in the Street near his own Houſe, as he was returning Home by Night. But this horrid Piece of Villany did not go long unpuniſh'd; for *John Kirby*, one of the infamous Perpetrators of that execrable Murder, was ſoon after puniſh'd in an exemplary Manner.

About this Time a powerful Fleet and Army were ſent to the Aſſiſtance of the Duke of *Bretagne* againſt the *French*; to the fitting out of which that celebrated and worthy Citizen Sir *John Philpot* contributed very largely; for he not only hir'd a conſiderable Number of Ships at his own Expence for that Expedition, but he likewiſe redeem'd the Armour and Arms of above One thouſand Soldiers, which, thro' Neceſſity, they had pawn'd, to purchaſe common Neceſſaries of Life. This Tranſaction is by *Stow* erroneouſly plac'd in the ſucceeding Year.

This Year the brave *Philpot* being Mayor, he caus'd the City Ditch to be cleans'd, and every Houſekeeper to contribute towards the Charge thereof Five Pence. This I have taken Notice of to ſhew the Wages given to a Labourer at that Time, which was the ſame with the Sum paid by each Houſholder.

This wiſe, brave and rich Citizen appears, for many Years, to have been the Head, Heart and Hand of the City; for by his bold Deportment in Parliament, in defending the Rights of his Fellow Citizens, and his indefatigable Zeal in the well-governing of the City, 'tis evident, that he had nothing more at Heart than the Honour and Intereſt of the ſame, the latter whereof is manifeſt, by his having expos'd both his Life and Fortune in the late glorious Expedition; and the former, by the brave Oppoſition he made to a Bill in Parliament, whereby the City was to be depriv'd of its Mayor, and govern'd by a Cuſtos as formerly; and that the Lord Marſhal ſhould have the Execution of Writs and Actions in *London*, as well as in other Parts of the Kingdom; but by the brave and reſolute Oppoſition made by this truly worthy Citizen, the Bill was dropt.

And that this great Man was not only the Darling of the City, but likewiſe of the Publick, I imagine, will appear from his and his Brother Alderman *Walworth*'s being, in the preceding Year, by Parliament, appointed joint Treaſurers of the Money given that Seſſion.

In the ſaid Year, by the great Plenty of Corn, Wheat was ſold at Four Shillings the Quarter, Red Wine at Four Pence, and White at Six-pence a Gallon.

About the ſame Time, *John Northampton*, the Mayor of this City, began to ſuppreſs Lewdneſs and Debauchery; which Proceeding drew upon him the Anger of the Biſhops, for uſurping their Authority, and breaking in upon their Juriſdiction; wherefore they ſtrictly enjoin'd him to deſiſt from ſuch Practices for the future; but *Northampton*, without regarding this Order, or the Threats attending it, proceeded in the Work of Reformation, in Oppoſition to the Practices of the Mendicant Friers, who, inſtead of diſcouraging Vice, (according to ſome) were the chief Promoters of it; and in order to enrich themſelves, tho' contrary both to their Inſtitution and Oaths, they approv'd of the Vices of the Nobility and Gentry, and encourag'd the Commonalty in all manner of Wickedneſs, calling Good Evil, and Evil Good, by which they became Gainers by the Vices of both, and whoſe Practice 'twas to ſeduce Princes by Flattery, and the Populace with Lies, precipitately hurrying both to Deſtruction, by corrupting their Manners, and debauching their Morals.

This Mayor was likewiſe aſſiduous in ſuppreſſing of Uſury, which at that Time was carried on as well by the Clergy as the Laity, to a very deſtruc-

tive Degree; the Order publiſh'd by this Magiſtrate on that Occaſion was ſo highly approv'd of, that the Commons in Parliament addreſs'd the King to have the ſaid Order put in Execution, in all Parts of the Kingdom.

The aforeſaid Mayor about the ſame Time procur'd an Act of Parliament, that no Victualler ſhould exerciſe any judicial Office in *London*, nor in any other City, Borough, Town, where no other ſufficient Perſon could be found qualified for ſuch an Office; in which Caſe all ſuch Perſons were to abſtain from the Exerciſe of ſuch Trade, during the Time of his Office, upon pain of forfeiting all the Victuals he ſhould ſell during that Time; by which Act all thoſe who were deem'd Victuallers, ſuch as Fiſhmongers, Butchers and Grocers were render'd incapable of ſerving the Office of Mayor.

This Mayor appears to have been a great Enemy to the Fiſhmongers, for by his Management, an Act of Parliament was obtain'd to lay that Trade open, by which all Foreigners in Amity with the King, were allow'd to ſell their Fiſh in *London* and elſewhere, both by Wholeſale and Retail, by which the Company, which before had been juſtly eſteem'd one of the moſt flouriſhing of the City, was thereby reduc'd to be one of the pooreſt; nor did his ill Will to this Corporation ſtop here; for he compelled them to acknowledge, that their Occupation was no Craft, and therefore unworthy of being reckon'd amongſt the other Myſteries.

Upon the Exhibition of the Bills to Parliament, whereon the Two abovemention'd Acts are founded, the Mayor and Aldermen were not only preſent at the Reading thereof, but alſo moſt of the Fiſhmongers, who, by their Advocate *Nicholas Exton*, humbly intreated the King to take them and their Company into his Protection, ſo that no corporal Hurt might befal them: whereupon the King ſtrictly enjoin'd both Parties to keep the Peace, upon Pain of loſing all their Poſſeſſions.

Whereupon *Walter Sibell*, a Fiſhmongers, praying to be heard, he declar'd that thoſe Petitions were not exhibited with a View to ſerve the Publick, but rather out of Pique to the Fiſhmongers, becauſe when the principal Petitioners were convicted of divers high Crimes and Miſdemeanors in the preceding Reign, they were therefore committed to Priſon by certain Fiſhmongers, then the chief Magiſtrates of the City, for which they had bore them an irreconcileable Hatred ever ſince. This Speech nettled *John Moore*, a Mercer, to ſuch a Degree, that he ſaid, the Citizens of *London* intended nothing more than to live in Peace with them, unleſs they went about to let into the City again the Rebels of *Kent* and *Eſſex*, as the ſaid *Walter*, and others, had lately done; which *Walter* laying hold of, deſir'd the Lords to bear Witneſs; whereupon *Moore* explain'd himſelf, by ſaying, as the Report went, praying the ſame might be inquir'd into, which was granted.

Richard, in the Seventh of his Reign, granted the Citizens of *London* a Charter of Confirmation of all their Rights and Privileges; which being only a Recapitulation of former Grants, 'tis therefore omitted in the preſent *London* Charter; and as the ſame is almoſt verbatim in the ſeveral Charters above-recited, 'tis therefore unneceſſary to inſert it in this Place.

The Fiſhmongers who in the preceding Year had been grievouſly peſter'd by *Northampton*, Mayor, were now by Parliament reſtor'd to their ancient Rights and Privileges, other than the Liberty of holding Courts; all Affairs belonging to the ſaid Company being to be decided in the Mayor's Court.

About the Beginning of *February*, *John Northampton*, alias *Cumbertown*, or *Troubletown*, (the late Mayor) ſo denominated from his factious Temper, rais'd a great Sedition in the City, by frequently walking the Streets in a riotous Manner, attended by a vaſt Concourſe of People. But while *Nicholas Bramber*, the Mayor, was employ'd in taking the neceſſary Precautions for preventing

venting the bad Conſequences thereof, *John Conſtantine*, a Shoemaker, and notorious Rioter, moving the Populace to ſtand by *Northampton*, was apprehended for Sedition by Sir *Robert Knowles*, who carrying him directly to *Guildhall*, he was immediately arraign'd, and, as one of the chief Fomenters of the Inſurrection, by Evidence and his own Confeſſion, convicted, and preſently beheaded. And as for his Patron *Northampton*, he was impeach'd by his own Chaplain, of conſpiring againſt the King and Government; and, as the principal Author of the late Sedition, he was carried before a Convention of the Nobility at *Reading*, where not being able to alledge any thing in Alleviation of his Crime, only that he ought not to be condemn'd in the Abſence of his Lord the Duke of *Lancaſter*; and being found guilty, he was ſentenc'd to perpetual Impriſonment, at the Diſtance of 100 Miles from *London*, and all his Effects ſeiz'd to the King's Uſe. The Sentence was rigorouſly executed, and he ſent Priſoner to *Tintagel* Caſtle in *Cornwall*.

About the ſame time the Citizens of *London* lent the King 4000 Marks (probably in conſequence of the Charter granted them in the preceding Year) for the Security and Re-payment of which he granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City, an Obligation in *French* under the Broad Seal.

John Gyſors the Mayor, 1384, together with the Aldermen and Citizens, preſented to the Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer, *Hamon Godcheap*, and *William de Buddle*, for Sheriffs; but when requir'd by the Barons to take an Oath for their good Deportment, the Mayor replied, that the Perſons preſented by them to that Office, were not oblig'd, nor ought they to take an Oath, concerning the Exerciſe of their Office, any where but before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City; and that ſince the firſt Conceſſion made to the Citizens of chuſing the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, and of diſcharging them at Pleaſure, it had not been known that ever any ſuch Oath had been taken, except once, when the City was in the Hands of *Edward* the Firſt; therefore they pray'd, that the ſaid *Hamon* and *William* might be admitted to the ſaid Office upon their Preſentation, according to Cuſtom.

To which it was anſwer'd, That altho' it belong'd to the Citizens, by virtue of their Charters, to chuſe Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, and to preſent them at the Exchequer, yet the Perſons ſo choſen were not exempt from taking the aforeſaid Oath, unleſs a particular Exemption in that Behalf were granted by the King; therefore the Mayor, *&c.* were told by the Treaſurer and Barons, that unleſs the ſaid *Hamon* and *William*, took the Oath, they could, by no Means, accept of, or admit them for Sheriffs, without the King's ſpecial Command; altho' they did not thereby impeach or make void the ſaid Election: And that if the ſaid Perſons ſhould preſume to execute the Office of Sheriffs, without being ſworn as aforeſaid, it would be at their Peril.

At this Time the King, by his Letters Patent to the Conſtable of the Tower, impower'd him to take Cuſtom of all Sorts of Wines, Oyſters, Muſſels, and other Victuals coming to *London*; which proving very detrimental to the Citizens, it occaſion'd their petitioning the King to have that Grant revok'd; but with what Succeſs is not mention'd.

Richard, at the preſſing Inſtances of the King of *Portugal*, as alſo to ſupport the Pretences of his Uncle the Duke of *Lancaſter* to the Crown of *Caſtile*, ſent the ſaid Duke with an Army of 20,000 Men into *Spain*; which the King of *France* receiving Advice of, he thought it a proper Time to make a freſh Attempt to conquer *England*, concluding, that as it was then depriv'd of the Aſſiſtance of its beſt Troops, he ſhould find it no difficult Matter to accompliſh his Deſigns: With which View he made ſuch prodigious Preparations, that all *Europe* ſtood in Amaze, expecting the Event of this mighty Undertaking,

which, by contrary Winds, and the vaſt Preparations made in this Kingdom to oppoſe them, vaniſh'd into Smoke. However, according to a certain Author, the Citizens of *London* were ſo greatly intimidated at this intended Expedition, that, like timorous Hares, they ſought about for hiding Places. In which Time (*A.* 1386) of great Confuſion and Danger, the King ſent a Writ to the City for the Repair of the Walls and cleaning of the Ditch: See *p.* 37.

In this Year, as *Walſingham* ſays, the Differences between the King and his Nobility roſe to a very great Height, occaſion'd by his Mal-adminiſtration, which was chiefly owing to the bad Management and perfidious Deſigns of his two Favourites, *Robert de Vere*, and *Michael de la Pole*; the former whereof was created Duke of *Ireland*, and the latter Earl of *Suffolk* and Lord High Chancellor. Theſe Men perceiving, that they could not with Safety ingroſs all the Royal Favours during the Life of *Thomas* Duke of *Glouceſter*, the King's Uncle, they enter'd into a Conſpiracy to remove him, and others of their Enemies, by Death; and for the more effectually accompliſhing their Intentions, it was judg'd neceſſary to bring *Nicholas Exton*, the Mayor of *London*, into their Meaſures, who was to intrap the ſaid Duke, and divers of his Friends, by inviting them to ſup at the Houſe of one of his Friends in the City (which is ſuppoſed to be that of *Nicholas Bramber*, who was Mayor in the preceding Year, and who was deeply concern'd in that wicked Contrivance) where they were all to have been aſſaſſinated. *Exton* was no ſooner acquainted with this wicked Deſign, than he receiv'd it with the utmoſt Deteſtation and Abhorrence, and boldly declar'd, that he would never conſent to ſuch a flagitious Piece of Villany as the ſhedding of innocent Blood; and inſtead of being concern'd therein, 'tis thought he was the firſt that acquainted the Duke therewith, whereby he was enabled to provide for the Security of himſelf and Friends, againſt the wicked Machinations of his Enemies.

Soon after a Rumour was ſpread (as 'tis ſaid) by the King's Uncles, that an exceſſive Poll Tax of a Noble a Head, was to be rais'd throughout the Kingdom; which was done with a View to render the People more uneaſy under the Adminiſtration.

This Report ſoon had the deſir'd Effect; for the Citizens of *London* immediately thereupon ſent a Deputation to the Duke of *Glouceſter*, deſiring him to take upon him the Government of the the Kingdom, and to bring to Juſtice all thoſe who were concern'd in the bad Management thereof, by ruining the People with intolerable and grievous Taxations, in order to enrich themſelves at the Charge of the Publick.

The Duke reply'd, that tho' he could not comply with their Requeſt, yet he was very much troubled they had ſo juſt Reaſon to complain; and that tho' he was the King's Uncle, he was nevertheleſs incapable of redreſſing their Grievances, by reaſon the King was intirely govern'd by his Two Favourites. However, he adviſ'd them to engage the other Cities and Towns of the Kingdom, ſeverally to addreſs the King upon Account of their Grievances, and that he would be ſure to attend the King on *St. George*'s-*Day* following, when they ſhould find him and his Brother ready to aſſiſt them; and after having given them proper Inſtructions how to behave in that Reſpect, they return'd him hearty Thanks for his good Advice, and departed.

At the Time prefix'd the Mayor and Citizens ſent a Deputation of about Sixty of their principal Members to attend the King at *Windſor*, accompanied by the Deputies of divers other Towns and Cities. The King was no ſooner acquainted with their Arrival, than he would have departed without ſeeing them: But the Dukes of *York* and *Glouceſter*, and the Earl of *Saliſbury* prevail'd upon him to grant them an Audience, wherein Sir *Simon Sudbury*, in

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Behalf of the reſt, acquainted him with their Grievances, and humbly intreated, that a Parliament might be ſpeedily ſummon'd for calling to an Account all ſuch as had miſbehav'd in the Adminiſtration of publick Affairs, and to ſubſtitute in their Stead Men of Worth and Probity, according to the Advice of Parliament.

To which the King anſwer'd, That their Supplications being long, he had not Time to anſwer; therefore deſir'd them to bring their Requeſts at the enſuing *Michaelmas*, when he would communicate them to the Parliament that ſhould then be held at *Weſtminſter*, and what were judg'd reaſonable ſhould be granted them; but that his Subjects ſhould not be his Maſters by preſcribing to him; for he never perceiv'd, that either himſelf, or thoſe about him, had ever intended any thing elſe but Right and Juſtice.

This occaſion'd one of the zealous Deputies boldly to ſay, That, with humble Submiſſion to his Majeſty, Juſtice was never leſs practis'd in *England* than at preſent; and that, by the ſubtle Management of certain Perſons, 'twas impoſſible for him to come at the Truth of Things, ſeeing his Miniſters found it their Intereſt to conceal from him the Management of his Affairs as much as poſſible; in Conſideration of which they did not think it conſiſtent with their Intereſt, nor that of the Kingdom, to wait the Meeting of the Parliament, ſeeing a ſpeedier Remedy might be applied, by calling to an Account thoſe Plunderers who had embezzled the publick Treaſure, and to inquire how thoſe immenſe Sums rais'd for Nine Years paſt had been apply'd; and that all thoſe who could not diſcharge themſelves honourably, to ſtand to the Judgment of Parliament.

The King, greatly ſurpriz'd at this bold and unparallel'd Speech, turn'd to his Uncles to hear what they would ſay. The Duke of *Gloceſter* ſaid, That he could not ſee any think unreaſonable in this Demand of the Commonalty of his Realm; and turning to his Brother the Duke of *York*, deſir'd his Opinion of this Affair, who replied, that he was of the ſame Mind. Then all the Nobility preſent being aſk'd their Sentiments, they unanimouſly declar'd, that they were of the ſame Opinion with the Princes; whereupon the Parliament was appointed to meet at *Weſtminſter* on the Third Day of *May* following, to enquire into the State of the Nation.

But the King, in order to ſcreen his darling Favourite the Duke of *Ireland* from a Parliamentary Inquiry, took him along with him to *Briſtol*, where he gave him a ſecret Commiſſion to levy Troops in *Wales*, whereby he might be enabled to reduce the City of *London*, and his Uncles who were ſupported by it, to his Obedience; and having rais'd an Army of 15,000 Men, he march'd directly back for *London*; which the Duke of *Glouceſter* receiving Intelligence of, he march'd againſt him with an Army of 20,000 Men, who were chiefly *Londoners*, who meeting him near *Oxford*, they engag'd and routed him.

My Author would have done well to have given us his Authorities for the above Relation; for all our Writers being ſilent in that Reſpect, I think 'tis not to be depended on.

Divers eminent Citizens concerned in the ſeditious Practices of *John Northampton*, the late Mayor, having confeſſed themſelves guilty of high Treaſon, the King, at the Interceſſion of the Commons in Parliament, granted them a Pardon; whereby he remitted all Offences, ſuch as Treaſons, Felonies, and other Crimes regarding Life; but precluded *Northampton*, *John Moore*, and *Richard Northbury*, Mercers; he reſerv'd to himſelf all Forfeitures, Eſcheats, and the Right of ſelling Pardons for Petty Offences.

Matters being brought to Extremity between the King and his Nobility, *Richard* judg'd himſelf not ſafe in the Country; wherefore, accompanied by his Conſort, he repair'd towards *London*, attended by his Favourites the Archbiſhop of *York*, Duke of *Ireland*, Earl

Earl of *Suffolk*, and Sir *Nicholas Bramber*. He was met at a conſiderable Diſtance from the City, by a great Number of the Citizens on Horſeback, richly accouter'd, by whom he was conducted to St. *Paul*'s Church in a pompous Manner, and thence to his Palace at *Weſtminſter*. But he ſoon after receiving Intelligence of the Approach of the Barons Army from *Haringaye* (*Hornſey*) Park towards *London*, he was by his Favourites adviſ'd not to rely upon the Fidelity of the *Londoners*, who, they were well aſſur'd, if put to a Trial, would fail him; wherefore he began to think of a Place of greater Security, and, in the mean time, to diſtreſs the confederate Army as much as poſſible, he cauſed Proclamation to be made in *London*, That no Perſon, upon Pain of Death, and Confiſcation of Effects, ſhould dare to ſupply their Army with any ſort of Arms, Ammunition or Proviſions. By which Proceeding the Nobility perceiv'd, that the King was not only reſolv'd not to accommodate Matters with them, but likewiſe to ſcreen from Juſtice his rapacious and wicked Favourites: Wherefore the confederate Barons endeavour'd to bring over the City of *London* to their Side; for which Purpoſe they ſent the following Letter in *French* to the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Citizens of *London*, ſubſcribed by the Duke of *Glouceſter*, and the Earls of *Arundel* and *Warwick*. In *Engliſh* thus:

"That they the Lords above-mention'd were, and always would be, obedient and loyal Subjects to the King; yet that they the Mayor, *&c.* ſhould not wonder at the Cauſe of their aſſembling in that Manner, they thought good to let them know, that it had been ordain'd by the King in the laſt Parliament, that certain Lords thereunto appointed and ſworn, were to have the Governance of the King's Council and Realm, for the Honour and Profit of both during the Space of one Year; which Government had been, and was then, diſturbed and interrupted by *Alexander* Archbiſhop of *York*, *Robert Vere* Duke of *Ireland*, *Michael de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*, *Robert Treſilian* that falſe Juſtice, and *Nicholas Bramber* a falſe Knight of *London*, every one of them being Traytors to the King and Kingdom, who falſly and traiterouſly, by their wicked Advices, and Conduct of the King's Perſon, had carried him into divers remote Parts, far from his Council, to the Ruin of him and his Realm; and falſly counſelled him, againſt their Oaths, to do divers Things in Diſinheritance and Diſmembering of his Crown, he being ready to loſe his Heritage beyond Sea by their Means, to the great Infamy and Deſtruction of the whole Nation; and had alſo wickedly made ſeveral Differences betwixt the King and the Lords of his Council, ſo as ſome of them were in great Fear and Danger of their Lives, as they had lately inform'd the King by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbnry*, the Duke of *York*, the Biſhops of *Wincheſter* and *Ely*, and divers other Lords: Wherefore, to redreſs thoſe Things, and puniſh theſe Traytors according to Law, they were now aſſembled, requiring and charging the Mayor and Citizens, by Virtue of their Allegiance, that they ſhould make Proclamation through the whole City, that this was their true Intent, and no other; and that, for the Honour, Profit and Safety of the King and all his loyal Lieges, they would be aiding and aſſiſting with all their Power to the ſaid Lords, not favouring or aiding the ſaid Traytors, or any of them, as they tender'd the Honour of God, the King and Kingdom, and the Safety of their City; and that they neglect not this Advice, as they would avoid the Dangers that may happen in Time to come: And then warn'd them to certify the ſaid Lords of their Reſolutions in this Matter, on *Friday* next, which was the 15th of *November*.

By the great Plenty of Corn this Year, Wheat was ſold at 2 *s.* the Quarter, and Barley and Peas at 1 *s.*

At the ſame time an *Engliſh* Squadron having attack'd a numerous Fleet of

of *French*, *Spaniſh* and *Flemiſh* Merchant Ships, guarded by a ſtrong Convoy of Men of War, they took above 100 Sail thereof, laden with Wine, containing above 19,000 Tuns; whereby that Commodity became ſo cheap, that it was ſold at *London* for 13 *s.* 4 *d.* the Tun.

After the Defeat of the Duke of *Ireland*'s Army, by that of the confederate Lords near *Oxford*, the wicked Favourites not only made off with the utmoſt Expedition, but the King alſo retir'd to the Tower of *London* for his Security. The confederate Army arriving at *London* ſoon after, the Lords diſpatch'd Meſſengers to the Mayor and Citizens to know which Side they were inclin'd to. The Mayor and Aldermen, without requiring much Time to deliberate upon this Meſſage, not only immediately ſent them the Keys of the City by *Nicholas Exton* the Mayor, but likewiſe ſupplied their Army with Plenty of all Sorts of Proviſions.

In the Year 1389 the Streets of *London* were us'd as common Lay-Stalls, to the great Annoyance of the Citizens; wherefore Proclamation was made throughout the City, by Authority of Parliament, That no Perſon whatſoever do preſume to lay any Dung, Guts, Garbage, Offals, or any other Ordure, in any Street, Ditch, River, *&c.* upon Penalty of 20 *l.* to be recovered by an Information in Chancery.

The next Year King *Richard* appointed a great Tournament to be held at *London*, to commence on the *Sunday* after *Michaelmas*; and for the better publiſhing his Intentions, ſent divers Heralds to proclaim the ſame in all the principal Courts of *Europe*; whereupon divers Princes, and many of the prime Nobility reſorted hither from *Germany*, *France*, the *Netherlands*, &c. to participate of the Solemnity, which began on *Sunday* Afternoon, from the Tower of *London*, with a pompous Cavalcade of Sixty Ladies, magnificently dreſs'd, and mounted on the ſame Number of ſtately Horſes, richly accouter'd, each leading an armed Knight by a Chain of Silver, attended by their Eſquires of Honour, and, paſſing thro' *Cheapſide*, rode to *Smithfield*, where the Juſts continued Four Days in a moſt ſumptuous Manner, with a great Variety of Noble Entertainments in Preſence of the King (who juſted himſelf the Second Day) Queen, and the whole Court, beſides an infinite Number of Spectators of all Conditions: On which Occaſion the King kept open Houſe at the Biſhop of *London*'s Palace, in a very ſumptuous Manner, for the Entertainment of all Perſons of Diſtinction, where the Diverſions every Night concluded with a Ball.

In the ſame Year, the Company of Pariſh Clerks acted divers Plays at *Clerkenwell* (ſo denominated from that Company's frequenting the ſame) for the Space of Three Days; at which were preſent the King, Queen and Nobility, with a great Concourſe of People from all Parts.

At the ſame time, by a great Scarcity of Corn, there was ſuch a Dearth, that Wheat was ſold at Sixteen Shillings and Eight Pence the Quarter.

By an Act of Parliament made *A. D.* 1391. for removing the Staple from *Calais* to *England*, to be held in the ſeveral Places appointed by the Statutes relating to the ſame, the Exportation of Wool was ſo greatly diſcouraged, that the Price thereof fell to 20 *d.* the Stone.

The Dearth ſtill continuing, *Adam Bamme* the Mayor, to prevent a Famine in the City, took out of the Orphans Fund in the Chamber of *London*, 2000 Marks, to which Twenty-four of the Aldermen added 20 *l.* each, wherewith they procur'd Corn from abroad, whereby the Wants of the Poor were effectually ſupply'd. By which good Conduct the City was preſerv'd in Peace, and whoſe worthy Magiſtrates univerſally applauded as the common Parents of the Poor.

Richard, (*A. D.* 1392) by his exceſſive Luxury and immoderate Profuſeneſs, had ſo reduc'd his Treaſury, that he found himſelf neceſſitated to apply

ply to the City of *London* for a Loan of 1000 *l.* or, according to ſome, 10,000. Be the Sum that it will, he had not only the Mortification of receiving a flat Denial, but alſo to hear of the unparallel'd Inſolence of the Citizens, in barbarouſly and inhumanly beating and abuſing a certain *Lombard* Merchant, for offering to advance the Sum requir'd; yet tho' *Richard* was ſo highly and juſtly incens'd againſt the Citizens for their undutiful and intolerable Behaviour, and tho' prompted by all about him to repreſs their Diſloyalty by an exemplary Puniſhment, he nevertheleſs (for what Reaſon is unknown) wav'd his Reſentment till another Opportunity ſhould offer to revenge himſelf effectually upon them, which ſoon after happen'd upon the following Account.

A Baker's Man carrying Bread along *Fleetſtreet*, as he paſs'd by the Biſhop of *Saliſbury*'s Houſe, he had a Loaf taken out of his Baſket by *Walter Roman*, one of the Biſhop's Servants, which the Baker endeavouring to recover, he was wounded in the Scuffle by the ſaid *Roman*. Divers Perſons ſeeing this Robbery and Abuſe, they attempted to ſecure the Offender, and bring him to Juſtice; which his Fellow Servants obſerving, they reſcu'd him, and running him into the Houſe, ſecur'd him from further Danger; and though a Conſtable was ſent to demand him, he was not ſurrender'd; which the Populace being appriz'd of, they were inrag'd to ſuch a Degree, that they threaten'd to fire the Epiſcopal Palace, if he was not immediately deliver'd up to them.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs no ſooner receiv'd Advice of this dangerous Inſurrection, than they immediately repair'd thither to ſuppreſs it; which, with much Perſuaſion and great Difficulty, they appeas'd, and ſent home the People without much Violence committed. All would have happily ended here, had it not been for the Biſhop, who rekindled the Fire, as 'tis ſaid, out of an old Grudge he bore the Citizens for being Favourers of *Wickliff*'s Doctrine.

This Prelate, without troubling himſelf to enquire into the Bottom of the Affair, went to the King with a loud Complaint againſt the Citizens, affirming, that it was not only the higheſt Indignity offer'd to the Church, but it would likewiſe endanger the State, if the *Londoners* were ſuffer'd to go on in Impunity. The King, as glad of this Opportunity to puniſh the Citizens as the Biſhop could be, on Account of the late Indignity offer'd him in the Perſon of the *Italian* Merchant abovemention'd to which being added the reiterated Aggravations of the Clergy, *Richard* was ſo furiouſly enrag'd, that he not only threaten'd to plunder, but to raze the City. But by the Interpoſition of many of the prime Nobility, his Anger was in ſome meaſure alleviated. Wherefore he commanded the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Four and twenty of the principal Commoners of the City to attend him at *Nottingham*, where many grievous Crimes and Diſorders were objected againſt them, more than ſufficient (as was given out) to cancel all Obligations on the King's Part, and that their Offences were of ſo high a Nature, that nothing could be offer'd as a ſatisfactory Atonement for the ſame.

The Citizens before their Arrival at *Nottingham*, came to a Reſolution of faithfully ſtanding by each other, in order to juſtify their Innocence. But the King's Threats and ſevere Deportment ſoon diſſolv'd the Confederacy; for ſome of its timorous Members, to ingratiate themſelves with the King, impeach'd ſome of their Brethren, who recriminated upon them; by which ſurprizing Conduct, they found themſelves in the direct Road to Deſtruction; wherefore they judg'd it the ſafeſt Way to throw themſelves intirely upon the King's Mercy. Purſuant to which, the Mayor was committed Priſoner to the Caſtle of *Windſor*, and the reſt to other Priſons; and a Commiſſion under the Great Seal was directed to *Edward*

Duke

Duke of *York*, and *Thomas* Duke of *Glouceſter* (the King's Uncles) and others, for enquiring into all and ſingular the Errors, Defects and Miſpriſions committed in the City, thro' the bad Conduct of the Magiſtrates; wherefore *William Venour*, the late Mayor, *John Loveneye* and *John Walcote*, late Sheriffs, and *William Baret*, and *Nicholas Exton*, &c. late Aldermen, were indicted before the ſaid Commiſſioners, for male Adminiſtration in the Government of the City; and being convicted thereof, they were for the firſt Fault adjudg'd to pay the King 1000 Marks, for the ſecond 2000, and for the third the Liberties of the City to be ſeiz'd to the King's Uſe. The laſt of which was directly contrary to Juſtice and the Immunities of the Citizens; for by the firſt Charter of *Edward* the Third, he granted, that the Liberties of the City ſhould not be ſeiz'd upon by him, or his Heirs, nor a Cuſtos ſet over the ſame, for the Offences of its Magiſtrates; but that every Perſon ſo offending be puniſh'd according to the Nature of his Crime. However, by Virtue of this arbitrary Decree, the King ſeiz'd upon the City Liberties, and diſcharging *John Hynde* the Mayor, appointed *Baldwyn Radington* Cuſtos in his ſtead. Whereby are ſhewn the Miſtakes of *Knighton* and *Walſingham*, in aſſerting, that Sir *Edward Baleryge*, or *Dalyngrygge*, was firſt appointed Cuſtos of the City.

At the ſame Time *Henry Vanner* and *John Shadworth*, Sheriffs, were likewiſe degraded, and in their ſtead were conſtituted *Gilbert Maghefeld* and *Thomas Newton*; and *William Venour*, *William Baret*, *William Brampton*, *William Olyver*, *William More*, *Thomas Wylford*, *John Fraunceys*, *John Loveye*, *William Sheringham*, *Adam Bamme*, *Henry Bamme*, *Adam Changeour*, *Thomas Vynent*, *Adam Karlyll*, *Drugo Barentyn*, *Gilbert Maghefeld*, and *Thomas Newton*, by the King's Precept, were appointed Aldermen, to be continu'd during the Royal Pleaſure. And as a farther Mortification to the City, the King not only withdrew himſelf and his Nobility from it, but he likewiſe remov'd the Courts of Juſtice to *York*. However, upon a Payment of the Fine of 3000 Marks, the City Liberties were all reſtor'd, excluſive of the Privilege of chuſing its Mayor.

Soon after, the King returning to the City, he was met on *Shene* or *Richmond* Heath by Four hundred Citizens on Horſeback, richly dreſs'd in one Sort of Apparel, with the Recorder at their Head, who, in an ingenious Speech, humbly begg'd Pardon for paſt Offences, and earneſtly intreated his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleas'd to honour his Chamber of *London* with his Preſence, which he condeſcending to, they attended him to St. *George*'s Church in *Southwark*, where he was receiv'd by a ſolemn Proceſſion of the Clergy and Five hundred Boys in Surplices, with the Biſhop of *London* at their Head. Whence he proceeded to *London-Bridge*, where he was preſented with a ſtately Courſer, richly trapp'd with a Golden Brocade, and likewiſe his Queen with a ſtately White Pad, with a very rich Furniture. Never was the City ſo richly embelliſh'd as on this joyful Occaſion; for the Citizens of all Ranks, both as to Houſes and Apparel, ſtrove to outvie each other, for the Honour and Entertainment of their reconcil'd Sovereign; and all the Streets through which the Cavalcade paſs'd, were lin'd by the City Companies in their Formalities, the Conduits all the while running with Variety of Wines, and the Populace with loud Acclamations inceſſantly crying, *King* Richard *for ever*.

At the Standard in *Cheapſide* was erected a very magnificent Pageant, whereon was plac'd a Boy in White Apparel repreſenting an Angel, who upon the King's Approach, preſented him with Wine in a Golden Cup, and put on his Head a rich Crown of Gold, moſt curiouſly garniſh'd with a Variety of precious Stones and Pearls of an ineſtimable Value, and likewiſe another

on

on the Head of the Queen. And thence riding to St. *Paul*'s Church, he made an Offering. After which he was conducted to his Palace of *Weſtminſter* by the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, who the Day after preſented *Richard* with two gilt Silver Baſons, and in each of which 1000 Nobles of Gold, together with a curious Picture of the Trinity, valued at 800 *l.* They alſo preſented him with a gilt Silver Communion Table, curiouſly ingraven and enamell'd, worth 1000 Marks, beſides other Gifts of great Value.

The Citizens were of Opinion that theſe valuable Preſents would not only have procur'd them a Remiſſion of all paſt Offences, but likewiſe an intire Reſtoration of all their valuable Rights and Privileges. But they ſoon found themſelves miſtaken; for though the Queen generouſly and graciouſly exerted herſelf to accompliſh an intire Reconciliation between the King and them, yet they found there was no other way of recovering the Right of chuſing their Chief Magiſtrate, but by paying the King his own Price, which, according to my Author, they ſoon came to know, that it was no leſs a Sum than 10,000 *l.*

Although the Citizens paid dear for their refuſing to lend the King 1000 *l.* yet it was not to compare with the Prejudice that *Richard* receiv'd by it; for by this ſevere Uſage, he intirely loſt the Affections of the Citizens ever after; and at laſt, when too late, he was made ſenſible, how dangerous it is for a King of *England* to have the City of *London* for his Enemy.

About this Time, by a Parliament held at *Wincheſter*, it was enacted, That all the Filth of a certain Layſtall upon the Bank of the River *Thames* be forthwith remov'd; and for the preventing the like for the future, the Butchers of *London* were, before the enſuing *Eaſter*, to erect a Houſe or Houſes in a proper Place, fit for the Reception of all their Ordure, whence 'twas to be carried in Boats into the Middle of the ſaid River, and there to be thrown in at the Turn of the Tide at High-water; and that no Perſon whatſoever ſhould preſume to throw any Muck, Rubbiſh, Layſtage, or other Ordure, in at the Sides of the *Thames*, or lay any Filth or Naſtineſs on the Banks of the ſame, between the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, and the Tower of *London*, upon the Penalty of 10 *l.* Whence 'tis obſervable, that at that Time a greater Regard was had to the Cleanneſs of the River at the Sides, than to its Navigation.

On *Chriſtmas-Day* following a great Dolphin of Ten Feet in Length was taken at *London-Bridge*; his coming ſo far up the River was look'd upon as a Preſage of that ſtormy and tempeſtuous Weather which ſoon after happen'd.

In the Seventeenth of the ſame Reign, *A. D.* 1293. upon the City's being reſtor'd to the King's Favour and their ancient Privileges, the Courts of Juſtice, which upon the King's Diſpleaſure had been remov'd to *York*, were now again brought back to *London*.

For the better preſerving the City Liberties againſt all future Attempts of the Prince, 'twas at this time by Parliament enacted, That it is not the King's Meaning or Intent, nor the Meaning of the Statute made 28 *Edw.* III. that the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of *London* that have been, now are, or hereafter ſhall be, ſhould incur the Penalty contain'd in the ſaid Statute, for any erroneous Judgment given, or to be given in the ſaid City. But as to all other Defects reſpecting the Government of the City, they were to be anſwerable for.

This Act is explanatory of the former, for the Eaſe and Satisfaction of the Citizens, who were ſadly apprehenſive, that the future Malverſation of their Magiſtrates would likewiſe endanger the Re-ſeizure of their Liberties; but by this Act they were render'd intirely eaſy on that Head. It was likewiſe by the ſaid Parliament enacted, that from henceforth the Aldermen of the City ſhall not be annually elected,

elected, but ſhall remain in their Offices during their good Behaviour.

By the ſame Parliament the great Ward of *Faringdon* was divided into the Out and In-Wards, with a Right for each to chuſe its Alderman. By this Diviſions a twenty-fifth Ward was conſtituted.

In the Year 1394, great Frauds being committed by Maltſters bringing Malt to *London*, for the preventing of which for the future, it was by the ſaid Parliament enacted, that all Malt, coming from the ſeveral Counties of *England* to *London*, for the domeſtick Uſes of the King, Nobility and Citizens, ſhould be thoroughly cleans'd from all Duſt and Filth, ſo that the Buyer might have Eight Buſhels of clean Malt to the Quarter. And for the more effectual Execution of this Act, the Mayor of *London* was empower'd to ſearch all the Malt brought to the City.

About this time Three *Scotiſh* Gentlemen challeng'd the ſame Number of *Engliſh* to fight at Juſts, *viz.* the Earl of *Mar*, the Lord *Nottingham*, Sir *William Darrell*, the King of *Scotland*'s Banner-bearer, Sir *Pierce Courtney*, the King of *England*'s Standard-bearer, *Cockburn*, Eſq; and Sir *Nicholas Hawkirke*. Theſe Challenges were decided in *Smithfield*, wherein the *Engliſh* remain'd Victors; for the Earl of *Mar* and *Cockburn* were unhors'd by their Opponents, the former being ſo bruis'd and wounded by the Fall, that he died on his Return home; but *Darrell* and *Courtney* were ſo equally match'd that neither were Victors.

At the ſame time the Country Graſiers frequenting *Smithfield* Market petitioned the Parliament, complaining of the grievous and intolerable Exactions of the City Officers belonging to the ſaid Market, by their unjuſtly extorting from many Perſons carrying Cattle thither the Third Beaſt; for which ſcandalous and deteſtable Impoſition, the Mayor and Sheriffs were order'd to anſwer before the Council.

In the 9th, 12th and 15th Years of King *Richard*, the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of *London* preſented their Sheriffs to the Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer for Admittance, with their Reaſons as mentioned in the Year 1315, for the ſaid Sheriffs not taking an Oath in the Exchequer, nor any where elſe, but in the City; wherefore they were refus'd to be admitted, and at the ſaid Times were ſeverally caution'd by the Barons not to act as Sheriffs at their Perils, without qualifying themſelves as is neceſſary and cuſtomary on ſuch Occaſions.

It ſeems the Mayor and Citizens had better conſider'd of this Affair; for in this Year *Nicholas de Farendon*, the Mayor, *&c.* preſented *Adam de Sareſbury* and *John Oxford* for their Sheriffs, who were admitted and ſworn to behave themſelves well and truly. For if a Sheriff of *London* being choſen, and did not go to the Exchequer in obedience to the King's Command, to take upon him the Office of Sheriff, he was to be amerc'd for the Contempt, as is manifeſt in the Caſe of *Philip le Taylur*, who was fin'd in the 26th and 27th of *Edward* the Firſt in the Sum of 50 *l.* for his Contempt in not appearing at the Exchequer to qualify himſelf as aforeſaid.

During the Peace in 1295, between *England* and *Scotland*, the Lord *Wells* was ſent Ambaſſador into that Kingdom, to treat of certain Affairs of great Conſequence to both Nations; where being invited to a ſumptuous Entertainment, the Diſcourſe ran upon Acts of Chivalry; *Wells*, for the Honour of his Country, challeng'd any of the Company to juſt with him, which *David* Earl of *Crawford* accepting, Lord *Wells* appointed *London-Bridge* for the Place, and Earl *Crawford St. George's Day* for the Time. And being both arriv'd in *London*, met at the Time and Place prefix'd, mounted on ſtately Horſes, where, by Sound of Trumpet, they ran againſt each other with an amazing Reſolution, both reſolving to conquer or die. And notwithſtanding *Wells* having, in the firſt Courſe, broke his Spear againſt *Crawford*'s Helmet, he nevertheleſs

theleſs ſat as firm as if nothing had happen'd, which occaſion'd a Suſpicion and ſudden Outcry amongſt the People, that the Earl was lock'd in his Saddle, contrary to the Law of Arms; which he obſerving, immediately diſmounted, and remounted again, without the leaſt Aſſiſtance, to the Surprize of all the Spectators; and running a ſecond Courſe without any great Advantage, the Lord *Wells*, at the third, had the Misfortune to be diſmounted, and with great Violence falling againſt the Ground, the Earl inſtantly diſmounted to aſſiſt him, ſhew'd his Concern for his Misfortune, and with the greateſt Humanity viſited him every Day during his Illneſs.

A. D. 1396, the Mayor of this City having Advice of the King's Arrival at *Dover*, with his young Conſort *Iſabella*, a Daughter of *France*; he, with his Brethren the Aldermen, accompanied hy a ſelect Body of Citizens well mounted and dreſs'd in one Sort of Apparel, with a Symbol of their reſpective Myſteries richly embroider'd on each of their Sleeves, met them on *Blackheath*, where the Recorder, on Behalf of the City, in a congratulatory Oration, joyfully welcom'd and conducted them to *Kennington*; from whence, ſoon after, the young (then but Eight Years of Age, therefore call'd *the Little*) Queen was brought to the Tower of *London* with the utmoſt Pomp and State. On which Occaſion the Crowds of Spectators were ſo exceeding great, that Nine Perſons were crowded to Death on *London-Bridge*, among whom were the Prior of *Tiptree* in *Eſſex*, and a worthy Lady of *Cornhill*. And the Day following the Queen paſs'd through the City with the greateſt Magnificence to *Weſtminſter*.

Richard being apprehenſive of new Broils, was deſirous to know what Power the City of *London* could bring into the Field upon an Emergency; for which end he caus'd the Citizens to be muſter'd upon *Blackheath*; where having review'd them, he was exceedingly delighted with their fine and numerous Appearance.

Adam Bamme, the Mayor, dying ſoon after, and before the Completion of his Mayoralty, the King, by his own Authority, and in an arbitrary Manner, without conſulting the Citizens, put into that Office for the remaining Part of the Year *Richard Whitington*, who was alſo choſe by the Citizens to that Office for that Time.

At this Time, *A. D.* 1398, according to a foreign Author, the Citizens of *London*, at the Inſtigation of the Duke of *Glouceſter* the King's Uncle, petition'd the King, that ſeeing the War with *France* was happily ended, they might have all grievous Taxations annull'd; and alſo that his Majeſty would not enter into any Treaty with the King of *France* about the delivering up of *Calais*.

Theſe Proceedings of the Citizens were in a proper Time highly reſented by the King, who intended to puniſh them ſeverely for their Inſolence: But by the Mediation of their good Friends *Roger Walden*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and their own worthy Biſhop *Robert Braybroke*, they were again taken into Favour. However many of the richeſt and moſt eminent Citizens were oblig'd to ſign and ſeal ſundry blank Charters ſent them by the Miniſtry, who afterwards in a ſhameful Manner fill'd them up at their Pleaſure, ſome with large Sums, and others with ſuch Sums as would effectually drain them.

King *Richard*, about the Year 1399, by his oppreſſive and tyrannical Government, became at laſt ſo odious to his Subjects, that the principal of the Nobility, Gentry and People conſpir'd to invite *Henry* Duke of *Hereford*, Son to *John* of *Gaunt* late Duke of *Lancaſter*, and Grandſon to *Edward* III, then an Exile in *France* (who ſome Time before was unjuſtly baniſh'd the Kingdom) to come over and head them, in order to extricate an oppreſs'd Nation from an Abyſs of Slavery they were ſunk into.

Henry,

Henry, in Compliance with this Invitation, ſoon after landed at *Ravenſpurre* in *Yorkſhire*, where he was quickly join'd by the Nobility and Gentry of thoſe Parts, as he likewiſe was by Perſons of all Ranks on his March Southward, whereby his Army in a few Days increas'd to Sixty thouſand Men, wherewith he haſten'd to *London*, wiſely concluding, if the Capital ſhould declare for him, he would have nothing to fear from the King or his Adherents. And being arriv'd in this Neighbourhood, he was by the Citizens receiv'd with open Gates, Hearts and Hands (ſupplying his Army with a Superfluity of all Sorts of Proviſions) in the greateſt Triumph, with magnificent Shews, ſolemn Proceſſions of the Clergy, and loud Acclamations of the People.

The Duke having his Intereſt greatly ſtrengthen'd by the Acceſſion of this potent and opulent City, thought he might ſafely march thence to ſecure the weſtern Parts of the Kingdom; where *Richard*, ſoon after, arriv'd with his Army from the Reduction of *Ireland*. But the King being ſoon deſerted by moſt of the Great Men about him, thought proper to accept of the Terms offer'd him by the Earl of *Northumberland*, on behalf of the Duke of *Lancaſter*, which the Earl ſolemnly ſwore to ſee perform'd: Yet nevertheleſs he perfidiouſly ſeiz'd upon the King's Perſon, and carried him Priſoner to *Rothland* Caſtle, and thence to that of *Flint*; whither the Duke marched his Army, and brought the King to *London*. At ſome Diſtance from which (according to the ſame Author) he was met by the Recorder of the City, accompanied by a great Number of Knights and Eſquires, who, in a moſt inhuman and barbarous manner, deſir'd the Duke, in the Name of the whole Community of *London*, to have the King decollated, together with all thoſe that were taken with him; but the Duke would by no means oblige them in the Perpetration of ſuch an unparallel'd and horrid Act of Cruelty; telling them, that if he ſhould agree to their unreaſonable Requeſt, it would be an eternal Reproach to him and all his Adherents; wherefore he would leave him and them to the Diſpoſal of the enſuing Parliament.

Conſidering the aforeſaid moſt cruel and barbarous Requeſt, and the Silence of our own Hiſtorians in that Reſpect, there is great Reaſon to ſuſpect this foreign Author guilty of Partiality, on account of his hearty Attachment to *Richard*; however, we are told by an *Engliſh* Author, that the *London* Rabble intended to have aſſaſſinated *Richard*, on his Approach to the City, had they not been prevented by the Mayor and Aldermen; this probably gave Riſe to the above Relation.

At the Duke's Approach to *London* with his Priſoners, he was receiv'd in great Pomp by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and all the ſeveral Companies in their Formalities, with the People inceſſantly crying, *Long live the good Duke of* Lancaſter *our Deliverer*, and the Duke, having ſecur'd the King in the Tower of *London*, went to *St. Paul*'s Church, to return Thanks to God for his great Succeſs.

CHAP. XII.

Of the CITY, *from* A. D. 1399. *to the End of the Reign of King* Henry VII. A. D. 1509.

IN the Firſt Year of *Henry* IV, on the 13th of *October*, being the Day appointed for his Coronation, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City dreſs'd in Scarlet, and mounted upon ſtately Horſes, rode to the Tower of *London*, where they receiv'd and attended the King to *Weſtminſter*, where

where the Mayor, assisted by his Brethren the Aldermen, officiated as Chief Butler of the Kingdom.

SECT. I.

Privileges and Charters *granted to the* Citizens *in the Reign of* Henry IV.

HENRY out of his great Affection to the Citizens, caus'd all the Blank Charters that had been extorted from them in the late Reign, to be burnt at the Standard in *Cheapside*.

By an Act of Parliament made 27 *Edw.* III. the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of *London*, in Default of good Government in the City, were to be try'd as Delinquents by a foreign Inquest, to be taken out of the Counties of *Kent*, *Essex*, *Sussex*, *Hertfordshire*, *Bucks* and *Berks*; and who upon their being found guilty, for the first Default were to pay 1000 Marks; for the second 2000 Marks; and for the Third the Franchises of the City to be forfeited to the King.

Henry, caus'd these several Forfeitures to be repeal'd by Parliament; and by the same Parliament it was enacted, that the Merchants of *London* shall have the same Liberty of packing their Cloths, as foreign Merchants have within the City; and likewise to prevent the Citizens being impos'd upon by the Company of Fishmongers, it was also enacted by the same Authority, that all foreign Fishermen in Amity with the King, as well as domestick, shall have the Privilege of retailing their Fish in the City, either whole, or in Pieces, to all Persons whatsoever, exclusive of Fishmongers.

In the Year 1399, a Conspiracy being formed against the King by certain Nobles, the Mayor raised 600 Men compleatly armed to assist *Henry* upon any Emergency, besides those he appointed for the Defence of the City.

This procured the Citizens a Charter, dated *May* 25th in the First Year of this Reign; wherein is contain'd the following Clause.

"And moreover, of our ample Grace we have granted for us and our Heirs, as much as in us is, to the same Citizens, their Heirs and Successors as aforesaid, that they shall have the Custody, as well of the Gates of *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, as all other the Gates and Posterns of the same City; and also the Office of gathering of the Tolls and Customs in *Cheap* and *Billingsgate* and *Smithfield*, there rightfully to be taken and accustomed; and also the Tronage, that is to say, the weighing of Read, Wax, Pepper, Allom, Madder and other like Wares, within the said City for ever; as by the said Charters, amongst other Things, more plainly may appear."

Toward the Close of this Year, *Emanuel Palæologus*, the *Grecian* Emperor, arriv'd in *England*, to sollicit Succours against *Bajazet*, Emperor of the *Turks*; he was met by the King and Nobility in great State at *Blackheath*, who conducted him to *London*, where he was receiv'd by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens in a very pompous manner.

King *Henry* keeping his *Christmas* 1401, at *Eltham*, Twelve Aldermen and their Sons repair'd thither to entertain the Court with a Masquerade, wherewith the King and the Royal Family were so highly delighted, that they receiv'd his Majesty's Thanks for their admirable Performance.

At the same Time, by a great Scarcity of Corn, Wheat became so exceeding dear, that it was sold at 16*s.* the Quarter.

Just after, the Prison call'd the *Tun* in *Cornhill*, was converted into a Cistern or Conduit for *Tyburn* Water; on one Side of which was erected a Cage, with a Pair of Stocks over it, for the Punishment of Night Walkers; together with a Pillory, for punishing of cheating Bakers and thievish Millers.

Tho' the Merchants of *Jeane* and *Genoa*, (1404) upon their petitioning the Parliament, had the Privilege granted them of importing their Merchandize

dize into *London*, without paying to the City the Duty call'd Scavage; yet they were oblig'd to land their Goods firſt at *Southampton*.

About the ſame Time, the Citizens petition'd againſt the Liberty of *St. Martin's le Grand*, as a Receptacle of Murderers, Thieves, Bankrupts, *&c.* humbly praying that their Privileges may be annull'd: to which it was anſwer'd, that upon Sight of their Liberties, Order ſhould be taken therein by the King's Council; but I cannot find that ever there was any Thing farther done in this Affair.

In the Year 1426, the *Italian* Merchants in *London* finding themſelves greatly aggriev'd by a late Act of Parliament, (obtain'd by the Citizens of *London*) whereby they were oblig'd to lodge in ſuch Houſes as the Mayor and Aldermen ſhould think proper to appoint for them; this Grievance, upon their applying to Parliament, they got repeal'd.

The Mayor and Citizens of *London* having for a long Time debarr'd Country Chapmen from ſelling their Goods in *London* to foreign Merchants, which they regarding as an injuſtifiable Impoſition, had Recourſe to Parliament for Redreſs, by which they had their ancient Privilege reſtor'd, of ſelling their ſeveral Commodities to all Perſons whatſoever, within the City of *London* in a wholeſale Way.

At the ſame Time, great Abuſes were committed in the River *Thames* by Fiſhermen and others, in erecting great Numbers of Weares in the ſaid River, which prov'd not only deſtructive to the young Fry, but alſo greatly endamag'd the Navigation thereof; for the remedying of which, Sir *John Woodcock* the Mayor cauſed all the ſaid Wares from *Staines* to the River *Medway* to be deſtroyed, and the Nets burnt; which Proceeding occaſioned a great Controverſy at Law between *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, &c. and the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, when at laſt, by vertue of the City Charter, it was adjudged in their Favour.

A. D. 1407. ſolemn Juſts were held in *Smithfield*, between the Earl of *Kent*, Lord *Beaumount* and Sir *John Cornwall*, and the Earl of *Mar* and Two other *Scotiſh* Gentlemen the Challengers; who after having ran ſeveral Courſes with ſharp Spears, Victory was declared in Favour of the Challenged.

At this Time, a dreadful and deſtructive Plague raged in this City, which carried off Thirty Thouſand of its Inhabitants, whereby Corn became ſo cheap, that Wheat was ſold at 3 *s.* 4 *d.* the Quarter.

A. D. 1409. Some Time after the Company of Pariſh-Clerks of this City acted with great Applauſe for Eight Days ſucceſſively at *Skinners Well* near *Clerkenwell*, a Play concerning the Creation of the World, at which were preſent moſt of the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom; from whence they went to *Smithfield*, where ſolemn Juſts were holden between the Marſhal of *Henault*, and divers of his Countrymen, Challengers, and the Earl of *Somerſet*, and the like Number of *Engliſh* Gentlemen Defendants, in which Engagement the laſt gain'd Abundance of Honour, being all Victors ſave One; Two of each Side, after long and ſharp Engagments, were parted by the King, without a Deciſion in Favour of either Party; however, *Henry* was ſo well ſatisfied of the Gallantry of thoſe foreign Gentlemen, that he not only entertain'd them in a very ſumptuous manner, but likewiſe made them divers Preſents of great Value; whilſt he rewarded his own Subjects Bravery with the Honour of Knighthood, which on ſuch Occaſions is more acceptable to the Magnanimous than Loads of Treaſure.

In 1410, *Glouceſter* and *Arthur*, two Eſquires, Appellant and Defendant, fought a long and fierce Battle with ſuch an admirable Dexterity, that the King, mov'd with Pity, commanded them to deſiſt, and graciouſly pardon'd them both.

About the ſame Time, *John Bradby*, a Taylor, and Follower of *Wickliff*'s

Doctrine, was convicted before *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* of Hereſy, (ſo called at that Time) and burnt to Aſhes in a Caſk in *Smithfield*.

In the Year 1410, the City wanting Room in the former *Guildhall* for the Tranſaction of the publick Buſineſs began the Erection of the preſent *Guildhall*; which is a ſpacious Structure.

SECT. II.

Tranſactions of the Citizens *in the Reign of King* Henry V.

HENRY the Fifth *A. D.* 1414. being inform'd of a dangerous Conſpiracy form'd againſt his Life, commanded Sir *Thomas Falconar*, Mayor of *London*, to ſhut the City Gates, and apprehend all ſuſpicious Perſons: Purſuant to this Order *Falconar* caus'd a ſtrong Guard to be kept by every Alderman in his Ward; and about Midnight following went with a ſufficient Power to the *Ax* without *Biſhopſgate*, where he apprehended *John Borgate*, a Carpenter, and ſeven others, who upon Examination readily acknowledg'd their Guilt; and to prevent the City's being ſurpriz'd in this Time of common Danger, he, with the utmoſt Expedition, caus'd the City Ditch to be cleans'd, which at that Time in many Places was levelled with Mud and Dirt.

At the ſame Time, a great Mortality rag'd in the Priſon of *Newgate*, which carried off the Keeper, Turnkeys, and Sixty-four of the Priſoners.

About this Time, many publick Nuiſances being again ſet up in the River *Thames*, the City petitioned the Parliament for the Removal of all Kiddles, Wears, Fiſhgarths, Stanks, Milnes, Stakes and all other Machines whatſoever in the River of *Thames*, *Medway* and *Lea*: whereupon the Mayor and Citizens were impowered, rigorouſly to execute all the Statutes in Force againſt all ſuch Offenders: and that in all Commiſſions relating to the Office of Water-Bailiff, the Mayor, or Cuſtos, always to be one. *Thomas Falconer*, the foreſaid Mayor of *London*, advanced the King upon his Jewels the Sum of 10,000 Marks; a very great Sum at that Time for One Man to lend.

As *Nicholas Watton*, in the Year 1415, on the Lord Mayor's Day, was riding to *Weſtminſter*, to qualify himſelf for the Office of Mayor, he receiv'd from one of the King's Meſſengers, a Letter, acquainting him of the great Victory obtain'd by the King at *Agincourt* in *France*; and ſoon after returning from *Weſtminſter*, accompanied by the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, Lord High Chancellor, *&c.* they repair'd to St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, where *Te Deum* was ſung with great Solemnity. And on the Day following a very pompous and ſolemn Proceſſion was perform'd by the Queen, Nobility, Clergy, Mayor, Aldermen, and the ſeveral Corporations of the City, with the utmoſt Devotion, from St *Paul*'s Church to *Weſtminſter*, where the illuſtrious Company made a great Oblation at the Shrine of St. *Edward*, and return'd in Triumph.

The King ſoon after returning from *France*, with great Numbers of *French* Nobility his Priſoners, was met on *Blackheath* by the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of *London*, in Scarlet Robes, attended by 300 of the principal Citizens, mounted on ſtately Horſes, richly accouter'd; and at St. *Thomas* of *Watering*, he was met by a ſolemn and pompous Proceſſion of the *London* Clergy, with rich Croſſes, magnificent Copes, and maſſy Cenſers; and the City, on this joyful Occaſion, was embelliſh'd in a very ſumptuous Manner, with rich Tapeſtry, containing the glorious Actions of his Majeſty's illuſtrious Predeceſſors, with a beautiful Variety of ſtately Pageants, in ſome of which ſat very amiable Children, dreſs'd in Imitation of Angels, chanting Praiſes to the eternal King, to whom *Henry*, juſtly and humbly, aſcrib'd all the Honour and Glory of the late great Victory. During this magnificent Cavalcade, the City Conduits ran with di-

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vers Sorts of Wine, for the Entertainment of the Populace; and the Day following the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens preſented the King at *Weſtminſter* with 1000 *l.* in Gold, in Two rich Baſons of the ſame Metal and Value.

About the ſame time the King, to forward the building of the preſent *Guildhall*, granted to the Citizens free Paſſage for Four Boats by Water, and Four Carts by Land, for fetching Lime, Free-Stones and Rag-Stones for finiſhing that magnificent Fabrick.

At this Time *Sigiſmund* the Emperor came into *England*, out of a pious Deſign to make Peace between *England* and *France*; and being on the Road to *London*, he was met on the Seventh of *May* at *Blackheath*, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and many of the principal Citizens on Horſeback, gorgeouſly apparell'd, who conducting him to *London*, he was met upon the Road at *St. Thomas of Watering's*, by the King and principal Nobility, whence they brought him to the City, where he was receiv'd in a very pompous and ſtately Manner.

In the Year 1416, Sir *Henry Barton*, the Mayor, firſt order'd Lanthorns to be hung out for illuminating the Streets by Night, for the Convenience and Safety of the Citizens. By the great Scarcity of Corn at this Time, it became ſo very dear, that Wheat was ſold at 16 *s.* the Quarter.

A. D. 1417, the King's Charge for his ſecond Expedition into *France*, having vaſtly exceeded the Aid granted him by Parliament; he therefore finding himſelf oblig'd to raiſe more Money, pawn'd his Crown to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, for the Sum of 20,000 Marks, and his Jewels to the Citizens of *London* for 10,000.

The Ladies *Grange* and *Truſſel*, inflam'd by an old Grudge about Precedence, being in a Pew in the Church of *St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt*, they imperiouſly vied for Superiority, whereby they became ſo ſhamefully outrageous, that the Lord *Grange* and Mr. *Truſſel*, their Huſbands, intereſting themſelves in the Quarrel, inſtantly, drew their Swords, and endeavour'd to revenge the Indignity offer'd to each other's Wife. The Congregation, greatly alarm'd at this unreaſonable and ſcandalous Diſturbance given to the publick Devotion, laudably exerted themſelves to appeaſe the inrag'd Combatants; but without Succeſs: For theſe furious Gentlemen, not liſtening to any Terms of Accommodation, deem'd every one his Enemy that propos'd a Reconciliation; and, as ſuch, ungratefully and wickedly murder'd *Thomas Petwarden*, a Fiſhmonger, and wounded many others; but being both apprehended, they were committed to the *Poultry Compter*, and ſoon after, not only excommunicated by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Church of St. *Paul*, but likewiſe, by his Order, in all the Pariſh Churches in *London*; and the aforeſaid Church, where the Murder was committed, was interdicted.

And that the Aggreſſors ſhould not go unpuniſh'd, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* made Inquiſition concerning that Affair; when, after a full Hearing, the Lord *Grange* and his Lady being found culpable, they, to ſatisfy the Church for their impious Crime, were enjoin'd the following Penance, *viz.* That on the Firſt Day of *May* following, all their Servants ſhould walk in their Shirts, from the Church of St. *Paul* to that of St. *Dunſtan*, before the Pariſh Prieſt, who was to be immediately follow'd by the ſaid Lord and his Lady, the former bare-headed, and the latter bare-footed, to be followed by the Archdeacon of *London*; and at the Conſecration of the defil'd Church, the Lady was to fill all the ſacred Veſſels with Water, and to make an Oblation of the Value of 10 *l.* as a Decoration to the Altar; and her Lord a Pix of the Value of 5 *l.* which being perform'd, they were both abſolv'd, which, is all the Puniſhment they underwent.

A. D. 1420. King *Henry* having concluded a Peace with *Charles* King of *France*, the Reſult whereof was his

marrying the Princeſs *Catherine*, Daughter of the ſaid *Charles*, after whoſe Demiſe he was immediately to ſucceed to the Crown of that Kingdom; and having effectually ſettled every thing in that Country, he ſet out with his Royal Conſort for *England*, where being arriv'd, they were, on their Way to *London*, met by the Mayor, Aldermen, and a great Number of the principal Citizens, mounted on ſtately Horſes, moſt ſumptuouſly apparell'd, who conducted their Majeſties to the City, where they were, by the Citizens, receiv'd in a very magnificent Manner; on which joyful Occaſion the City was adorn'd with rich Carpets, fine Silks, and a Variety of ſtately Pageants.

SECT. III.

Privileges *and* Charters *granted to the* Citizens *in the Reign of King* Henry VI.

THIS Year *A. D.* 1423, the young King accompanied by his Royal Mother, made his publick Entry into the City, where he was receiv'd by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens in a very magnificent and pompous Manner. The ſame Year Water-Conduits were firſt erected at *Billingſgate*, *Paul's Wharf*, and *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, for ſupplying thoſe Neighbourhoods with Water.

In 1426, a great and dangerous Quarrel happen'd between the Duke of *Glouceſter*, the Protector of the Kingdom, and the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, his Uncle, and Great-Uncle to the King, which had like not only to have prov'd fatal to this City, but likewiſe to have involved the whole Nation in Blood.

The Protector having receiv'd Intelligence of the Biſhop's Deſign to ſurprize the City of *London* in the Night of the Lord Mayor's Day, when the Citizens were engag'd in banquetting and rejoicing in Honour of their new Magiſtrate, he ſent for the Mayor, and ſtrictly enjoin'd him, for the Safety of the City, immediately to raiſe ſuch a Body of Citizens, as were ſufficient to baffle all the Attempts that ſhould be made againſt them.

This Information ſoon appear'd to be well-grounded; for the next Morning a great Number of the Biſhop's Faction endeavour'd to enter the City from *Southwark*, by the Bridge; but being denied Admittance, were ſo highly inrag'd, that they aſſembled a great Number of Archers and Men at Arms, who battering the Bridge-Gate in a violent Manner, hop'd to force their Way; which was no ſooner known to the Citizens, than they immediately ſhut up their Shops, and arming with the greateſt Expedition, ran to the Bridge to oppoſes the Aſſailants, where there had like to have enſu'd a very bloody Engagement; the Citizens being reſolute, were for ſallying out upon their Enemies, but, by the prudent Conduct of *John Coventry* the Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, they were happily prevented, and the Effuſion of much Blood ſpar'd.

The Prince of *Portugal* being at this Time on his Travels in *England*, he, with the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, generouſly undertook to compoſe the Difference between the Protector and the Biſhop; but their Endeavours proving unſucceſsful, the Duke of *Bedford*, Regent of *France*, and Brother to the Protector, for the Good of the Publick, judg'd it neceſſary to come over to accommodate the Affair in Controverſy; and to this End, having conſtituted the Earl of *Warwick* Regent of *France* during his Abſence, he ſat out for *England*: At his Landing, he was met by a great Number of the Nobility, and, at *Merton*, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and many of the principal Citizens of *London*, on Horſeback, who conducted him to and thro' the City in great State to *Weſtminſter*, where, the Day after, the Mayor and Citizens preſented him with 1000 Marks in Gold, in Two gilt Silver'd Baſons. However, they met with a very cold Reception; for their inveterate Enemy, the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, had prepoſſeſs'd the Duke with falſe Notions of the Citizens.

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In 1427, Sir *John Rainwell*, the Mayor, receiv'd an Information of the Mal-Practices of the *Lombard* Merchants, in adulterating their Wines, to the great Prejudice of the Health of his Majeſty's Subjects; wherefore he caus'd to be ſeiz'd in divers Parts of the City, 150 Buts of that pernicious Liquor, the Heads whereof being knock'd out, the Wine or putrid Matter ran into the Street Channels, from which was emitted a very noxious Smell that infected the Air to a great Degree.

About the ſame time the ſaid worthy Mayor gave certain Lands and Tenements for defraying parliamentary Taxes, for the Eaſe of the Poor in the Wards of *Aldgate*, *Biſhopſgate*, and *Dowgate*, provided they did not exceed three Fifteenths.

The Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, lately made Cardinal of *St. Euſebius* in *France*, being returned from thence, was, on his Approach to *London*, met by the Mayor, Aldermen, and many of the chief Citizens on Horſeback, who conducted him in great State to his Palace in *Southwark*.

About this Time in 1428 the ſtately Palace of *Baynard's-Caſtle* was deſtroyed by Fire; but in a ſhort Time after, magnificently rebuilt by the Duke of *Glouceſter*.

We being almoſt intirely ignorant of the ancient Cuſtoms of the City of *London* before the Conqueſt, I ſhall therefore ſubjoin a Letter from *Henry* the Sixth, to the Mayor and Aldermen, with their Anſwer; wherein does appear one of the ancienteſt Immunities of this City.

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, greeting. Willing, for certain Cauſes, to be certified upon the Tenors of divers Liberties and Cuſtoms of the aforeſaid City, and concerning the Records and *Memoranda* of Servants and Natives coming to the foreſaid City, and tarrying there for a Year and a Day, without Complaint of their Lords or Maſters before you had, and inrolled in our Court of our Chamber of *Guildhall* of the foreſaid City, as is ſaid: We command you the Mayor, diſtinctly and openly, to ſend the Tenor of the Liberties, Cuſtoms, Records and *Memoranda* beforeſaid, to us in our Chancery, under your Seal, and this our Brief. Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 20th of *January*, in the Seventh Year of our Reign."

To which the Mayor and Aldermen return'd the following Anſwer.

"We *Henry Barton* Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City of *London*, ſend before the Lord the King in his Chancery, (as within is commanded us) the Tenors of divers Liberties, Cuſtoms, Records and Memorials concerning Servants and Natives had and inrolled in our Court in the Chamber of *Guildhall* of the ſaid City; which Tenors lie open in a Schedule faſten'd to this Brief, of the following Tenor:

Be it remembered, That in the Time of holy King *Edward*, heretofore King of *England*, and before from all Time no Memory of Man, then was extant ſuch Dignity, Liberty and Royal Cuſtom, among others was had, uſed and approved in the City of *London*, which is, and from all Time hath been called, *The free Chamber of the King of* England, as from ancient Time it was uſed and had in the great City of *Troy*; to wit, That every Servant, whoſoever he were, that came to the City of *London*, and tarried in it for a Year and a Day, without Reclamation of his Lord there; afterwards he may, ought and hath accuſtomed through his whole Life, ſo freely and ſecurely to tarry there, as it were in the Houſe or Chamber of the King: And thence it is, that the ſame holy King *Edward*, amongſt other Things, by his Laws remaining of Record in the Treaſury of *Guyhald* of the ſaid City, and reciting the City itſelf to be the Head of his Kingdom, and that it was founded like and after the Manner of *Old Troy*; and that it containeth in it the Laws, Liberties, Dignities and Royal Cuſtoms of Great *Troy*; He appointed and ordained, that the ſame City of *London*

may have and keep every where, by one Inviolability always, all her old Uſages and Cuſtoms, whereſoever the King himſelf ſhall be, whether in an Expedition or otherwiſe.

And afterwards King *William* the Conqueror, King of *England*, by his Charter, which remaineth of the Record in the ſame Treaſury, granted to the Men of *London*, that they be worthy of all that both Law and Right, as they were in the Days of the aforeſaid *Edward*. And moreover, the ſaid *William* the King, among other Laws at the ſaid City made, with the Conſent of noble and wiſe Men of the whole Kingdom, and remaining in the ſaid Treaſury, likewiſe remaining of Record, appointed and ordained, that if Servants remain, without Complaint, by a Year and a Day in a Burgh compaſſed with a Wall, or in Caſtles, or in the Cities of the ſaid King; whence the ſaid City of *London*, to that Time, and from all Time before, was one, and the more principal of the whole Kingdom, as is ſaid before; from that Day let them become Freemen, and let them be for ever free and quit from the Yoke of their Servitude. And the Record continues, *viz.* It is to be noted, that the Laws, Recitements and Statutes of holy King *Edward*, of which Mention is made above, are contained in Folio 34 of this Book, in the Title *de Heretochiis & Libertatibus* London; and in Folio 113 of the Book of Cuſtoms of the ſaid City; and in Folio 36 of the Book called *Recordatorium* London, *&c.* It is alſo had in Folio 162 of the Red Book of the Exchequer, called *The true Charter*, by which the foreſaid Lord the Conqueror hath confirmed to the Citizens of *London*, all Rights and Laws which they had in the Time of holy King *Edward*, together with certain other Charters, by which the ſaid Lord, immediately after the Conqueſt, gave the whole Hyde and Land of the City of *London*, whereof he had then been poſſeſſed in his Demeſne, to the Men of the ſaid City, patent and remanent under the Seal of the ſaid King, in the Cuſtody of the Chamberlain, in the Treaſury of the ſaid City; which Charters are contain'd and incorporated in the Great Charter of the Liberties and Cuſtoms of the City of *London*, and are confirmed by the Lord the King (*Henry* the Sixth) and his Progenitors. But the Tenors of the ſaid Charters are patent in the *Latin* Tongue in Folio 238 of the Book of Ordinations of the ſaid City."

The Citizens of *London* in 1429, finding themſelves greatly aggrieved by an Act of Parliament made in the Seventh of *Henry* the Fourth, whereby all Perſons whatſoever, who were not poſſeſſed of Land to the amount of Twenty Shillings a Year were expreſly forbid to put out any of their Children as Apprentices to any Trade, and likewiſe all Perſons that ſhould preſume to take as Apprentices the Children of Parents ſo diſqualified, were liable to the grievous Penalty mentioned in that Statute; wherefore to get rid of this ſlaviſh and oppreſſive Law, the Mayor and Citizens applied to Parliament to have the Act repealed; and, in Conſideration of the many great and faithful Services performed by the City of *London* to the King, it was reverſed, to the great Satisfaction of the Citizens.

John Upton, a Notary in *Feverſham*, (1430) accuſed *John Downe*, Gent. his Neighbour, of a Deſign of murdering the King on the Day of his Coronation; but he not being able to prove the ſame, offered to make good the Accuſation by Combat, which being accepted of by *Downe*, they met in *Smithfield*, on *Jan.* 14, where, in Preſence of the King and Nobility, they fought a long and deſperate Battle, which moving the King with Compaſſion, he pardon'd them both.

A. 1432, the King on his Return from *France*, after his Coronation at *Paris*, was, on the 21ſt of *Feb.* met on *Blackheath* by the Mayor of *London*, dreſs'd in Crimſon Velvet, with a large furr'd Velvet Hat, a Girdle of Gold about his Middle, and a Bawdrick of Gold about his Neck waving down his Back,

He was followed by three Horſemen on ſtately Horſes, cloath'd in Scarlet, beſpangled with Silver, and attended by the Aldermen in Scarlet Gowns, with ſanguine Hoods, and the Citizens in White Gowns and Scarlet Hoods, with the Symbol belonging to each Myſtery richly embroider'd upon their Sleeves, and all on Horſeback, ſumptuouſly accouter'd; whence they preceded his Majeſty to *London*, where he was received with the utmoſt Pomp. The City on this Occaſion was decorated with rich Silks and Carpets; and on the Bridge and Streets, thro' which the Cavalcade paſs'd, were erected a Variety of ſtately Pageants, fill'd with Perſons repreſenting the *Lares*, Graces and Sciences, who by their curious Orations and charming Melodies, added very much to the Elegancy of the Proceſſion. Two Days after, the Mayor and Aldermen attended the King at *Weſtminſter*, and preſented him with a Golden Hamper, containing 1000 *l.* in Nobles.

At this Time the *Tyburn* Water was laid into the Standard in *Cheapſide*, at the Expence of Sir *John Wells*, the late Mayor.

In the Year 1434, a great Froſt began on the 24th of *Nov.* and held till the 10th of *Feb.* following, whereby the *Thames* was ſo ſtrongly frozen, that all Sorts of Merchandizes and Proviſions brought into the Mouth of the ſaid River, were unladen, and brought by Land to the City.

By the great Rains that fell in the preceding Autumn, Corn was ſo greatly damaged, that a very great Dearth enſued, wherein Wheat was ſold at the exceſſive Rate of 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Qr.

In 1438, by exceſſive Storms of Wind and Rain that happened this Year in Harveſt-time, Corn ſuffer'd ſo very much, that in many Places the Poor were neceſſitated to make Bread of Fern Roots and Ivy Berries: At which Time Wheat was ſold in *London* at the exceſſive Rate of 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Qr. But by the laudable Care of *Stephen Brown*, the Mayor, who at the Beginning of that dreadful Calamity, ſent divers Ships to *Pruſſia* to fetch Rye, the City by this wiſe Precaution was ſo plentifully ſupplied, that to his great Honour the Famine was but little felt in *London*.

This publick Calamity was attended with a terrible Storm of Wind, which happened *Nov.* 25, whereby not only many Churches and Houſes were uncovered, but likewiſe almoſt one Half of the Houſes in the *Old Exchange* in *Cheapſide* were blown down.

Auguſt 1442, a nocturnal Tumult happened in *Fleetſtreet*, between the Students of the Inns of Court, and the Citizens of that Neighbourhood, occaſioned by one *Harbottle* of *Clifford's* Inn; which was carried on with ſuch an impetuous Rage, that many were killed and wounded on both Sides; which the Mayor receiving Intelligence of, attended by the Sheriffs and a great Body of Citizens, he repaired thither toward the Approach of Day, when he happily put an End to that dangerous Riot, which had like to have involved the whole City in the Fray.

In the Year 1443, a Controverſy aroſe among the Citizens about the Election of a Mayor, which occaſioned the King's ſending a Letter to the City to the following Purport, *viz.*

"That whereas the Mayors of *London* uſed to be choſen by the Aldermen, and certain more diſcreet Perſons of the ſaid City, eſpecially ſummoned and warned for that Purpoſe; yet ſome that have not, nor ought to have, any Intereſt in ſuch Elections, came, and with their Noiſe and Clamour diſturbed them, with an Intention to chooſe ſuch who might afterwards favour their Evil-doing and Errors: He therefore, willing to provide for the Quiet and Peace of the Subjects, and to apply a ſuitable Remedy on this Behalf, did command and firmly enjoin the Mayor and Sheriffs, to make Proclamation through all the City and Liberty, before the Time of the Election of Mayor, ſtrictly forbidding, that none be preſent at ſuch Election, or any way,

or

or under any Colour, thruſt himſelf into it, but ſuch as by Right, and according to the Cuſtom of the City, ought to be there; and that ſuch Election be made by the Aldermen and other of the more diſcreet and able Citizens, eſpecially warned and ſummoned, according to the Cuſtom aforeſaid. Letting them know for certain, that if any, ſome other Way elected, were preſented to him, or his Treaſurer, and Barons of the Exchequer, they would by no Means admit him. And that they ſhould arreſt and commit to Priſon all thoſe who ſhould act contrary to the ſaid Proclamation and Prohibition.

Soon after, the Common Council obſerving the general Profanation of the Sabbath Day, by Victuallers and petty Artificers, they made a ſevere Law, to be obſerv'd within the City and Liberties thereof, for preventing all Perſons from buying and ſelling any Sort of Goods, and even Victuals, on that Day; and alſo for reſtraining all Mechanicks from doing any Manner of Work on the ſaid Day.

On the *Candlemas* Eve, *A.* 1444, by a dreadful Storm of Thunder and Lightning, the Steeple of St. *Paul*'s Church was ſet on Fire; but timely Aſſiſtance coming, 'twas thought to be happily extinguiſh'd: But thro' the Careleſſneſs of the People employ'd in quenching the ſame, it broke out again between the Hours of Eight and Nine at Night, when it rag'd with ſuch Violence, that it conſum'd the greateſt Part of the wooden Frame before it could be extinguiſh'd.

At this Time Proviſions ſeem to have been very reaſonable, as will appear by the following Table. And at the ſame Time, according to my Author, it appears, that the Maſters of divers Trades wrought (I ſuppoſe in their Cuſtomers Houſes, as Taylors, *&c.* do in the Country at this Time) for Three-pence a Day, and their Servants for One Penny, tho' 'tis probable they had both Meat and Drink allow'd them.

A Table of the Prices of Proviſions.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
A Quarter of Wheat at	0	4	4
A Quarter of Malt at	0	4	0
A Quarter of Peas at	0	3	0
A Quarter of Oats at	0	1	8
A fat Ox at	1	11	8
A plow Ox at	0	11	6
A Hog at	0	3	0
A Calf at	0	2	0
Twenty-ſix Warp, or 104 Ling, at	1	10	4
One hundred Stock-fiſh at	0	17	6
A Barrel of Herrings, at	1	0	0
A Cignet, or young Swan, at	0	3	0
A Gooſe at	0	0	3
A Dozen of Pigeons at	0	0	4

In the Year 1452, *Godfrey Fielding* Mayor of this City was ſo highly in Favour with the King, that he appointed him one of his Privy Counſellors.

About the ſame Time, at a Wreſtling Match at *Clerkenwell*, a great Tumult happen'd againſt the ſaid Mayor, but what the Conſequence thereof was, my Author does not mention.

On the 29th of *October*, *John Norman* being choſen Mayor of *London* for the Year enſuing, he chang'd the Cuſtom of riding to *Weſtminſter*, (to qualify himſelf for that Office) to that of going by Water, to which End he caus'd to be built a ſtately Barge at his own Expence, and on the uſual Anniverſary was row'd thither, attended by the ſeveral Companies of the City, who, in Imitation of their Chief Magiſtrate, had likewiſe built their own Barges, which being all magnificently adorn'd, form'd a moſt beautiful aqueous Triumph. This Alteration proving very advantageous to the Watermen, they were ſo highly pleas'd therewith, that they made a Song in Praiſe of the ſaid Mayor, beginning with *Row thy Boat* Norman, *row to thy* Lemman, *&c.* which Cuſtom of going by Water has been practis'd ever ſince.

In the Year 1454, divers Perſons of St. *Martin's le Grand*, in a riotous manner aſſaulted ſeveral of the Citizens; ſome

ſome of whom they beat and wounded in a very cruel and grievous manner, and for their Security return'd to their Habitations in the Sanctuary. The Mayor and Aldermen were no ſooner advis'd of this barbarous and vile Treatment of their Fellow Citizens, than ſome of them, attended by a great Number of People, inſtantly repair'd to the Monaſtery, which they ſoon forc'd, and carried of the Authors of the late Riot: This Proceeding being highly reſented by the Dean, he made a heavy Complaint to the King, againſt the Mayor and Citizens, for a Breach of Privilege; wherefore they were ſummon'd to attend the Council to anſwer the ſame; in Obedience to this Command, the Recorder, with a Deputation of the Aldermen, attended the King at the Caſtle of *Egle* in *Hertfordſhire*, where, after a long Examination of both Parties, the City Deputies return'd with a Letter to the Mayor, commanding him to keep the ſaid Rioters in Cuſtody till his Return, when he intended to have that Affair more ſtrictly inquir'd into; but what the Reſult of this Affair was, my Author takes no Notice.

In the Year 1455, a terrible Battle was fought between the King and the Duke of *York* at *St. Albans*; wherein *Henry* had not only the Misfortune of being wounded, but likewiſe his Army diſcomfited, and himſelf ſoon after taken Priſoner, and by the Duke brought to this City, where they both took up their Reſidence in the Biſhop's Palace, wherein they kept their *Whitſuntide* with great Solemnity.

At this Time, Corn was ſo exceeding plenty, that Wheat was ſold at 14 *d.* the Quarter, and Malt at 17 *d.*

In 1456, a ſimple and malicious young Merchant, who for ſome Time had reſided in a certain City in *Italy*, where, by the Laws of that Place, he was not permitted to wear a Sword, nor any other Weapon, as is uſual in *England*; which he ridiculouſly ſeemed to reſent, for upon his Return to this City, he met an *Italian* in *Cheapſide*, with a Dagger by his Side; whereby he was highly enrag'd, to ſee one of that Nation enjoy a Liberty in this Country which was deny'd to him in his, the ſilly Creature, without conſidering the different Laws and Cuſtoms of Countries, inſolently told him, that as the *Engliſh* were not allow'd to wear Swords in *Italy*, neither ought he to wear any Weapon in *England*; the *Italian*, ſomewhat irritated at this manner of Addreſs, return'd him an Anſwer not agreeable to the furious Temper of the young Cenſor; who was thereby ſo highly enrag'd, that he not only ſnatch'd the Stranger's Dagger from his Side, but he broke his Head therewith; wherefore the injur'd Foreigner apply'd to the Lord Mayor for Redreſs: the Mayor greatly concern'd at the Indignity offer'd the Stranger, ſummon'd the Merchant to appear and anſwer the ſame; but he having nothing to offer in Alleviation of his Crime, was therefore juſtly committed to *Newgate*.

The Populace highly enrag'd againſt the Mayor for this Commitment, aſſembled in great Numbers in a very tumultuous manner, to releaſe the Priſoner, which was no ſooner effected, than, like ſo many Furies, they ran to the Houſes of the moſt eminent *Italian* Merchants, and pillag'd them; wherefore the Mayor and Aldermen, aſſiſted by a Number of the Principal Citizens, having ſeiz'd upon divers of the Ring-leaders, and committed them to *Newgate*, they appeas'd the Tumult.

The Queen hearing of this dangerous Inſurrection, concluded that it was fomented by the Partizans of the Duke of *York*, wherefore ſhe ſent into the City the Dukes of *Exeter* and *Buckingham*, and others of the Nobility, with a ſpecial Commiſſion to aſſiſt the Mayor and Aldermen in the Trial and Puniſhment of the Tranſgreſſors in an exemplary manner.

The Rabble were no ſooner aware of their Arrival in the City, than they aſſembled in greater Numbers than before, threatning, that if they proceeded in their Commiſſion to try their Fellow

low Citizens, then in Priſon on account of the late Tumult, it would be attended with fatal Conſequences; therefore they adviſ'd them forthwith to return from whence they came, to avoid the dreadful Storm, wherewith they were threatned. Theſe Threats ſoon produc'd the deſir'd Effect, for the Commiſſioners were whereby ſo greatly intimidated, that they return'd without executing their Commiſſion.

But the Mayor, wiſely conſidering, that if a Stop were not ſuddenly put to the dangerous Practices of the brutiſh Multitude, all manner of Government in the City would ſoon be at an End; wherefore ſummoning a Common Council to reſtrain the furious Populace, ſuch excellent Meaſures was taken, as ſoon put an effectual Stop to the villanous Proceedings of the Mob: and the above-mention'd Commiſſioners returning to the City, they, in Conjunction with the Mayor, try'd and condemn'd divers Perſons; Three whereof were ſoon after hang'd at *Tyburn*, and ſeveral others amerc'd in pecuniary Mulcts.

About the ſame Time, there were taken in the *Thames* at *Erith*, two Whales, a Sword-Fiſh, and one call'd *Mors Morina*, which by the Superſtitious were regarded as ſo many Prodigies, and therefore portentous.

In the Year 1460, the King receiving Advice at *Coventry* of the landing of the Earls of *March*, *Warwick*, *Saliſbury*, &c. at *Sandwich* in *Kent*, from *Calais*, he immediately commanded the Lord *Scales* to march with a conſiderable Body of Troops, to poſſeſs himſelf of the City of *London*, as the moſt important Place of the Kingdom, which if he could ſecure, it would of itſelf be ſufficient to baffle all the Efforts of the Rebels; in Obedience to this Command, the ſaid Lord accompanied by the Earl of *Kendal* and Baron *Lovell*, ſet out forthwith for this City; where being arriv'd, he in the King's Name demanded Admiſſion, aſſuring the Mayor and Citizens, that his Maſter out of his great Love to them, had ſent him to protect the City from being pillaged by a great Body of rebellious Traytors, that were now almoſt at their Gates.

The Mayor, who ſecretly favour'd the Deſigns of the abovenam'd Lords anſwer'd, That he wanted no Help either to defend or govern the City, therefore would not permit an armed Power to come within his Juriſdiction. This reſolute Anſwer highly enraged *Scales*, for thereby he not only perceived the Diſloyalty of the Citizens, but likewiſe plainly foreſaw, that they intended to admit the Malecontents at their Arrival; for the preventing of which, he poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Tower of *London*, and threatned, that in caſe they admitted the Rebels, he would batter, and lay the City in Aſhes: However, it appears, that thoſe Menaces had but little Weight with the Citizens, for upon the Arrival of the Earl of *March* with his Army, they immediately open'd their Gates, and receiv'd him with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy.

This mighty Point gain'd of having the City declare for him, *March* ſat out from hence with an Army of Five and twenty thouſand Men, in Queſt of that of the King; having left the Earl of *Saliſbury* with a conſiderable Power to defend the City againſt the Attempts of the Lord *Scales* in the Tower, who inceſſantly ply'd the City from thence with his Ordinance, whereby he beat down and deſtroy'd a Number of Houſes with their Inhabitants; for the remedying of which, *Saliſbury* block'd up that Fortreſs on all Sides, and by erecting a Battery on the adverſe Bank of the *Thames*, he reduced the Garriſon to ſuch Streights, that *Scales* was ſoon oblig'd to deſiſt from firing upon the City.

Soon after, the Earl of *March* engag'd and routed the King's Army near *Northampton*, where taking the King Priſoner, he brought him to *London*, and lodg'd him in the Biſhop's Palace; the Lord *Scales* now deſpairing of Relief, deliver'd up the Tower upon Terms; however, imagining that the

the Articles of Surrender were not ſufficient to ſecure him from the Fury of the enrag'd Citizens, whom he had ſo highly injur'd during his late Government, he endeavour'd to get off in Diſguiſe by Water, but being unfortunately diſcovered by ſome of the Earl of *Warwick*'s Watermen, they knock'd him on the Head, and ſtripping him, left his naked Corpſe on the Shore, where it continued many Days without the leaſt Pity or Compaſſion.

A. D. 1461, the Queen, after the fatal Battle of *Northampton*, wherein the King was took Priſoner, retir'd into the northern Parts, where, in a ſhort Time, ſhe rais'd a conſiderable Army for releaſing the King; which the Duke of *York* no ſooner receiv'd Intelligence of, than he march'd againſt her with the utmoſt Expedition; and in the Neighbourhood of *Wakefield*, inconſiderately engaging a Power far ſuperior to his own, had the Misfortune to be killed, with moſt of his principal Adherents, and his Army cut to Pieces; upon this lucky Turn of the Queen's Affairs, ſhe forthwith began her March Southward, and being arriv'd at *Barnard*'s Heath near St. *Alban's* ſhe was encounter'd by the Earl of *Warwick*'s Army from *London*, between whom was fought a terrible Battle, which, by the Treachery of *Lovelace*, in keeping back the principal Part of *Warwick*'s Army, it went in Favour of the Queen; who not only became a ſecond Time victorious thereby, but alſo recover'd the King from his State of Captivity.

Whilſt the Queen lay at St. *Alban's*, a great Scarcity of Proviſions happen'd in her Army; for the remedying of which, ſhe commanded the Mayor of *London* to ſend her a ſufficient Quantity of *Lent* Proviſions (that great Faſt being juſt begun) for the Suſtenance of the Soldiery. The Mayor being a great Favourer of the Queen, readily comply'd with her Order, and having loaded a great Number of Carts with all Sorts of Proviſions proper at that Seaſon, order'd them to proceed to St. *Alban's*; during this Tranſaction, the Citizens had a ſtrict Eye over the Mayor, and ſeiz'd the aforeſaid Carts and Proviſions at *Cripplegate*, declaring it was not reaſonable to feed thoſe that intended to rob the City, (as they had done that of St. *Alban's*) and poſſeſs themſelves of all they were Maſters of.

The Mayor, under a very great Concern at this Proceeding, earneſtly exhorted the Populace to let them paſs; acquainting them with the Danger they expos'd themſelves and Fellow Citizens to, by denying Relief to an Army fluſh'd with Victory: however, the Citizens being aſſur'd by the Favourers of the Earl of *March*, that he was marching with a potent Army to their Aſſiſtance, it occaſion'd their rejecting every Thing ſaid by the Mayor, and reſolv'd, let the Conſequence be what it would, to defend the City againſt the Queen and all her Adherents; firmly believing, that ſhe, upon her Admiſſion into the City, intended to ſpoil the ſame; which, in ſome meaſure, they had reaſon to believe, by the great Depredations committed by the Cavalry in the Suburbs; who not being ſatisfied with the Pillage of thoſe Parts, endeavour'd in a forcible manner to enter the City at *Cripplegate*, but were repuls'd by the Citizens with great Loſs.

The Mayor being juſtly apprehenſive of the Queen's higheſt Reſentment, ſent a Deputation of Aldermen, accompanied by the Recorder, to *Barnet*, to intercede with the King's Council in Behalf of the City, and to endeavour to mitigate the Queen's Diſpleaſure, juſtly conceiv'd againſt the Citizens; and to aſſure her Majeſty, that he would admit her into the City, as ſoon as the Commonalty were brought to a little better Temper.

The Queen, like a great Politician, wiſely conceal'd her Reſentment of this great Indignity, and ſeemingly ſatisfy'd herſelf, with ſending only Four hundred Men to prepare for her Entry into the City; concluding, that if ſhe could become Miſtreſs of this important Place, ſhe would, without any great Difficul-

ty,

ty, ſoon reſtore all Matters to their priſtine State. During this Tranſaction, the Queen had the Unhappineſs to receive Advice of the intire Diſcomfiture of her Army, under the Conduct of the Earls of *Pembroke* and *Ormond*, by the Earl of *March*; upon the Receipt of this diſagreeable News, ſhe judg'd it not ſafe to wait the Earl's Approach, therefore, immediately decamp'd, and marched toward the North; the Earl, though adviſed of this precipitate Retreat, did not judge it convenient to purſue; but marching directly to *London*, was received by the Citizens with a Joy inexpreſſible; where, in a Convention of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry and Citizens held at *Baynard's-Caſtle*, King *Henry* was depoſed, as incapable of Governing, and the Earl of *March* unanimouſly choſen King in his Stead, under the Name of *Edward* IV.

SECT. IV.

Of the Charters, *&c. granted to the* City *in the Reign of* Edward IV.

EDWARD IV, juſt after his Election, was proclaim'd King in this City, and being very jealous of his Authority, caus'd *Walter Walker*, an eminent Grocer in *Cheapſide*, to be apprehended and try'd for a few harmleſs Words innocently ſpoken by him, *viz.* That he would make his Son Heir to the Crown, inoffenſively meaning his own Houſe, which had the Crown for its Sign; for which imaginary Crime he was cruelly beheaded in *Smithfield*, on the 8th Day of this Reign.

In his Second Year, *A. D.* 1462, granted the Citizens the following Charter:

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*; to all Archbiſhops, *&c.* greeting.

Although as we underſtand ſuch Things all together, as ought to be holden and determined by Conſervators of the Peace, and Juſtices aſſign'd for hearing and determining divers Felonies, Treſpaſſes and Miſdemeanors in all the Counties of our Realm of *England* by the King's Authority, by virtue of the Ordinances and Statutes of our Realm aforeſaid, made for the Good of the Peace and Rule of the ſaid City, have always, Time out of Mind, been uſed and well affirmed, and yet be in our City of *London*. Nevertheleſs, to the End that henceforth one good, certain and undoubted Manner may be had in our ſaid City for the Conſervation of the Peace, and governing our People of the ſame, and that the ſame may always be and remain a City of Peace and Quietneſs, we will, of our mere Motion, and by Tenor of theſe Preſents, do grant, for Us, and as much as in us is, to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City aforeſaid, and to the Citizens of the ſame, and to their Succeſſors for ever, that they may have and hold all and ſingular their Liberties and free Cuſtoms, as whole and ſound as ever they had and held them in all Time of our Progenitors.

And further, we grant for Us and our Heirs aforeſaid, to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and to their Succeſſors, the Liberties and Authorities, Acquittals and Franchiſes under written; that is to ſay, that from henceforth the Mayor and Recorder of the ſaid City who now be, and their Succeſſors, and the Mayors and Recorders which for the Time ſhall be, as well thoſe Aldermen, which before this Time have been Mayors of the ſame City, as other Aldermen who ſhall hereafter ſuſtain the Charge of Mayoralty, and ſhall be thereof diſmiſſed, as long as they ſhall remain Aldermen for ever, ſhall be Conſervators of the preſent Peace of our City, and the Peace of our Succeſſors of the ſaid City, and Liberties thereof, as well by Land as by Water; and to keep or cauſe to be kept all Ordinances and Statutes, made and to be made for the Good of our Peace, and for the Quietneſs, Rule and Government of our People in all their Articles, as well within

within the City aforeſaid as the Liberty and Suburbs of the ſame, as well by Land as by Water, according to all the Force, Form and Effect of the ſame, and to chaſtize and puniſh whom they ſhall find offending, contrary to the Form and Effect of the ſaid Ordinances and Statutes, as according to the Form of the Ordinances and Statutes aforeſaid ſhall be done.

We will alſo, and grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, that the now Mayor and Succeſſors aforeſaid, and the Recorder of the ſaid City, which for the Time ſhall be, and ſuch Aldermen as aforeſaid, or Four of the ſame, Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, of whom we will, that ſuch Mayor for the Time being and his Succeſſors, to be one, be Juſtices, and have aſſigned them Juſtices for us and our Succeſſors for ever; to enquire, hear and determine as often and at ſuch Times as to them ſhall ſeem meet, of all Manner of Felonies, Treſpaſſes, Foreſtalling and Regratings, Extortions, and other Miſdemeanors within the ſaid City, or the Liberties or Suburbs thereof, as well by Land as by Water, by whomſoever, or after what manner ſoever, done or committed, and which from henceforth ſhall happen to be done; and alſo to hear and determine, and execute all and ſingular other Things, which ſhall pertain to our Juſtices of the Peace within our Realm of *England*; ſo always that the ſaid Mayor and Citizens, and their Succeſſors may have and hold all and ſingular their antient Liberties and Cuſtoms, whole, free and ſound, the Premiſes in any Thing notwithſtanding, given to our Sheriffs of the City aforeſaid for the Time being, and to their Succeſſors, and to all whatſoever, Citizens of the ſaid City, which now be, and which hereafter for the Time ſhall be, by Tenor of theſe Preſents, ſtreightly in Commandment, that they be attendant, counſelling, anſwering and aiding the ſaid Keepers of the Peace aforeſaid, the now Mayor, Recorder and their Succeſſors, and to ſuch Aldermen as aforeſaid, in all Things they do, or may pertain to the Office of Conſervator of the Peace, and of ſuch Juſtices within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, according to the Form aforeſaid, as often and at ſuch Times as ſhall be by them or any of them on our Behalf duly requir'd: ſaving always to the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſame City, and to their Succeſſors, their Cuſtoms, Liberties and Franchiſes, which we will and ſtreightly command inviolably be obſerved in all Things, as they and their Predeceſſors, before the making of theſe Preſents, have obſerv'd the ſame.

And becauſe we underſtand, that by the moſt ancient Cuſtom of the ſaid City, it is there had, and in the Circuits of the Juſtices of our Progenitors, ſometimes Kings of *England*, it is allowed to the ſaid Citizens, that the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, for the Time being, ought to record all their ancient Cuſtoms by Word of Mouth, as often and at ſuch Time as any thing ſhall be moved in Act or Queſtion before any Judges or Juſtices touching their Cuſtoms aforeſaid, as in their Claims in the laſt Circuit of Juſtices holden at our Tower in *London*, it is more fully contained: We, conſidering the ſame thing, being willing rather to enlarge than diminiſh the Cuſtom of the ſaid City, of our ſpecial Grace have granted, for Us and our Heirs and Succeſſors, unto the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, that whenſoever any Iſſue ſhall be taken in any Plea of or upon the Cuſtom of the City of *London* between any Parties in pleading (yea, though themſelves be Parties) or if any Thing in Plea, Act and Queſtion touching the ſaid Cuſtoms, be moved or happen before Us, or our Heirs, to be holden, the Juſtices of the *Common Bench*, the Treaſurer and Barons of our Exchequer, or of our Heirs, or before the Barons of ſuch like Exchequer, or any other the Juſtices of Us, or of our Heirs, which ſhall exact or require Inquiſition, Recognizance,

cognizance, Certificate or Trial; the ſame Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City for the Time being, and their Succeſſors, ſhall record, teſtify and declare, whether ſuch be a Cuſtom, or not, by the Recorder of the ſame City for the Time being, by Word of Mouth; and that there may be ſpeedy Proceſs by that Record, Certificate and Declaration, ſuch Cuſtom ſo alledged ſhall be allowed for a Cuſtom, or accounted not for a Cuſtom, without any Jury therefore to be taken, or further Proceſs thereupon to be made.

And furthermore, we have granted to them the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, that tho' they and their Succeſſors, or the ſaid Mayor and Aldermen, and their Predeceſſors in Times paſt, or their Succeſſors hereafter, have, for ſome Cauſe, perchance fully not uſed, or abuſed any of the Liberties, Acquittals, Grants, Ordinances, Articles, or free Cuſtoms, or other Thing contained in theſe our Writings, or in other our Writings, or of our Progenitors ſometimes King of *England*, to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty granted; notwithſtanding we will not, that the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, Aldermen and Citizens, or their Succeſſors, ſhall therefore incur the forfeiture of any of the Premiſes, but that they and their Succeſſors may, from henceforth, fully enjoy and uſe all and ſingular the Liberties, Grants, Acquittals, Ordinances, Articles, free Cuſtoms, and other Things whatſoever, ſo not uſed or abuſed in the Charters aforeſaid contained, and every of them, without Impeachment or Let of Us or our Heirs, Juſtices, Eſcheators, Sheriffs, or other our Bailiffs and Miniſters, or of any other whatſoever Ally, Statutes or Ordinances made, or Judgments given, or any other Charters, or any the Charters of our Progenitors whatſoever in Times paſt granted to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And we, being willing further to do the ſame Mayor and Commonalty a greater Pleaſure, and alſo for the bettering and common Profit of our ſaid City, will and grant to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and their Succeſſors, that from henceforth all and ſingular Merchants, as well Denizens as Aliens, abiding within the ſaid City, and the Liberties and Suburbs of the ſame, and exerciſing Merchandizing or Occupations there by any Means, by themſelves or others, though they be not of the Liberty of the ſame City, ſhall be Partakers, ſhall be taxed and contribute according to their Faculties in Subſidies, Tallages, Grants, and other Contributions whatſoever by any Means to be aſſeſſed for the Need of Us, or of our Heirs, or of the ſaid City, for the Maintenance of the State, and Profit of the ſame, with the Citizens of the ſame City: Yet notwithſtanding that this our preſent Grant be not in Prejudice or Derogation of any Grants by Us, or any of our Progenitors, made or granted to thoſe Merchants of *Almain*, which have an Houſe in the City of *London*, which is commonly called the *Guildhall* of the *Almains*, or their Succeſſors.

And further, becauſe it is well known and manifeſt, that thoſe of the ſaid City which are called, elected, and taken to the Degree of Aldermen, proper for the Conditions and Merits requiring the ſame, have ſuſtained and ſupported great Charges, Coſt and Pains for the Time they make their Abode and Reſidence in the ſame City, being vigilant for the common Good, Rule and Government of the ſame, and for that Cauſe oftentimes do leave their Poſſeſſions and Places in the Counties there, that therefore they, and every of them may, without all Fear of Unquietneſs or Moleſtation, peaceably abide and tarry in ſuch their Houſes, Places and Poſſeſſions, when they ſhall return thither for Comfort and Recreation's ſake.

We have, of our ſpecial Grace, granted to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and to their Succeſſors aforeſaid, that all and every of theſe which be Aldermen of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, which for the Time ſhall be

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Aldermen there, for the Term of their Lives, ſhall have this Liberty; that is to ſay, that as long as they ſhall continue Aldermen there, and ſhall bear the Charge of Aldermen proper; and alſo thoſe which before had been Aldermen, and have alſo with their great Coſts and Expences born the Office of Mayoralty, ſhall not be put in any Aſſizes, Juries or Attaints, Recognizances or Inquiſitions, out of the ſaid City; and that they, nor any of them, ſhall be Trier or Triers of the ſame, altho' they Touch Us, or our Heirs or Succeſſors, or other whomſoever.

And that, without that City, neither they, nor any of them, be made Collectors or Collector, Aſſeſſor, Taxer, Overſeer or Comptroller of the Tenths, Fifteenths, Taxes, Tallages, Subſidies, or other Charges or Impoſitions whatſoever, to us, our Heirs or Succeſſors hereafter to be granted or given; and if they or any of them be elected to any of the Offices or Charges aforeſaid, and that the ſame Mayor or Aldermen do deny, refuſe, or not do the Offices or Charges aforeſaid, then they or any of them ſhall not, by any means, incur any Contempt, Loſs, Pain, Fine, Impriſonment or Forfeiture, by Occaſion of their ſo refuſing or not doing, nor ſhlal, for that Cauſe, forfeit any Iſſues by any means.

And further, as we underſtand, Lord *Edward*, ſometimes King of *England*, the Third after the Conqueſt, our Progenitor, with the Aſſent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons and Commonalty of the Realm of *England* aſſembled in Parliament holden at *Weſtminſter*, in the Firſt Year of his Reign, at the Petition of the then Citizens of the ſaid City, by his Letters Patents granted for him and his Heirs to the ſame Citizens the Town of *Southwark*, with the Appurtenances, to have and hold to them and their Succeſſors Citizens of the ſame City, of the ſame our Progenitors and their Heirs for ever, paying unto him by the Year, at the Exchequer of him and his Heirs, at the Terms accuſtomed, the Farm thereof due and accuſtomed, as in the ſaid Letters Patents more fully is contained: And now the Mayor and Commonalty of the ſame City, and their Predeceſſors, have and hold certain Liberties and Franchiſes in the Town aforeſaid, by virtue of thoſe Letters Patents, and do uſe the ſame as their Predeceſſors have had and held them, and have uſed and enjoyed them; and they now fear, that divers Doubts, Opinions, Varieties and Ambiguities, Controverſies and Diſſenſions, may light and be likely to ſpring, grow, be imagined, holden and had in Time to come, in and about the Uſe and Exerciſe of ſuch Liberties and Franchiſes, for want of more clear and full Declaration and Expreſſing of the ſame, for that divers diverſly do interpret, judge and underſtand: We therefore, to the End to take away from henceforth, and utterly to aboliſh all and all Manner of Cauſes, Occaſions and Matters whereupon ſuch Opinions, Ambiguities, Varieties, Controverſies and Diſſentions may ſpring, be holden and moved in this Behalf, have, of our ſpecial Grace, and from our mere Motion, granted to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty of the ſaid City which now be, and their Succeſſors, Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of that City, which for the Time being ſhall be for ever, the Town of *Southwark*, with the Appurtenances, with all Chattels called Waif and Eſtray, and alſo Treaſure found in the Town aforeſaid, and all Manner of Handiwork, Goods and Chattels of Traytors, Felons, Fugitives outlawed, condemned, convicted, and of Felons defamed and denying the Law of our Land, whereſoever, or before whomſoever Juſtice ſhall be done upon them; and alſo Goods diſclaimed, found, or being within the Town aforeſaid; and alſo all Manner of Eſcheats and Forfeitures which may there pertain unto us, as fully and wholly as we ſhould have them, if the ſame Town were in our Hands. And that it ſhall be lawful to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and to their Succeſſors, by their Deputy and

Miniſters of the ſame Town, to put themſelves in Poſſeſſion of and in all the Handiworks and Chattels of all Manner of Traytors, Felons, Fugitives, Outlaws condemned, convicted, and of Felons defamed and denying the Laws of our Land; and alſo of and in all Goods diſclaimed, found and being within the ſame Town; and alſo of and in all the Eſcheats and Forfeitures to us and to our Heirs there pertaining: And that the ſame Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, by themſelves, or their Deputy or Miniſters, may have in the Town aforeſaid Aſſay, and Aſſize of Bread, Wine, Beer and Ale, and all other Victuals and Things whatſoever ſaleable in the ſaid Town; and alſo all and whatſoever doth and may appertain to the Office of Clerk of the Market of our Houſe or of our Heirs, together with the Correction and Puniſhment of all Perſons there ſelling Wine, Bread, Beer, Ale and other Victuals, and of all other inhabiting and exerciſing any Arts whatſoever; and with all Manner of Forfeitures, Fines and Amerciaments to be forfeited, and all other which there do, and in any Time to come may there pertain to us, our Heirs or Succeſſors: and that they ſhall have in the ſaid Town the Execution of all Manner of Writs of our's, or of our Heirs and Succeſſors, and of all other Writs, Commandments, Precepts, Extracts and Warrants, with the Return of the ſame by ſuch their Miniſter or Deputy whom they ſhall thereunto chooſe, ſo always that the Clerk of the Market of our Houſe, or of the Houſe of our Heirs, or the Sheriff or Eſcheator of the County of *Surrey*, which now is, or hereafter ſhall be, do not, by any means, intermeddle, enter or do any Execution.

We have alſo granted to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors for ever, that they ſhall and may have yearly One Fair in the Town aforeſaid for Three Days; that is to ſay, the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Days of *September*, to be holden, together with a Court of Pye-powders, and with all Liberties and free Cuſtoms to ſuch Fair appertaining; and that they may have and hold there at their ſaid Courts, before their ſaid Miniſters or Deputy, the ſaid Three Days, from Day to Day, and Hour to Hour, from Time to Time, all Occaſions, Plaints and Pleas of a Court of Py-powders, together with all Summons, Attachments, Arreſts, Iſſues, Fines, Redemptions and Commodities, and other Rights whatſoever to the ſame Court of Py-powders any Way pertaining, without any Impediment, Let or Hindrance of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, or other our Officers and Miniſters whatſoever; and alſo that they may have there a View of Franck-pledge, and whatſoever thereto pertaineth, together with all Summons, Attachments, Arreſts, Iſſues, Amerciaments, Fines, Redemptions, Profits, Commodities, and other Things whatſoever, which there may or ought therefore to pertain to us, our Heirs or Succeſſors.

And furthermore, the aforeſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, may, by themſelves, or by their Miniſter or Deputy in the ſaid Town appointed, take and arreſt all Manner of Felons, Thieves and other Malefactors found within the ſaid Town, and may lead them to our Goal of *Newgate*, ſafely to be kept until they ſhall be by Proceſs of Law delivered.

And further, the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, may, for ever, have in the Town aforeſaid, all Manner of Liberties, Privileges, Franchiſes, Acquittals, Cuſtoms and Rights, which we ſhould or might there have, if the ſaid Town were and remained in our Hands, without any Thing to be by any Means given or paid to us or our Heirs, beſide only Ten Pounds for the ancient Farm therefore due, and without Impeachment, Let, Moleſtation, or Diſturbance of Us, or our Heirs or Succeſſors, Juſtices, Eſcheators, Sheriffs, Officers, or

or Miniſters of our's, or of our Heirs or Succeſſors whatſoever; the Rights, Liberties and Franchiſes of Right belonging to the moſt Reverend Father and Lord in Chriſt, *Thomas* Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and of other Perſons there always ſaved, altho' expreſs Mention be not here made of the true yearly Value of the Premiſes, or of any other Gifts or Grants to the Mayor or Aldermen, Sheriffs and Citizens, or to their Succeſſors, or any of them made, according to the Form of the Statute thereof had, made and provided, or any other Statute, Ordinance, Act, Thing, Cauſe or Matter whatſoever notwithſtanding.

Theſe being Witneſs, the Reverend Father *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *William* Archbiſhop of *York*, *George* of *Exon*, Chancellor, and *William* Biſhop of *Ely*, and our dear Brothers *George* of *Clarence*, and *Richard* of *Glouceſter*, Dukes, *&c.* Given by our Hand at *Weſtminſter*, the Ninth Day of *November*, in the Second Year of our Reign."

By this Charter, all the ancient Rights and Liberties of the Citizens are not only confirm'd, but likewiſe the following additional Privileges granted, 1. The Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen paſt the Chair, are appointed perpetual Juſtices of the Peace of the City during their continuing Aldermen of the ſame. 2. The Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen paſt the Chair, are conſtituted Juſtices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, for the trying of all Malefactors within their own Juriſdiction. 3. For the better aſcertaining the Cuſtoms of the City, when a Plea is brought in any of the ſuperior Courts touching the ſaid Cuſtoms, the Mayor and Aldermen are hereby impowered, by the Mouth of their Recorder, to declare whether the Point in Controverſy be a Cuſtom of *London* or not; and if, upon Inquiry, it be found to be ſuch, then the ſame to be recorded, and remain an eſtabliſh'd Cuſtom to all Futurity. 4. The Mayor and Aldermen are for ever exempt from ſerving in all foreign Aſſizes, Juries or Attaints, and alſo from the Offices of Aſſeſſor, Collector of Taxes, or Overſeer or Controller of all publick Duties without the Juriſdiction of the City. 5. The Conceſſion of the Borough of *Southwark*, with its Appurtenances, is confirm'd; with the Right of Waifs, Strays and Treaſure Trove. The firſt purports, all Goods dropt by Thieves and fugitive Felons, when purſu'd, and Goods loſt when an Owner can't be found. The ſecond implying all tame Beaſts ſtray'd into a foreign Lordſhip, which not being reclaim'd by the Owner within a Year and a Day, after their being legally cried in the neighbouring Market Towns, they become the Property of the Lord of the Manor wherein they were found. And the third ſignifies all hidden Money, which by the Civil Law is given to the Finder, but by the Law of *England* 'tis annex'd to the Crown; wherefore the King diſpoſes of it by Grant at Pleaſure. 6. The Citizens are intitled to the Goods and Chattels of Traytors, Felons, *&c.* with a Privilege of holding an annual Fair in the ſaid Borough, together with a Court of Pye Powder, with the Rights and Cuſtoms thereunto belonging, at the ancient Feefarm Rent of 10 *l.* a Year.

Edward, ſoon after granted the Citizens the under-mention'd Charter.

" *Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to all to whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall come, greeting.

Know ye, that for certain and notable Cauſes us ſpecially moving, of our ſpecial Grace and certain Knowledge we have granted to the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of our ſaid City of *London:* That the Tronage and weighing, and meaſuring, laying up, and placing, and houſing of whatſoever Wools, by whomſoever, from whatſoever Parts, brought or to be brought to the City aforeſaid, or which have beforetime been accuſtom'd to be brought to the Staple at *Weſtminſter*, ſhall from hence be, and be made in the Place call'd *Leadenhall*, within our Ci-

ty aforeſaid, and in no other Place within Three Miles of the ſaid City, to have the laying up, placing and houſing aforeſaid, together with all Fees, Profits and Emoluments to the ſame laying up, placing and houſing, or any of them due, uſed or accuſtom'd to the aforeſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſame City, and their Succeſſors, for ever, without any Account to be made, or any other thing therefore to us to be paid, although expreſs mention be not in theſe Preſents made of the clear yearly Value or Certainty of the Premiſes, or of any other Gifts or Grants by Us or our Progenitors to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, by any means made, or any other thing whatſoever made to the contrary notwithſtanding.

In Witneſs whereof, we have caus'd theſe our Letters to be made Patents: Witneſs Ourſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 27th Day of *Auguſt*, in the Third Year of our Reign."

In purſuance of this Charter, *Thomas Cook*, Mayor of *London*, the City Council, *Geoffry Fielding*, Mayor of the Staple at *Weſtminſter*, and the King's Council, were appointed to regulate the Prices to be paid for Warehouſe-room and Tronage in *Leadenhall*.

At the ſame time, Corn was ſo very plenty, that Wheat was ſold in this City for 2 *s.* the Quarter, Barley at 1 *s.* 10 *d.* and Oats at 14 *d.* and Wines, both Red and White, at 8 *d.* the Gallon.

In the Year 1465, a very ridiculous Faſhion prevail'd in *London*, by wearing Shoes with Toes turn'd up of a monſtrous Length: For preventing the Uſe of which, Proclamation was made in the City, ſtrictly enjoining, that for the future, the Beaks or Toes of Shoes and Boots ſhould not exceed Two Inches in Length, upon Forfeiture of 20 *s.* for each Offence, to be divided between the King, Chamber of *London*, and Company of Cordwainers.

In the Year 1467, Sir *Thomas Cook*, the late Mayor, Sir *John Plumer*, and *Humphrey Heyford*, and others, Aldermen, were impeach'd of Treaſon, who upon Trial were clear'd in reſpect to Life, but their Eſtates were adjudg'd to the King.

About the ſame Time, *John Derbyan*, Alderman, for oprobrious Language given to the Mayor, and his Obſtinacy in refuſing to remove, or pay for removing, the noiſome Carcaſs of a Dog from before his Door, was by the Court of Aldermen fin'd in the Sum of 50 *l.*

In the Year 1472, there being only one Pair of Stocks in *London* (and thoſe at the Market from which it receiv'd its Name) for the puniſhing of Vagrants, Sir *William Hampton*, the Mayor, caus'd Stocks to be erected in every Ward, for the more effectual Puniſhment of Strollers.

In the next Year it was ordain'd, that the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* ſhould each have Sixteen Sergeants, and every one his Yeoman; and alſo Six Clerks, *viz.* a Seconday, Clerk of the Papers, and Four others, beſides the Under-Sheriffs Clerks.

By an Act of Common Council made in the Year 1476, the Maſters, Wardens and Liveries of the City Corporations were empower'd to aſſiſt as Electors at all future Elections of Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, &c. Since which Time, the ſaid Magiſtrates have been choſen by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council Men and Liverymen.

Edward, in the Fourteenth of his Reign granted the Citizens the Two following Charters.

" *Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to all whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall come, greeting.

Know ye, that whereas the Sum of 12923 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.* is by us, amongſt other things, due to our beloved and faithful Subjects the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of our City of *London*, as in the Receipt of our Exchequer more plainly appeareth, of which Sum the

ſaid

ſaid Mayor and Commonalty are willing to remit and releaſe unto us 1923 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Intent we ſhould vouchſafe to grant them Licence, that they and their Succeſſors might purchaſe Lands, Rents and Services, and other Poſſeſſions whatſoever, to the Value of 200 Marks by the Year over all Charges and Reprizes, although they ſhould be holden of us or of others, by any manner of Service, of whatſoever Perſon or Perſons willing to give, bequeath or aſſign the ſame to them; to have and to hold to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty and their Succeſſors aforeſaid for ever in Form following.

We inwardly pondering, not only the Premiſes, but alſo the manifold Pleaſures to us by the Mayor and Commonalty of the ſaid City before this Time acceptably done, and willing (as we are bound) before all other things wholly to pay and recompence our Debts, have, of our ſpecial Grace, and for that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty for them and their Succeſſors, have remitted and altogether releas'd unto us and our Heirs (as much as in us is) to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, that they and their Succeſſors may purchaſe Lands, Revenues, Rents, Services, and other Poſſeſſions whatſoever, to the Value of 200 Marks by the Year, over all Charges and Reprizes, of any Perſon or Perſon willing to give, grant, bequeath or aſſign the ſame unto them, although they be holden of us or others by any manner of Service, in full Satisfaction and Contentation of the ſaid Sum of 1923 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.* to them by us due, without any Fine or Fee to be paid to the Uſe of Us or our Heirs, to have and to hold to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty and their Succeſſors for ever.

And we have by Tenor of theſe Preſents given ſpecial Licence to the ſame Perſon and Perſons, that he or ſhe may give, grant, bequeath or aſſign Lands, Tenements, Rents, Poſſeſſions and Services, to the yearly Value aforeſaid, over and above all Reprizes and Charges as aforeſaid, unto the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and to their Succeſſors as aforeſaid for ever, without hindrance of Us or our Heirs, our Juſtices, Eſcheators, Sheriffs, Coroners, Bailiffs, or other the Miniſters of Us or our Heirs whatſoever; and this without any other the King's Letters Patents, or Inquiſitions upon any Writ of *ad quod damnum*, or any other the King's Commandments in this Behalf, by any means to be had, proſecuted and taken; the Statute concerning Lands and Tenements not to be put in Mortmain, or any other Statute, Act or Ordinance made to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And we alſo will and grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, that they and their Succeſſors may have ſo many and ſuch Writs *ad quod damnum*, and other Royal Letters Patents executory, from time to time, upon the Licence aforeſaid in full Satisfaction and Contentation of the ſaid Sum of 1923 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.*

In witneſs whereof we have caus'd theſe our Letters to be made Patents: witneſs Myſelf at *Weſtminſter* the 20th Day of *June*, in the Eighteenth Year of our Reign.

Edward, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to all whom the preſent Letters Patents ſhall come, greeting.

Know ye, that whereas the Sum of 12923 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.* is, amongſt other things, due by us to our well-beloved the Mayor and Commonalty of our City of *London*, as in the Receipt of our Exchequer more fully appeareth; of which Sum the Mayor and Commonalty are willing to remit and releaſe unto us the Sum of 7000 *l.* to the intent we ſhould vouchſafe to grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and their Succeſſors, the Offices and Occupations underwritten, to be had in Form following.

We inwardly pondering, not only the Premiſes, but alſo the manifold Pleaſures to us by the Mayor and Commonalty of the ſaid City before-time acceptably done, and willing, as we are bound, before all other things, to pay

or recompence our Debts, have, of our ſpecial Grace, and for that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty have, for them and their Succeſſors, remitted and releaſed unto us 7000 *l.* Parcel of the ſaid 12923 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.* granted, and by theſe Preſents do grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and their Succeſſors, in full Satisfaction and Contentation of the ſaid Sum of 7000 *l.* to them by us due, the Offices or Occupations of packing of all manner of woollen Cloths, Sheep-ſkins, Calves-ſkins, Goat-ſkins, Veſſels of Amber, and of all other Merchandizes whatſoever, to be packed, tunned, piped, barrelled, or any wiſe to be included, with the Overſight of opening all manner of cuſtomable Merchandizes arriving at the Port of Safety, as well by Land as by Water, within the Liberties and Franchiſes of the ſaid City and Suburbs of the ſame, as well of the Goods of Denizens as of Aliens, whereſoever they ſhall be accuſtom'd; and alſo the Office of packing all woolen Cloths, Sheep-ſkins, Lamb-ſkins, Goat-ſkins and Calves-ſkins, with kipping and poundring of the ſame, and all Amber Veſſels, and of all other Merchandizes to be packed, picked and poundered in *London*, or the Suburbs of the ſame, or be carried by Land, or to be cuſtomed, as well concerning the Goods of Merchants Denizens, as of Aliens; and alſo of the Office of Carriage and Portage of all Wools, Sheep-ſkins, Tynn Bails, and other Merchandizes whatſoever, which ſhall be carried in *London* from the Water of *Thames* unto the Houſes of Strangers, and contrariwiſe from the ſame Houſes to the ſaid Water, or of other Merchandizes which ought to be carried, being in any Houſe for a Time.

And alſo the Office or Occupation of Garbling of all manner of Spices, and other Merchandizes coming to the ſaid City at any Time which ought to be garbled; and the Office of Gawger within the ſaid City; and alſo the Office of Wine-drawer, to provide for the carrying of Wines brought to the Port of the ſaid City, and laid on Land whereſoever it be, and elſewhere to be carried, to have the Occupations and Offices aforeſaid, and every of them, and the Diſpoſitions, Ordinances, Overſights and Corrections of the ſame, together with all Fees, Profits and Emoluments to the ſame Offices or Occupations, and other the Premiſes, and every of them due, uſed and accuſtomed to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſame City, and their Succeſſors for ever; and alſo the exerciſing of the ſame Offices by themſelves, or by their ſufficient Deputies, without any Account or any other Thing to Us or our Heirs therefore to be given or made, in full Satisfaction and Contentation of the ſaid Sum of 7000 *l.*

And further, Whereas our moſt dear Couſin *Anthony* Earl *Rivers* hath of our Grant by our Letters Patents the Office of our Chief Butler of *England*, under a certain Form in the ſaid Letters Patents ſpecified, by reaſon of which Office, the Earl hath granted and pretendeth to grant the Office of Coroner within the ſaid City and Suburbs of the ſame; we likewiſe in Satisfaction of the ſaid Sum of 7000 *l.* to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, as is aforeſaid due; have of our ſpecial Grace granted to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and their Succeſſors may lawfully and ſafely grant the ſaid Office of Coroner to any Perſon who ſhall pleaſe the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and their Succeſſors, and may make a Coroner there whom ſhall pleaſe them, immmediately, and as ſoon as the ſaid Office of Chief Butler of *England*, or the Office of Coroner aforeſaid ſhall happen to be void, or to come to our Gift, by the Surrender of the ſaid Earl, or by any other Cauſe whatſoever.

And we will by theſe Preſents, that the ſame Office of Coroner be from henceforth ſeverally and diſtinctly and altogether ſeparated from the Coroner ſo made by the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty or their Succeſſors may have full Power and Authority to exerciſe and

and do all and ſingular Things, which to the Office of Coroner within the ſaid City and the Suburbs of the ſame, do pertain to be exercis'd and done, ſo that none other our Coroner, nor of our Heirs or Succeſſors, ſhall by any means intermeddle within the ſaid City or Suburbs of the ſame, although expreſs Mention of the true yearly Value or Certainty of the Premiſes or any of them, or of any other Gift or Grants, by us or our Progenitors to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, or to their Predeceſſors before this Time by any means made, be not in theſe Preſents made, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance or Proviſion thereof made, publiſhed or ordained to the contrary, or any other thing whatſoever notwithſtanding.

In Witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 20th Day of *June*, in the 18th Year of our Reign."

By the firſt of the above recited Charters it appears, that the Citizens of *London* purchas'd (at the extravagant Rate of 1923 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.*) the Liberty of purchaſing in Mortmain, Lands, *&c.* to the Amount of 200 Marks a-year, clear of Reprizes.

It likewiſe by the ſecond Charter does appear, that for the Sum of 7000 *l.* the Citizens purchas'd of the King the Offices of Package, Portage, Garbling, Gaughing, Wine-Drawer and Coroner, to be enjoy'd by them and their Succeſſors for ever.

At the ſame Time a very great Peſtilence rag'd in *London*, which (began in the preceding Year) ſwept away an incredible Number of People; during this Calamity, Sir *Bartholomew James* the Mayor being at his Devotion before St. *Erkenwald*'s Shrine in St. *Paul*'s Church, *Robert Byfield* one of the Sheriff's kneel'd down hard by him, in like manner to perform his Devotion to the ſaid Saint; but whether the Mayor imagin'd himſelf thereby affected in his Devotion or Honour is not certain; however, he highly reſented this Proceeding of the Sheriff's, and with ſome Warmth aſk'd him, *How he could be guilty of ſuch an Indignity towards him?* The pious Sheriff imagining that he had as great a Right of invoking the Saint as his Honour, inſtead of acknowledging himſelf guilty of a Crime, treated the Mayor in a very opprobrious manner; Complaint whereof being made to the Court of Aldermen, he was by the ſaid Court amerc'd in the Sum of 50 *l.* for his rude Deportment; which Fine was appropriated towards repairing the City Conduits.

Some Time after, *Edward*, to repel an Invaſion made by *James* the Third of *Scotland*, rais'd an Army of 22,000 Men, for the Support of which he apply'd to the City of *London* for a Loan; where, in a Conſultation of the Citizens, it was reſolv'd to advance him the Sum of 5000 Marks, for the rating and levying of which, a Commiſſioner was choſen out of each Ward, who, together with Two of the Inhabitants of each Pariſh, were appointed the Aſſeſſors.

A. D. 1482, the Citizens of *London*, by their many great and faithful Services, had ſo endear'd themſelves to the King, that he appointed a great Hunting-Match in *Waltham* Foreſt, for the Entertainment of *William Harcot* the Mayor, the Aldermen and many of the chief Citizens; where, after the Chace was over, (wherein were kill'd a great Number of Deer, both Red and Fallow) they were elegantly entertain'd in a beautiful and ſtately Arbour, erected for that Purpoſe; nor was the King leſs careful of thoſe at Home, for he ſent Two Harts, Six Bucks, and a Tun of Wine for the Entertainment of Lady Mayoreſs, and thoſe of the Aldermen and principal Citizens; wherewith they ſumptuouſly regal'd themſelves in *Drapers* Hall.

SECT. V.

Tranſactions of the Citizens *in the Reign of King* Edward V.

UPON the Demiſe of *Edward* the Fourth, his Eldeſt Son *Edward*,

a Prince of Thirteen Years of Age, ſucceeding him; upon whoſe Acceſſion to the Crown, the infamous *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, his perfidious Uncle, ſeiz'd upon his Perſon at *Stoney Stratford*, as he was returning from *Ludlow* in *Shropſhire* to *London*; Advice whereof was no ſooner brought to *London*, than the whole City was in the greateſt Commotion; many of the Nobility taking Arms were join'd by a vaſt Number of Citizens for their mutual Defence, till they knew what *Glouceſter* intended by ſeizing the King.

During theſe Tranſactions, the Lord *Haſtings*, a Man in great Favour with the Citizens, came into the City, and aſſur'd them, that the King was not in the leaſt Danger, and that the Earl of *Rivers*, Lord *Grey*, and the Knights that were apprehended with him were arreſted for certain Conſpiracies form'd againſt the Dukes of *Glouceſter* and *Buckingham*, which would ſoon be made appear in a legal way; and that their taking Arms in ſuch a riotous and ſeditious manner would prove of a dangerous Conſequence to themſelves, if they did not ſpeedily lay them down, and return to their ſeveral Habitations, and not take upon them to cenſure the Proceedings of their Superiors, (who intended nothing more than the Publick Good) leſt they themſelves ſhould be deem'd the only Enemies of the Nation, Violators of the Publick Tranquility, and Obſtructors of the King's Coronation, which the Duke and other Lords were coming to *London* to celebrate. This Speech had ſo good an Effect upon the Citizens, that they immediately diſpers'd and return'd to their reſpective Habitations.

Soon after, the King on his Way to *London* was met at *Hornſey Park* (now *Highgate*) by *Edmund Shaw* the Mayor, accompanied by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Five hundred Citizens on Horſeback, richly accouter'd in purple Gowns, whence they conducted him to the City, where he was receiv'd by the Citizens with a Joy inexpreſſible, and lodg'd in the Epiſcopal Palace. In this ſolemn Cavalcade the Duke of *Glouceſter*'s Deportment was very remarkable, for, riding before the King uncover'd, he frequently call'd to the Citizens with an audible Voice, to behold their Prince and Sovereign; This Behaviour of *Glouceſter*'s not only gain'd him the Affection of the Citizens, but likewiſe begot in them an Opinion, that the late Miſrepreſentations of his Conduct were purely the Effects of Malice; and in order to confirm this good Opinion of him in the Minds of the *Londoners*, he not only did Homage to the King himſelf, but alſo invited all the Nobility to do the ſame; which Deportment put his Loyalty beyond Diſpute, both with the Nobility and Citizens.

Some Time after, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by the Inſtigation of *Glouceſter* and his Council, (who had juſt choſen him Protector of the Kingdom) prevail'd upon the Queen, then in Sanctuary at *Weſtminſter*, to deliver up her ſecond Son, the Duke of *York*, into the Hands of *Glouceſter*, whoſe Perſon he had no ſooner got Poſſeſſion of, than he wickedly ſet about uſurping the Crown, at the Expence of the Blood of his innocent Nephews, the King and his Brother; and in order to facilitate his Acceſſion thereunto, the firſt Step he took, was to remove, by a cruel Death, the above-mention'd Lord *Haſtings*, one of the King's beſt Friends, without a Form of Tryal. The perfidious and bloody Monſter, conſcious to himſelf that this deteſtable Proceeding would be highly reſented by the People; therefore to obviate any bad Conſequence it might be attended with, immediately ſent for the Mayor and Aldermen of *London* to the Tower thereof, where he gave them a ſpecious Account of the juſtly deſerv'd Sufferings of *Haſtings*; whereby he imagin'd, he ſhould alleviate the Diſcontents of the Citizens, and ſilence the Murmurs of the People in all other Parts of the Kingdom; and to confirm them in the Opinion of his Juſtice in

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that reſpect, he, with the Duke of *Buckingham*, his wicked Accomplice put on each a ruſty Suit of Armour, as if their ſudden Danger had caus'd them to take the next that came to Hand for their immediate Defence; in which Poſture they waited to receive the Mayor and his Brethren, to whom at their coming, *Glouceſter* addreſs'd himſelf in the following Words:

" That the Lord *Haſtings* and ſeveral other Perſons had conſpired and contrived together ſuddenly to kill him and the Duke of *Buckingham* that Day in Council, for what Cauſe or for what Deſign he could not gueſs, and had not yet Time to ſearch it out, becauſe he had no certain Knowledge of the intended Treaſon before Ten o'Clock of the ſame Day, ſo that he had enough to do, to ſtand upon his own Guard, and provide for his own Defence; which though they had both done in an undecent manner, by putting on ſuch filthy Armour, yet Neceſſity obliging them to it, they were forced to take what was next at Hand; that God had wonderfully protected them from the Danger, he hoped, now the Lord *Haſtings* was dead, againſt whom though there might ſeem to be ſomething of Cruelty uſed in ſo ſudden an Execution without any legal Tryal and Hearing, yet there appearing to the King and the Lords of his Council many Reaſons to believe, that if he had been kept in Priſon, his Complices would have made a formidable Inſurrection in the Country to reſcue him, and his Guilt being very evident, they judg'd it beſt to inflict the deſerved Puniſhment of his Crimes upon him immediately, that the Peace of the Nation might not be in Danger.

This is the Real Truth of the Buſineſs, and we have therefore call'd you hither to inform you of it, that you may, as you ſee Cauſe, ſatisfy the People of the Juſtice of the Lord *Haſtings*'s Sufferings, which tho' we are no ways oblig'd to do, yet out of our Care to pleaſe them, we have condeſcended to it, and we require you thus to report it."

This Speech they ſeemingly approv'd of, by declaring their readineſs to obey his Commands, as if in Reality they had believ'd every Word he ſaid to be Truth; however they tacitly concluded, that what he had ſaid to extenuate the Murder, by unjuſtly aſperſing the Deceas'd, were deteſtable Falſhoods. *Glouceſter* ſoon after perceiving that the above Stratagem had not the deſir'd Effect, ſent into the City an Herald at Arms, to make Proclamation in all publick Places of the ſame, to the following Effect.

" That the Lord *Haſtings*, with divers other wicked Conſpirators, had traiterouſly contrived the ſame Day to have ſlain the Protector and Duke of *Buckingham* ſitting in Council, with a Purpoſe and Deſign to take upon him the Government of the King and Kingdom, and rule all Things at his Pleaſure, hoping that when they were dead they ſhould meet no Oppoſition in their Deſigns; and in how miſerable a Condition this Nation had been, if God had left them in his Hands, appeared from the former Actions of the ſaid Lord, who being ſo ill a Man, could not make a good Governor; for he it was, that by his ill Advice enticed the King's Father to many Things much redounding to his Diſhonour, and the univerſal Damage and Detriment of the Realm, leading him into Debauchery by his exemplary Wickedneſs, and procuring lewd and ungracious Perſons to gratify his Luſts, aud particularly *Shore*'s Wife, who was one of his ſecret Council in this Treaſon, by which lewd Living the ſaid King not only ſhorten'd his Days, but alſo was forced to oppreſs and tax his People, that he might have ſufficient to gratify his Expences; and ſince the Death of the ſaid King, he hath lived in a continual Incontinency with the ſaid *Shore*'s Wife, and lay nightly with her, and particularly the very Night before his Death; ſo that it was no Marvel, if his ungracious Life brought him to as unhappy a Death, which he was put to by the ſpecial Command of the King's Highneſs,

neſs, and of his honourable and faithful Council, both for his own Demerits, being ſo openly taken in his intended Treaſon, and alſo, leaſt any Delay of his Execution might have encourag'd other miſchievous Perſons, who were engaged in the Conſpiracy with him, to make an Inſurrection for his Deliverance; which being wiſely foreſeen, and as effectually prevented, was the only means under God's Providence to preſerve the whole Realm in Peace and Quietneſs."

This Attempt had no better Succeſs than the former, for the Citizens reflecting on the great Length of the Proclamation, the Elegancy of its Compoſition, and the beautiful manner of its being ingroſs'd on Parchment, and yet publiſh'd within Two Hours after *Haſtings*'s Execution; the Conſideration whereof occaſion'd them to conclude, that his Death was predetermin'd, and the Proclamation prepar'd before his Execution; therefore was confirm'd in Opinion, that he had not fair Play. Hence 'tis apparent, that all the Arts made Uſe of by *Glouceſter* to palliate that horrid Murder prov'd abortive, for it was an Action too ſhocking to admit of any Plea.

The Earl of *Rivers*, the Lords *Grey* and *Haſtings*, and Sir *Thomas Vaughan* the King's beſt Friends being remov'd, and cruelly and unjuſtly executed by the iniquitous Protector, the only Difficulty remaining was, to engage the City of *London* in the wicked and deteſtable Conſpiracy, without whoſe Concurrence *Glouceſter* plainly foreſaw, that it would be impoſſible for him to obtain the Crown; therefore, in order to accompliſh this deſirable End, the firſt Attempt was to be made upon Sir *Edmund Shaw* the Lord Mayor, which ſucceeded according to Wiſh, for he was not only eaſily prevail'd upon himſelf, by being conſtituted a Privy Counſellor, but he likewiſe drew in his Brother Dr. *Shaw* a celebrated Preacher, and one *Pinker* a Monk, Provincial of the *Auguſtine Friers*; the Protector's Intereſt being greatly ſtrengthen'd by the Acceſſion of thoſe Three eminent Men; the next Step to be taken was, that Dr. *Shaw* ſhould preach a Sermon the *Sunday* after at *Paul*'s *Croſs*, wherein he ſhould open the Matter, by endeavouring to the utmoſt of his Power to baſtardize the Children of the late King, whereby to ſhew the Citizens, that none of them had any Right to the Crown. Their Meaſures thus concerted, on the *Sunday* Morning following, the wicked Doctor mounted the Pulpit, and taking his Text from the *Wiſdom of Solomon*, preach'd upon theſe Words, *Baſtard Slips ſhall take no deep Root*; from which he endeavour'd to ſhew, the great Bleſſings uſually confer'd by God upon lawful Marriages, and on the contrary, by racking both ſacred and prophane Hiſtories, ſhew'd the many and great Calamities that befel the Offſpring of unlawful Marriages; and that the late King's was one of the latter was evident, by his having promis'd Marriage to the Lady *Elizabeth Lucy*, before he could obtain his Ends of her, and by her having a Child by him, he was told by his Mother the Dutcheſs of *York*, that he was her Huſband before God; wherefore 'twas manifeſt, that the Children he had by his Queen were ſpurious, and could be no otherwiſe look'd upon than as ſo many Baſtards; therefore 'twas to be fear'd, that the Reign of *Edward* V. would prove fatal to the Kingdom of *England*.

But leſt this ſhould not weigh with the Citizens, *Shaw* receiv'd from the abandon'd Protector the moſt deteſtable, wicked and infamous Command that can be ſhew'd in Hiſtory, which was to accuſe his own Mother of Adultery, whereby it would appear, that neither the late King, nor the late Duke of *Clarence*, Brothers to *Glouceſter*, had any Right to the Crown, and conſequently none of their Decendants, whereby at one Blow were cut off the King, his Brother, and the Earl of *Warwick*, Son to the Duke of *Clarence*, and in order to confirm the Dutcheſs of *York* their Mother's Incontinence, the Preacher declar'd, that it was well known

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to divers Perſons acquainted with her Intrigues, with ſome Perſons of her Huſband's Court, whom the Two Brothers exactly reſembled; therefore they were not to look for true Heirs of the Duke of *York*, either in the Children of the late King, nor in thoſe of the Duke of *Clarence*; and raiſing his Voice, ſaid, *But my Lord Protector, that Noble Prince, the Pattern of all Virtue and Heroick Actions, carries in his Air, in his Mien, and in his Soul, the Perfect Image of his Illuſtrious Father the Great Duke of* York: It was deſign'd, that when *Shaw* enter'd upon this Panegyrick, that *Glouceſter* ſhould appear, as if he came by Chance in Hopes that the Citizens, mov'd by the Preacher's Eloquence, would ſalute him King: but the Protector ſtaying longer than he ought, the Doctor had gone through that Part of his Oration: however, upon the Duke's Approach, he unreaſonably reaſſum'd his Encomium, by inculcating the aforeſaid Words, which, inſtead of being receiv'd by the Citizens with an Huzza of *Long live King* Richard, he had the Mortification to ſee the Audience ſtand like ſo many Mutes, and inſtead of approving of what was ſaid, they conceiv'd it to be a wicked Diſcourſe, ſtuff'd with the moſt fulſome and ſervile Adulation; and which ſoon after appear'd, to have been an impious Prologue to the moſt deteſtable and horrid Murder of the Two innocent young Princes, the King and his Brother, in the Tower of *London*.

Shaw, by his late Deportment, having juſtly render'd himſelf odious to the Citizens, for Fear of their further Reſentment and Grief at his ill Succeſs, he retir'd from the City, and ended his wretched Life in an ignominious and miſerable Condition.

Shaw's Sermon not having had the deſir'd Effect, Orders were ſent to the Mayor to convene the Aldermen, Common-Council and principal Citizens in *Guildhall*, to whom repair'd the Duke of *Buckingham*, a celebrated Orator, and one of the Protector's beſt Friends, accompanied by divers of the Nobility of the ſame Faction, and mounting the Huſtings, he ſpoke to the Aſſembly to this Effect:

"Gentlemen, Out of the Zeal and ſincere Affections we have for your Perſons and Intereſts, we are come to acquaint you with a Matter of high Importance, equally pleaſing to God, and profitable to the Commonwealth, and to none more than to you the Citizens of this Famous and Honourable City; for the very Thing which we believe you have a long while wanted and wiſh'd for, what you would have purchas'd at any Rate, and gone far to fetch, we are come hither to bring you, without any Labour, Trouble, Coſt or Peril to you; and what can this be but your own Safety, the Peace of your Wives and Daughters, the Security of your Goods and Eſtates, which were all in Danger till now? Who, of you, could call what he had his own, there were ſo many Snares laid to deceive you, ſo many Fines and Forfeitures, Taxes and Impoſitions, of which there was no End, and often no Neceſſity; or if there was, it was occaſion'd by Riots and unreaſonable Waſte, rather than a juſt and lawful Charge for the Defence or Honour of the State; your beſt Citizens were plunder'd, and their Wealth ſquander'd by profuſe Favourites: Fifteenths and the uſual Subſidies would not do, but under the plauſible Name of Benevolence, your Goods were taken from you by the Commiſſioners againſt your Will, as if by that Name was underſtood, that every Man ſhould pay not what he pleas'd, but what the King would have him, who never was moderate in his Demands, always exorbitant, turning Forfeitures into Fines, Fines into Ranſoms, ſmall Offences into Miſpriſon of Treaſon, and Miſpriſon into Treaſon itſelf; we need not give you Examples of it, *Burdet*'s Caſe will never be forgot, who, for a Word ſpoken in Haſte, was cruelly beheaded; Did not Judge *Markham* reſign his Office, rather than join with his Brethren in paſſing that illegal Sentence

tence on that honeſt Man? Were you not all Witneſſes of the barbarous Treatment one of your own Body, the Worſhipful Alderman *Cook* met with? And your own ſelves know too well, how many Inſtances of this Kind I might name among you.

King *Edward* gaining the Crown by Conqueſt, all that were any ways related to thoſe that were his Enemies lay under the Charge of Treaſon; thus half of the Kingdom became at once Traytors, for half of the Kingdom were either Friends to ſome that were ſo: though open War with Invaders is terrible and deſtructive to a Nation, yet Civil Diſſentions are much more fatal, and to be dreaded; with which his Reign was more diſturb'd, than the Reigns of all his Predeceſſors; but he is dead and gone, and God forgive his Soul; it coſt the People more Blood and Treaſure to get the Crown for this, than it had done to conquer *France* twice: Half of the Nobility of the Realm loſt their Lives or Eſtates in his Quarrel; and when the Diſpute was over, the Peace that follow'd was not much ſafer than the War; every rich and landed Man was in Danger, for whom could he truſt that diſtruſted his own Brother? Whom ſpare, that kill'd his own Brother? or, Who could perfectly love him, whom his own Brother could not love? We ſhall, in Honour to the Memory of one that was our Sovereign, forbear to mention, who were the Perſons on which he was ſo laviſh of his Favaurs; only 'tis well known, that thoſe that deſerved them moſt, had the leaſt of them; Was not *Shore*'s Wife his chief Miniſter? Was there not more Court made to her than all the Lords of *England*, except thoſe that were the Strumpet's Favourites? Who, poor Woman, was herſelf chaſte and of good Reputation, till he deluded her to his Luſt, and tempted her from her Huſband, an honeſt ſubſtantial young Man, whom all you know; indeed I am aſhamed to ſay it, the King's Appetite in that Point was inſatiable and intolerable, no Woman could eſcape him, Young or Old, Rich or Poor, Wife or Virgin, all fell Victims to his Luſt; by which means the moſt Honourable Houſes were defil'd, and the moſt Honeſt Families were corrupted.

You of this renown'd City ſuffer'd moſt; you who deſerv'd moſt from him for your Readineſs to ſerve the Houſe of *York* with your Lives and Fortunes, which, tho' he ill requited, there is of that Houſe, who, by God's Grace, ſhall reward you better. I ſhall not enlarge on this Subject, you have heard it from one, whom you will hearken to more, as you ought to do; for I am not ſo vain as to think what I can ſay will have ſo great Authority with you, as the Words of a Preacher; a Man ſo wiſe and ſo pious, that he would not utter a Thing in the Pulpit, eſpecially which he did not firmly believe it was his Duty to declare. You remember, I doubt not, how he ſet forth the laſt *Sunday*, the Right of the moſt excellent Prince *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter* unto the Crown of this Realm; for, as he prov'd to you, the Children of King *Edward* the Fourth were never lawfully begotten, the King leaving his lawful Wife the Lady *Lucy*, to contract an illegal Marriage with the Queen. My noble Lord the Protector's Reverence to the Dutcheſs his Mother, will not permit me to ſay any Thing further concerning what the worthy Doctor alledg'd of her Familiarity with others beſides her own Huſband, for fear of offending the Duke of *Glouceſter* her Son; tho', for theſe Cauſes, the Crown of *England* is devolv'd to the moſt excellent Prince the Lord Protector, as the only lawfully begotten Son of the Right Noble Duke of *York*. This, and the Conſideration of his many high Qualities, has prevail'd with the Lords and Commons of *England*, of the Northern Counties eſpecially, who have declared they will not have a Baſtard reign over them, to petition that High and Mighty Prince to take on him the Sovereign Power for the Good of the Realm, to which he has ſo rightful and lawful a Title.

We

We have Reaſon to fear he will not grant our Requeſt, being a Prince whoſe Wiſdom foreſees the Labour, both of Mind and Body that attends the ſupreme Dignity, which is not a Place for a Child, as that wiſe Men obſerv'd, who ſaid, *Ve Regno cujus Rex Puer eſt*, Woe is to that Realm that has a Child to their King: Wherefore we have Reaſon to bleſs God, that the Prince, whoſe Right it is to reign over us, is of ſo ripe Age, ſo great Wiſdom and Experience, who, tho' he is unwilling to take the Government upon himſelf, yet the Petition of the Lords and Gentlemen will meet with the more favourable Acceptance, if you the worſhipful Citizens of the Metropolis of the Kingdom will join with us in our Requeſt, which, for your own Welfare, we doubt not but you will. However, I heartily entreat you to do it for the common Good of the People of *England*, whom you will oblige by chuſing them ſo good a King, and his Maieſty, by ſhewing early your ready Diſpoſitions to his Election; in which, my moſt dear Friends, I require you, in the Name of myſelf and theſe Lords, to ſhew us plainly your Minds and Intentions."

The Oration being finiſh'd, the Duke expected to have heard the Aſſembly cry out, God ſave King *Richard*; but all remaining ſilent, as if ſtruck with Horror at the Injuſtice, Extravagancy and Abſurdity of the Propoſal, the Duke being greatly amazed, he took aſide the Mayor, with others of the Conſpirators, and whiſpering, aſk'd them, How it came the Citizens were ſo ſilent? The Mayor replied, Perhaps they don't underſtand you. This occaſion'd the Duke to recite his Speech with ſome Variation, yet with ſuch a graceful Energy of Eloquence, that it was not poſſible for any Man to have ſaid more in Behalf of ſo bad a Cauſe: however, the Aſſembly continued as before; whereupon the Mayor acquainted the Duke, that the Citizens were not accuſtom'd to hear any other Orator but their Recorder; he therefore imagin'd their Silence was oweing to that: Wherefore he order'd *Fitz-Williams* the Recorder to ſpeak to the Citizens upon the aforeſaid Subject, which he, with great Reluctance did, by repeating the Heads of the Duke's Speech, without the leaſt Addition. But this having no greater Effect upon the Audience than the Two former, it occaſion'd the Duke to whiſper to the Mayor, that the Citizens were amazingly obſtinate, and turning to the Audience, ſaid.

" Dear Friends, we came to acquaint you with a Thing which we needed not have done, had it not been for the Affection we bear you. The Lords and Commons could have determin'd the Matter without you, but would gladly have you join with us, which is for your Honour and Profit, tho' you do not ſee it or conſider it; we require you therefore to give your Anſwer one Way or another, whether you are willing, as the Lords are, to have the moſt excellent Prince the Lord Protector to be your King or not?"

Upon this the Aſſembly began to murmur, and at laſt divers of the Protector's and Duke's Servants, together with ſome Apprentices, and the Rabble who crouded into the Hall, cried out, *King* Richard, *King* Richard, and, as a Demonſtration of their Joy, threw up their Hats in the Air. The Duke perceiving from what Quarter the Noiſe came, laid hold of the Opportunity, as if the Acclamation had been general, and ſaid, " 'Tis a goodly and joyful Cry to hear every Man with one Voice agree to it, and nobody ſay No; ſince therefore, dear Friends, we ſee you are all, as one Man, inclin'd to have this noble Prince to be your King, we ſhall report the Matter ſo effectually to him, that we doubt not it will be much for your Advantage. We require you to attend us To-morrow, with our joint Petition to his Grace, as has been already agreed on between us."

Then the Duke and the Lords withdrew, and left the Aſſembly to break up

up with woeful Hearts and weeping Eyes: for the concealing of which they hurry'd home to vent their Grief in private, to prevent the dangerous Conſequence a public Lamentation would have been attended with. Thus, by the vile Practices of that wicked Man, the innocent Citizens of *London* were brought in as if aſſenting to that unjuſt and iniquitous Proceeding of depoſing their young and harmleſs King, and chuſing in his Stead one of the moſt perfidious Monſters of Cruelty and Barbarity that ever liv'd, and who having no ſooner uſurped the Crown, than he cauſed his Two infant and innocent Nephews, the King and his Brother the Duke of *York*, to be cruelly and barbarouſly murder'd in the Tower of *London*, by the Hands of that infamous and execrable Villain Sir *James Tyrrel*.

The Day after the above-mention'd mock Election, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and divers of the Common Council, repair'd to *Baynard*'s Caſtle, the Reſidence of *Glouceſter*, whither the Duke of *Buckingham*, attended by ſeveral of the Nobility, alſo reſorted, who, by a Meſſenger, acquainted *Glouceſter*, that a great Company waited to addreſs his Highneſs about an Affair of the greateſt Importance; therefore deſir'd his Grace would be pleaſed to admit them to an Audience. *Glouceſter*, ſeeming jealous of what the came about, made ſome Difficulty of admitting them; which gave *Buckingham* an Opportunity of letting the Mayor and Citizens know how ignorant the Protector was of their Deſign; and ſending another Meſſenger, with an earneſt and humble Supplication to the Protector, he was, ſeemingly with great Difficulty, prevail'd upon to come forth; yet with ſuch an affected Air of Diffidence, that he appeared as if unwilling to approach them till he knew their Buſineſs; whereupon the Duke of *Buckingham*, in the moſt ſuppliant Manner, humbly begg'd Pardon for himſelf and the Company for the preſent Trouble, and that his Grace would be graciouſly pleaſed to hear what they had to offer, becauſe it not only highly affected his Grace's Honour, but likewiſe the Good and Welfare of the whole Nation. *Glouceſter* replied, he was of Opinion that none of the Company wiſh'd him any Harm; therefore he permitted them to propoſe what they thought proper. Upon this *Buckingham*, in an elegant and elaborate Speech, ſet forth the Grievances of the People, and pray'd him to redreſs them, by aſſuming the Royal Authority, which, of Right, belong'd to him, and which the whole Kingdom, with an unuſual Unanimity, deſir'd he would take upon him for the Good of the Commonwealth, as much as for his Grace's Honour.

Glouceſter, ſeemingly greatly ſurprized at this Propoſition, with the utmoſt Hypocriſy, replied, That tho' he knew the Things he alledged to be true, yet he lov'd King *Edward* and his Children, above any Crown whatſoever, and therefore could not grant their Requeſt; however, he pardon'd their Petition, and thank'd them for their Love, but deſir'd them to be obedient to the Prince under whom himſelf and they liv'd at that Time, and whom he would adviſe to the beſt of his Capacity, as he had already done, to the Satisfaction of all Parties."

Buckingham, ſeemingly diſſatisfied with this Anſwer, after having aſk'd and obtain'd Pardon for what he had further to offer, declar'd to *Glouceſter*, "That they were all agreed not to have any of King *Edward*'s Line to reign over them; that they were gone too far to go back, for which Reaſon if his Grace would be pleaſed to take the Crown upon him, they humbly beſeech him to do it; or, if he would give them a reſolute Anſwer to the contrary, which they ſhould be loth to hear, they muſt and would look out for ſome other Perſon that would accept of their Propoſal." At which Words *Glouceſter* began to yield to their Requeſt, and delivered himſelf as followeth: "Since we perceive that the whole Realm is bent upon it, not to have

have King *Edward*'s Children to govern them, of which we are ſorry, and knowing that the Crown can belong to no Man ſo juſtly as to ourſelf, the right Heir, lawfully begotten of the Body of our moſt dear Father *Richard* late Duke of *York*; to which Title is now join'd your Election the Nobles and Commons of this Realm, which we, of all Titles poſſible, take for the moſt effectual; we are content, and agree favourably to receive your Petition and Requeſt, and, according to the ſame, take upon us the Royal Eſtate, Preheminence and Kingdoms of the Two noble Realms of *England* and *France*; the one from this Day forward, by us and our Heirs, to rule, govern and defend; the other, by God's Grace, and your good Help, to get again, ſubdue and eſtabliſh for ever in due Obedience to this Realm of *England*; and we aſk of God to live no longer than we intend to procure its Advancement."

SECT. VI.

Of the State *of the* City *in the Reign of King* Richard II.

FROM the above-mention'd mock Election *Richard* commenc'd his Reign, in the Month of *June*; and, on the Sixth Day of *July* following, he rode thro' the City, accompained by his Queen, in a pompous Manner, to *Weſtminſter*, where they were crown'd with greater Solemnity than Affection of the People.

Richard, reflecting not only on his late Uſurpation, but likewiſe on the Trick put upon the Citizens of *London* in the Affair of his ſham Election; therefore, as he was conſcious of Guilt, ſo was he alſo of Puniſhment: For the obviating of which he ſent for 5000 Men from the Northern Parts of the Kingdom, as a Guard to his Perſon, who being arriv'd in the Neighbourhood of the City, in a very ragged Condition, with ſorry Horſes and ruſty Arms, they were muſter'd in *Finſbury-Fields*, to the Contempt and Ridicule of the Citizens. However, *Richard*, rather than aſk a Supply of his new and malcontent Subjects for their Support, choſe to diſpoſe of the following Parcels of the Crown Plate, to *Shaw* his Friend in Iniquity, for their Maintenance, *viz.* Seven Pots, Parcel gilt, Five Bowls with a Cover, Twelve Diſhes, Twelve Plates, Eight Chargers, Twenty-two Saucers, and an Ewer Parcel gilt, weighing together 275 *l.* 4 *oz.* at 3 *s.* 4 *d. per oz.* 550 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* which Sum *Richard* acknowledged to have received from the ſaid *Shaw*, by the Hands of his truſty Chaplain *Edmund Chatterton*.

Between the Election and Coronation of *Richard*, it ſeems as if the Citizens of *Wincheſter* had renew'd their Claim to the Office of chief Butler at the Coronation, in Prejudice to the Citizens of *London*; as in ſome meaſure will appear by the following Letter.

To the Right High and Mighty Prince the Duke of Norfolk, *Seneſchal of* England.

" Shewen unto your good and gracious Lordſhip, the Mair and Citezeins of the Citee of *London*, that where, after the Liberty and commendable Cuſtomes of the ſaid Citee, of Time that no Man's Mind is to the contrary, uſed, enjoyed and accuſtomed, the Mair of the ſame Citee for the Time being, by reaſon of the Office of Mairalty of the ſaid Citee, in his own Perſon, oweth of Right and Duty to ſerve the Kyng our Sovereigne Lord in the Day of his ful noble Coronation, in ſoch Places as it ſhall Pleaſe his Highneſs to take his Spices, and the ſame Cup, with the Kevering belonging thereunto, and a Layer (Ewer) of Gold, the ſaid Mair to have, and with him to bear away at the Time of his departing, for his Fee and Reward.

And alſo that divers other Citezeins, that by the ſaid Mair and Citee ſhal thereto be named and choſen, owen of Right by the ſame Cuſtom, at the ſame Day to ſerve in the Office of Butlerſhip, in helping of the chief Butler of *England*, to the Lords and Eſtates that ſhall be at the ſaid Coronation, as well at the Table in the Hall at Meat, as after Meat in the Chamber.

Be-

Beſeeching your ſaid Lordſhip, that *Edmund Shaa*, now Mair, and other Citezeins of the Citee aforeſaid, to the ſaid Office and Service now choſen, whoſe Names, in a Scedule hereunto annexed, be ſpecified, may be admitted to do the ſame Service as there Predeceſſors Mairs and Citezeins of the ſaid Citee, in Caſe ſemblable have uſed in Days paſt.

Alſo the ſaid Mair and Citezeins praying, that they may ſit, in the Day of the ſaid Coronation, at the Table next the Cupboard, of the left Side of the Hall, lykes as of late Time it hath been uſed and accuſtomed; and that the ſaid Mair may have and enjoy the ſaid Fee and Reward, according to the Dutie."

Which Privilege was confirm'd, by admitting the Mayor and Citizens to aſſiſt at the Coronation, according to their ancient Rights and Immunities.

The Number of *Italian* and other foreign Merchants being at this Time greatly increaſed in the City, they uſurp'd many Liberties peculiar to the Citizens, by not only ſelling moſt of the Goods they imported by Retail, but likewiſe caus'd great Quantities of Wool to be manufactur'd into Cloth by their own Countrymen, brought hither for that Purpoſe, whereby they ingroſs'd moſt of the Trade both foreign and domeſtick; beſides, having the Balance of Trade on their Side, they drain'd the Kingdom of Caſh by their vaſt Remittances.

Commerce having continu'd on this Foot for divers Years, it occaſion'd a great Reſort both of Merchants and Artificers, from moſt Parts of *Europe* to this City; inſomuch that they not only became the general Traders and Manufacturers of the Kingdom, but likewiſe kept moſt of the Inns and Publick-houſes for the Entertainment of Strangers, and that without employing any *Engliſh* Perſon in their Service; by which Practice many of the meaner Sort of Citizens were reduc'd to very great Straits; wherefore it was judg'd proper to apply to Parliament for Redreſs: By whom (for the more effectual preventing ſuch Practices for the future) it was enacted, That no Merchant Alien ſhould be concern'd in any Manufacture in this Kingdom, or ſell Cloth, or other *Engliſh* Commodity, to an *Engliſhman*, either by Wholeſale or Retail; and alſo not to remit any Money on Account of the Balance of Trade, but, in lieu thereof, Merchandize of the Produce of *England*: Likewiſe all foreign Artificers were commanded to depart the Kingdom, other than thoſe who ſhould become Servants to *Engliſh* Maſters of their ſeveral Profeſſions.

In this Year a great Fire happen'd in this City, which conſum'd a great Number of Houſes, together with *Leadenhall*, the Magazine of Arms, and all the Stores therein.

SECT. VII.

Of the Affairs of the Citizens *in the Reign of King* Henry VII.

AFTER the Death of the Uſurper, and the Rout of his Army at *Boſworth-fields*, *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* being, by his victorious Army, proclaim'd King, on the Twenty-ſecond Day of *Auguſt*, he ſoon after ſat out for *London*, where, on the Way, he was met at *Hornſey-Park*, (now *Highgate*) by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in their Scarlet Robes, accompanied by a great Number of Citizens on Horſeback, in Violet-colour'd Gowns, whence they conducted him to *Shoreditch*, where he was receiv'd by the ſeveral Corporations of the City in their Formalities, and thence by them conducted to St. *Paul*'s Church, where, after having offer'd his Three Standards, he took up his Reſidence in the Epiſcopal Palace.

In the Month of *October*, following, an unheard of Diſtemper began violently to rage in this City, which, by its Symptoms and Quality, was denominated the Sweating-Sickneſs, which carried off the Afflicted in Twenty-four Hours; but thoſe that ſurviv'd that Time,

Time, generally recovered. This hitherto unknown Diſtemper ſwept away a great Number of Citizens, among whom were Two Mayors and one Sheriff, by which the City had in this Year Three Mayors and Three Sheriffs.

Henry Earl of *Richmond* being advanced to the Throne, bethought himſelf of the Marquis of *Dorſet* and Sir *John Bourchier*, whom he had left at *Paris* as Pledges for the Money advanced him by the King of *France* towards his late Expedition to *England*; on which Account he ſent his Treaſurer and Mr. *Bray* to the Lord Mayor and Citizens of *London*, to ſollicit a Loan of 6000 Marks. This Demand met with great Difficulties at firſt, becauſe the People were, as yet, unacquainted with his Temper; however, the Citizens advanc'd him half the Sum demanded (of which the Companies of Mercers, Grocers and Drapers lent Nine hundred Thirty-ſeven Pounds Six Shillings) wherewith *Henry* ſeem'd well ſatisfied, and punctually repaid the ſame according to his Time.

Henry had no ſooner, for his own Security, committed *Edward Plantagenet*, Earl of *Warwick*, (Son to the late Duke of *Clarence*, and Nephew to *Edward* the Fourth and *Richard* the Uſurper) Priſoner to the Tower of *London*, than a Rumour was ſpread, that he had made his Eſcape out of Priſon, to the univerſal Joy of the People; wherefore *Richard Simon*, an *Oxford* Prieſt, in Concert with other Enemies of *Henry*, laid hold of this Opportunity, and ſet up *Lambert Simnel*, a Baker's Son, his Pupil, a Youth of a beautiful Perſonage and majeſtick Air, to perſonate the Earl of *Warwick*; but leſt the Fraud ſhould be detected before he had given the Impoſtor proper Inſtructions, he retir'd with him into *Ireland*; where, on his Arrival at *Dublin*, he was not only receiv'd with all the Demonſtrations of Joy by the Populace, but likewiſe by the Nobility, who ſoon after got him crown'd, and rais'd an Army for his Support, which was in a ſhort Time join'd by the Earl of *Lincoln* (who is believ'd to be the principal Contriver of this Plot, in order thereby to advance himſelf to the Crown) and his Friends, with a Body of Two thouſand *Germans*, ſent over by *Margaret* Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*, Siſter to *Edward* the Fourth, and Aunt to the ſaid unfortunate Earl of *Warwick*.

King *Henry*, in order to undeceive the People in reſpect to this Impoſture, cauſed the unhappy young Earl to ride from the Tower thro' the principal Streets of *London*, and then in a ſolemn Proceſſion to St. *Paul*'s Church, where an incredible Number of People were aſſembled to behold him, who being well known to many of the Nobility and others, produc'd a good Effect, by preventing an Inſurrection in theſe Parts in favour of *Simnel*. No ſooner had the Citizens and others ſatisfied their Curioſity in beholding that unfortunate Prince, than he was re-conducted to his former Lodgings in the Tower.

At the ſame time there was ſuch a Dearth of Corn, that Wheat was ſold at 1 *l.* 4 *s.* the Quarter.

A. D. 1487. after the Defeat of *Lambert Simnel* the ſham Earl of *Warwick*, and new King of *Ireland*, at *Stoke* near *Newark* in *Lincolnſhire*, the King, with his Queen, on their Return to *London*, were met at *Hornſey-Park* by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and moſt of the eminent Citizens, on Horſeback, richly accouter'd in one ſort of Apparel, on which Occaſion *Henry* was graciouſly pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *William Littleſbury*, alias *Horn*, (ſo denominated by *Edward* the Fourth, for his inimitable Performance upon that Inſtrument) the Mayor, and *John Percival* Alderman. Againſt his publick Entry, the Streets of the City, thro' which the Cavalcade was to paſs, were new gravell'd, and lin'd by the ſeveral Corporations in their Formalities, by whom, and the reſt of the Citizens, he was receiv'd in a very pompous and triumphant Manner;

and, proceeding to St. *Paul*'s Church, he heard *Te Deum* ſung with the greateſt Solemnity; and the Day after he went in Proceſſion to St. *Paul*'s Croſs, and heard the Thankſgiving Sermon for his late Victory, being willing to render it as conſpicuous as poſſible, thereby to ſtrike the greater Terror into his Enemies.

A. D. 1488, King *Henry* being reſolved to aſſiſt his old Friend the Duke of *Bretagne*, with a conſiderable Number of Troops againſt the *French*, and Money being wanting, he applied to the Citizens for a Loan of Four thouſand Pounds, which they not only chearfully advanc'd, but likewiſe Two thouſand Pounds more ſoon after.

About the ſame time the Inhabitants of the Pariſhes of St. *Faith* and St. *Gregory* being greatly annoy'd by an intolerable Stench, inceſſantly emitted from the putrid Blood of Beaſts running thro' the ſaid Pariſhes from the Butchery or Slaughter-houſe in the Pariſh of St. *Nicholas*'s Shambles (now *Newgate-ſtreet*) together with the noxious Vapours ariſing from the Ordure and Scalding of Swine, whereby the Air was ſo much infected, that it not only occaſion'd frequent Diſtempers in that Neighbourhood, but it likewiſe endanger'd the Health of the whole City: For the remedying of this Evil, Recourſe was had to Parliament, wherein it was enacted, That, for the future, no Butcher ſhall preſume to kill any Beaſt within the Wall of *London*, upon Penalty, for every Ox and Cow ſo killed, of one Shilling, and for every other Beaſt, Eight Pence. And the ſame Parliament confirm'd to the Mayor of *London*, and his Succeſſors, the Conſervation and Authority in and over all the Iſſues, Breaches and Ground overflow'd, as far as the Water ebbeth and floweth from the River *Thames*, touching Puniſhments to be inflicted on Perſons uſing unlawful Nets.

King *Henry*'s exceſſive Avarice began to diſcover itſelf in a very oppreſſive Manner, by the ſcandalous Courſe he took to extort Money from his Subjects by Forfeitures upon penal Laws; whereat the People were greatly ſurpriz'd, as knowing it not to be the Effect of Neceſſity; for he then abounded in Money, having a little before receiv'd a prodigious Sum by Way of Benevolence, and then 186250 *l.* for the late *French* Peace; wherefore every one juſtly concluded that it was purely the Effect of his avaricious and inſatiable Nature.

The firſt remarkable Inſtance of this kind, was the Caſe of Sir *William Capel*, an Alderman of *London*, who, upon ſundry penal Laws, was condemn'd in a Fine of 2700 *l.* but, by the powerful Interceſſion of Friends, it was mitigated to 1600 *l.* Yet notwithſtanding this ſevere and cruel Uſage, *Empſon*, an infamous Miniſter, and Maſter Court-Leech, intended to have had another Slice off Sir *William* for himſelf, had not his Maſter *Henry* died in the Interim.

About this Time, thro' the great Plenty of Corn, Wheat was ſold at 4 *s.* the Quarter, and white Herrings at 3 *s.* 4 *d.* the Barrel.

In the Year 1496, *James* the Fourth of *Scotland* having invaded *England* in favour of *Perkin Warbeck*, *Henry* call'd a Parliament for a Supply to enable him to repel the *Scots*, which they readily agreed to, by granting him a Subſidy of 120,000 *l.* but, as if that Sum was not ſufficient for the Raiſing and Support of ſo great an Army as he intended, he applied to the Citizens of *London* for a Loan of 4000 *l.* which they alſo readily advanc'd.

A. 1497, there was ſuch a Dearth of Corn, that Wheat was ſold at 20 *s.* the Quarter.

This Year, 1498, the Impoſtor *Perkin*, receiving Advice of the King's Advance towards him, he was thereby ſo intimidated, that, with the utmoſt Precipitation, he rais'd the Siege of *Exeter*, and marching towards *Taunton*, deſerted his Army by Night, and went and took Sanctuary at *Bewly* in *New-Foreſt*. But, upon the King's Arrival in that Neighbourhood, and the Promiſe of Life

Life and a Pardon, he ſurrender'd himſelf, and being brought to *London*, his mock Majeſty, for the Satisfaction and Diverſion of the Citizens, was caus'd to ride a ſlow Pace thro' *Cheapſide*, *Cornhill*, &c. to the Tower of *London*, [but not in ſuch an ignominious Manner, as, thro' Miſtake, is inſerted by *Hollinſhed*, of his being expoſed upon a Scaffold in *Cheapſide* in Fetters and Stocks, for that was not till his being re-taken after his Eſcape from Priſon] whence he return'd thro' *Tower-ſtreet*, *Cannon-ſtreet*, &c. to *Weſtminſter*, amidſt the Scoffings and Reproaches of an infinite Number of People.

A. D. 1499, by the two plentiful preceding Seaſons, Corn became ſo plenty, that Wheat was again reduc'd to 4 *s.* the Quarter; at which Time Wine was ſold at 10 *s.* the Hogſhead, and Bay Salt at 4 *d.* the Buſhel.

In this Year 1500, a dreadful Plague rag'd in many Parts of the Kingdom, but eſpecially in this City, where it carried off about 30,000 Perſons. During this deſtructive Peſtilence, the King, for Safety, remov'd from Place to Place; but, it ſeems, he was apprehenſive, that he could not effectually ſecure himſelf againſt it in any Part of *England*, therefore, accompanied by his Conſort, he repair'd to *Calais* in *France*, where, upon his Arrival, he was met by Ambaſſadors from the Archduke, who not only complimented him on his Arrival, in thoſe Parts, but likewiſe deſir'd an Interview, where their Maſter might have the Honour of paying his Reſpects in Perſon to his Majeſty; which being readily agreed to, and the Time and Place appointed, the Archduke arriv'd ſoon after in the Neighbourhood of *Calais*, where he was receiv'd by the King in a very affectionate Manner; on which Occaſion *Philip*, to evince his profound Reſpect to *Henry*, call'd him frequently his Patron, Father, and Protector; which tender and uncommon Expreſſions of great Love and Eſteem the King ſoon imparted to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London* by a Letter; wherein he likewiſe acquainted them with the moſt material Paſſages that occurr'd during the Interview. This extraordinary Favour and Condeſcention of the King gain'd him entirely the Love and Hearts of the Citizens, who by their many Services and dutiful Behaviour had induc'd *Henry* thus to honour them.

The next Year, *Catharine*, Princeſs Royal of *Spain*, eſpous'd to *Arthur*, Prince of *Wales*, made her publick Entry into the City on the 12th of *November*, when ſhe was receiv'd by the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities; on which Occaſion the Streets were adorn'd with pompous Decorations, and a variety of ſtately Pageants; and on the Fourteenth of the ſame Month their Nuptials were ſolemniz'd in St. *Paul*'s Church, where were preſent the Lord Mayor in a Robe of Crimſon Velvet, and the Aldermen in Scarlet Gowns, who after the Ceremony was over, were conducted into the great Hall of the Biſhop of *London*'s Palace, where they were entertain'd in a very ſumptuous Manner at the Nuptial Banquet.

Two Days after, the King and Queen went from *Baynard's-Caſtle* to Maſs in St. *Paul*'s Church, and from thence to dine with the Princeſs at the aforeſaid *London-Houſe*; and after Dinner, the illuſtrious Company took Water at *Paul*'s Wharf in their proper Barges, attended by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and City Companies in their ſeveral Barges, beautifully adorn'd with a variety of rich and ſtately Flags and Streamers, to *Weſtminſter*.

In the ſame Year, Sir *John Shaw*, the Mayor, by a Contribution from the ſeveral Companies of the City, caus'd to be erected the Kitchens and other Offices at *Guildhall*; by the Convenience of which, he firſt entertain'd his Brethren the Aldermen and principal Citizens at a very magnificent Banquet in the ſaid Hall; which Entertainment were formerly given at that of the Grocers. The ſaid Mayor alſo caus'd his Brethren the Aldermen firſt to accompany him on Horſeback to the Waterſide to take Barge to *Weſtminſter*.

Fleet-Ditch, being choak'd with Mud and Dirt, was render'd intirely uſeleſs; wherefore it was now effectuallycleans'd, and the Navigation thereof reſtor'd to *Holbourn-Bridge*, as formerly.

A. D. 1502, the Citizens of *London* finding themſelves aggriev'd by a certain Priviledge granted to Foreigners for diſpoſing of their Merchandize without bringing them to a publick Market; wherefore many of the Citizens petition'd the Lord Mayor and Common Council, that for the future all Foreigners might be reſtricted and compell'd to bring all the ſmall Wares by them imported, to be ſold in *Leadenhall* Market, upon Penalty of forfeiting all ſuch Goods ſold elſewhere within the City; but what Anſwer was return'd to this Petition, my Author does not mention.

At the ſame Time *Houndſditch*, a filthy and noxious Place, was firſt pav'd over between *Aldgate* and *Biſhopſgate*: Soon after which, it became the Reſidence of poor bedridden People, who in Huts lay expos'd in their Beds, begging the Charity of all that paſs'd.

The King *A. D.* 1505, ſtill inſatiable of Money, caus'd the Citizens of *London* to pay him an exorbitant Price of 5000 Marks, for a Charter of Confirmation, dated the 23d Day of *July*, in the 20th Year of his Reign; wherein, amongſt other things, 'tis recited, "That of all Time, of which the Memory of Man is not to the contrary, for the Commonweal of the Realm and City aforeſaid, it hath been uſed, and by Authority of Parliament approved and confirmed, that no Stranger from the Liberty of the City may buy or ſell from any Stranger from the Liberties of the ſame City, any Merchandize or Wares within the Liberties of the ſame City, upon forfeiture of the ſame. The ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, and their Predeceſſors by all the Time aforeſaid have had and received, and have been accuſtom'd to receive, and have to the Uſe of the ſame Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, all and all manner of Merchandizes and Wares bought and ſold within the Liberties of the ſame City as aforeſaid, and Forfeitures of the ſame Merchandizes and Wares, until of late paſt Time they were troubled or moleſted.

The ſame Lord *Henry* the Seventh, by his Letters Patents as aforeſaid, for pacifying and taking away from henceforth Controverſies and Ambiguities in that Behalf, and to fortify and by expreſs Words to explain and declare the Liberty and Cuſtom aforeſaid to them the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Heirs and Succeſſors, and willing the ſaid Liberties to be peaceably and quietly had, poſſeſſed and enjoyed to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, with the Forfeitures aforeſaid, againſt the ſaid late Lord King *Henry*, his Heirs and Succeſſors, granted, and by his ſaid Charter confirmed to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, that no Stranger from the Liberties of the ſame City may buy or ſell from any other Stranger to the Liberty of the ſame City, any Merchandizes or Wares within the Liberties of the ſame City; and if any Stranger to the Liberty of the ſame City ſhall ſell or buy any Merchandizes or Wares within the Liberty of the ſame City of any other Stranger to the Liberty of the ſame City, that the ſame Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, may have, hold and receive all and all manner of ſuch-like Merchandizes and Wares ſo bought and to be bought, ſold or to be ſold, within the Liberty of the ſaid City, between whatſoever Strangers to the Liberty of the ſame City, as forfeited, and all the Forfeitures of the ſame, and alſo the Penalties, Fines and Redemptions whatſoever any Ways forfeited, loſt or to be loſt, or to be forfeited or due thereon, to the Uſe and Profit of the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Heirs and Succeſſors, without Hindrance of the ſame late King, his Heirs or Succeſſors, and without any Account, or any other

other thing to be rendered or paid thereof to the late King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, any Statute, Act or Ordinance of Us or our Progenitors made to the contray notwithſtanding; although the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, or their Predeceſſors have before that time uſed, abuſed, or not uſed thoſe Cuſtoms and Liberties; Saving always, that the great Men, Lords and Nobles, and other *Engliſh* and Strangers, of what Condition ſoever they ſhall be, may freely buy whatſoever Merchandizes in groſs for their Families and proper Uſes within the Liberties of the ſaid City, without any Forfeiture, Loſs or Hindrance whatſoever, ſo that they do not ſell again the ſaid Merchandizes to any other.

And further, the ſame late King, of his ample Grace, by his ſaid Letters Patents, amongſt other things, did give and grant to the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the ſame City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, the Office of Gawger within the ſaid City, and the depoſing, ordering, ſurveying and correcting of the ſame, to have, hold, exerciſe and occupy the ſaid Office, and other Premiſes, with all Fees, Profits and Emoluments to the ſaid Office in any manner belonging or appertaining to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, by themſelves, or by their ſufficient Deputy or Deputies, from the Two and twentieth Day of *Auguſt*, in the Firſt Year of his Reign, for ever, without any Account to be made thereof, or any other thing rendering or paying to the ſaid Lord *Henry* the Seventh, his Heirs or Succeſſors, as by the ſaid Letters Patents more plainly appear."

Notwithſtanding the great Sum this Charter coſt the City, it appears to be only a Confirmation of former Privileges, without any additional Grant; which gives room to ſuſpect the Intelligence of my Author, in reſpect to the Sum ſaid to be given for the ſaid Charter, ſeeing the Citizens during this Reign had been guilty of no Crime, to forfeit their Liberties.

A. D. 1506, the Archduke *Philip*, in Right of his Conſort, having ſucceeded to the Crown of *Caſtile*, ſet out with his Queen from *Flanders* with a conſiderable Fleet on his way thither; but meeting in the Channel with a dreadful Storm, was forced into *Weymouth*, from whence he came by Land to *Windſor*, to pay his Reſpects to King *Henry*, who from thence brought him to *London* to ſee his Capital City; where they were entertain'd by the Mayor and Citizens with a Pomp and Magnificence proper for the Accommodation of ſuch illuſtrious Gueſts.

King *Henry*, being apprehenſive of his approaching End, was ſeiz'd with a Remorſe of Conſcience for his many, great and grievous Exactions; wherefore he attempted to bribe Heaven with the Spoils of his Subjects, and to purchaſe Favour of the Almighty, by making (as he vainly imagin'd) an Atonement for his paſt Crimes, by haſtening the Conſtruction, and endowing his religious Foundations, giving much greater Alms than uſual, and at his own Expence diſcharg'd all the Priſoners in *London* whoſe Debts did not exceed Forty Shillings. Yet nevertheleſs his rapacious and infamous Miniſters *Empſon* and *Dudley* continu'd their grievous Extortions and Oppreſſions of the People with the utmoſt Rigour, by a ſecond Proſecution of Sir *William Capel*, ſometime Mayor of *London*, for a Neglect in not diſcovering and proſecuting ſome falſe Coiners; for which pretended Crime he was amerc'd in Two thouſand Pounds; but being a bold and daring Man, he would not ſubmit to ſuch vile and arbitrary Proceedings; and inſtead of paying his Fine, highly reflected on thoſe iniquitous Miniſters the Authors of his Troubles; for which he was committed to the Tower of *London*, where he continu'd a Priſoner during the King's Life.

Thomas Kneſworth, who had been Mayor Two Years before, and *Richard Shoare* and *Roger Grove* his Sheriffs, were likewiſe accus'd for Abuſes committed in their Offices; for which they

were dragg'd to Prison, and confin'd without any legal Process, till they redeem'd themselves by the Payment of Fourteen hundred Pounds. Also *Christopher Haws*, an Alderman of *London*, was secur'd for some imaginary Crime; but being a timorous Man, soon dy'd of an Excess of Grief. Then Sir *Laurence Ailmer*, the late Mayor, with *William Butler* and *John Kirby*, his Sheriffs, were likewise hurried to Prison for some fictitious Offence, where they remain'd till reliev'd by their abandon'd Prosecutors *Empson* and *Dudley*, who were some time after sent to supply their Places by *Henry* the Eighth.

Henry, once more willing to honour the City of *London*, sent the Mayor a Letter, wherein he acquainted him with his having concluded a Match between *Charles* Prince of *Castile* (afterward, the great Emperor *Charles* the Fifth) and the Princess *Mary* his youngest Daughter: On which Occasion, he commanded him to make all the publick Demonstrations of Joy imaginable, expressing himself with all the Signs of an unfeign'd Joy, by saying, *That now he had built a Wall of Brass about his Kingdom, by having for Sons-in-Law the King of* Scotland *and a Prince of* Castile *and* Burgundy.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the CITY, *from* A. D. 1509, *to the End of the Reign of Queen* Elizabeth, A. D. 1603.

UPON the Demise of *Henry* the Seventh his Son *Henry* was proclaim'd King in *London* on *April* the 23d with the usual Solemnities; and Two Days after all foreign Beggars were banish'd the City, and compell'd to repair to their several Parishes; and on the 20th of *June* following, the King and Queen in a magnificent Procession rode from the Tower to *Westminster*. On which Occasion the City was gorgeously embellish'd with rich Silks and Tapestry, and Part of *Cornhill* and *Goldsmith's Row* in *Cheapside*, with Golden Brocades; and the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, together with the City Companies in their Formalities attended and adorn'd this pompous Shew, whilst the Populace incessantly proclaim'd their Joy with repeated Huzzas.

Soon after, *Henry*, in the Habit and Arms of one of the Yeomen of his Guard, came into the City on St. *John*'s Eve to see the pompous March of the City Watch, wherewith he was so highly delighted, that, on the St. *Peter*'s Night after, accompanied by his Royal Consort, and attended by the principal Nobility, he return'd to the City, and in *Cheapside* stood and saw the stately March of the aforesaid Watch; which was perform'd every *Midsummer Night* in the following magnificent manner.

The March was begun by the City Musick, follow'd by the Lord Mayor's Officers in Party-colour'd Liveries; then the Sword-Bearer on Horseback, in beautiful Armour, preceded the Lord Mayor, mounted on a stately Horse richly trapp'd, attended by a Giant, and Two Pages on Horseback, Three Pageants, Morrice Dancers and Footmen; next came the Sheriffs preceded by their Officers, and attended by their Giants, Pages, Pageants and Morrice Dancers. Then march'd a great Body of Demi-lances, in bright Armour, on stately Horses; next follow'd a Body of Carbineers, in white Fustian Coats, with a Symbol of the City Arms on their Backs and Breasts; then march'd a Division of Archers, with their Bows bent, and Shafts of Arrows by their Sides; next follow'd a Party of Pikemen in their Horslets and Helmets;

Helmets; after whom march'd a Body of Halberdeers in Corſlets and Helmets; and the March was clos'd by a great Party of Billmen, with Helmets and Aprons of Mail; and the whole Body conſiſting of about Two thouſand Men, had between every Diviſion a certain Number of Muſicians, who were anſwer'd in their proper Places by the like Number of Drums, with Standards and Enſigns as veteran Troops. This nocturnal March was illuminated by Nine hundred and forty Creſſets (large Lanthorns fix'd at the Ends of Poles, and carried over Mens Shoulders) Two hundred whereof were defray'd at the City Expence, Five hundred at that of the Companies, and Two hundred and Forty by the City Conſtables. The March began at the Conduit at the Weſt-end of *Cheapſide*, and paſs'd thro' *Cheapſide*, *Cornhill*, and *Leadenhall-ſtreet* to *Aldgate*; whence it return'd by *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, *Graſſchurch-ſtreet*, *Cornhill*, and ſo back to the Conduit. During this March, the Houſes on each Side of the ſaid Streets were decorated with Greens and Flowers, wrought into Garlands, and intermix'd with a great Number of Lamps.

SECT. I.

Tranſactions *of the* Citizens, *&c. in the Reign of King* Henry VIII.

IN the Year 1511, *Roger Achiley*, the Mayor, caus'd *Leadenhall*, the City Granary, to be plentifully ſtor'd with all Sorts of Grain, for preventing a Scarcity. The ſaid Mayor likewiſe caus'd *Moorfields* to be levell'd, and Bridges and Cauſeways to be erected over the ſame.

A. D. 1512, the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* were firſt by Act of Parliament impower'd to have the empanelling of Juries for the City Courts, each Juror ſo empanell'd to be a Citizen worth One hundred Marks, and who, in caſe of Non-appearance upon the firſt Summons, to forfeit One Shilling and Eight-pence, for the ſecond Three and Four-pence, and for every Default afterwards, the Penalty to be double.

In the ſame Year, a great Mortality rag'd in this City, which ſwept away a great Number of Citizens; but whether peſtilential or not, my Author does not mention.

The Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages of *Iſlington*, *Hoxton* and *Shoreditch* having ſo inclos'd their Grounds, that the Citizens were thereby not only debarr'd from their uſual Exerciſes in thoſe Fields, but likewiſe, when any of them endeavour'd to divert themſelves with Shooting, their Bows and Arrows were ſeiz'd and deſtroy'd before their Eyes, whilſt others were indicted for Treſpaſſes; the Citizens, greatly enrag'd at this rude Treatment, at the Inſtigation of a Turner, in a Merry-Andrew's Coat, who ran up and down the Streets crying *Spades and Shovels*, aſſembled in great Numbers, and running to the Fields, ſoon levell'd Hedges, Banks and Ditches. The King was no ſooner acquainted with this Commotion, than he ſent Commiſſioners into the City to enquire into the Cauſe of the Tumult; and being met in the Convent of *Grey Friers* (now *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*) they convened before them the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to know the Occaſion of the late Sedition; which when acquainted with, they reprimanded the Mayor for not being more careful of the Peace of the City, and ſtrictly enjoined him to prevent all farther Miſchief for the future.

In the Year 1517, a great Sedition happened in *London*, occaſioned by the great Number of Foreign Artificers reſiding in, and Merchants reſorting to, the City with their Merchandize; whereby the *Engliſh* Manufactures were greatly affected, and their Goods much reduced in Price, by being underſold by thoſe Traders, who thereby became, as it were, the only Merchants in *London*; and the more to inflame the Populace againſt them, it was maliciouſly and falſly given out, that not ſatisfied with depriving the Citizens of their Bread, they had frequently treated ma-

ny of the moſt eminent with the utmoſt Contempt; which *John Lincoln*, a ſeditious Broker, took care not only to inculcate to the Rabble, but alſo to Dr. *Bale*, a factious Prieſt, who was to preach at the Spittal on *Eaſter-Tueſday*, to whom he delivered a Memorandum, containing the Grievances and Hardſhips put upon the Citizens by Foreigners, which he earneſtly intreated might be read from the Pulpit on that publick Occaſion. *Bale* having accepted the Commiſſion, choſe a Text ſuitable to the Occaſion; from which, by perverting the Senſe, be baſely endeavoured to ſhew, that as this Country was conferred upon the *Engliſh*, they ought, not only in reſpect to Liberty and Property, to defend themſelves againſt all encroaching Aliens, but likewiſe conſidering their preſent Circumſtances, they were juſtified by the Laws of God to fight in their Defence. By this ſeditious Diſcourſe the Populace were ſo irritated, that they breath'd nothing but Deſtruction to all Foreigners; and in order to this, divers young Fellows began the Attack, by beating and abuſing ſeveral Strangers in a very grievous manner; which the Mayor receiving Intelligence of, he caus'd divers of the Aggreſſors to be apprehended and committed to Priſon. Whereupon a general Rumour aroſe (but from what Quarter is unknown) that on the approaching *May-Day*, all the Strangers in *London* were to be maſſacred; upon which dreadful Report, many of the principal Foreigners retir'd into the Country for Security.

The King receiving Advice of this terrible Rumour, ſent for the Mayor and Aldermen to enquire into that Affair; but the Mayor, ignorant of the Report, aſſur'd the Cardinal Miniſter, that he would take ſuch Care for the Preſervation of the Peace of the City as would effectually baffle all Attempts that ſhould be made againſt it; and in order to this, at his Return, he immediately conven'd a Council at *Guildhall* (on the Eve of the fatal Day) to deliberate upon the dangerous State of Affairs; where being met, *Richard Brook*, the Recorder, propos'd the immediate appointing of ſtrong Guards of the beſt diſpos'd Citizens to be plac'd at proper Stations; but this wholeſome Advice being unhappily rejected, they came to a Reſolution, ſtrictly to enjoin all Maſters of Families to keep their Doors ſhut, and not to ſuffer any of their Servants upon any Account whatſoever to go out in the Night following. With this Reſolution, the Recorder waited upon Cardinal *Woolſey*, who highly approv'd of the ſame, as the moſt effectual Method to prevent the threaten'd Miſchief. The Recorder, accompanied by Sir *Thomas Moore* (late Judge of the Sheriff's Court, but then one of the King's Council) being return'd to *Guildhall* with *Woolſey*'s Approbation, the Aldermen, by their proper Officers, ſent Injunctions to their ſeveral Wards, ſtrictly enjoining the Inhabitants not to permit any of their Servants to go abroad till Nine o'Clock next Morning.

Matters thus concerted, Sir *John Munday*, one of the Aldermen, returning home, perceiv'd two young Men at Cudgels in *Cheapſide*, incircled by a great Number of Spectators; they were commanded by Sir *John* to leave off and go home; but they, ignorant of the Precept juſt publiſh'd by the Mayor and Aldermen, pertly aſk'd for what Reaſon. This being highly reſented by Sir *John*, he ſeiz'd the Perſon, and order'd him forthwith to the *Compter*; but he being inſtantly reſcu'd by his Companions, they ſet up a hideous Cry of 'Prentices and Clubs; whereupon an incredible Number of People aſſembling from all Parts, the Alderman thought proper to withdraw for his Security.

By Eleven o'Clock at Night, the Mob increaſed to ſuch a Degree, that, like a mighty Torrent, it drove all before it; and breaking open the *Compter*, releaſed thoſe who ſome time before had been committed for aſſaulting and abuſing of Strangers: From whence they

they ran to *Newgate*, and turned out all thoſe who were confined for the ſame Crime. In this terrible Confuſion, the Mayor cauſed Proclamation to be made in the King's Name, for them to diſperſe and return Home; which not being in the leaſt regarded, Sir *Thomas Moore* earneſtly intreated them to return to their ſeveral Habitations: But when he had ſeemingly prevail'd upon them to depart, an unexpected Shower of Stones and Brickbats came pouring upon them out of *St. Martin*'s *le Grand*, whereby divers Perſons were wounded, one of whom cry'd, *Down with it*; whereupon the enrag'd Multitude furiouſly broke into the Sanctuary, and pillag'd and deſtroy'd all before them.

From thence they hurried to the Houſe of one *Mewtas*, a rich *Picard* in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, where they murder'd ſeveral Perſons, and rifled the Houſe; and dividing themſelves, one Party return'd to *Cornhill*, whilſt the other repair'd to *Blanch Appleton*, where they plunder'd and pillag'd the Houſes of all Foreigners. During this terrible and deſtructive Inſurrection, Sir *Richard Cholmely*, Lieutenant of the Tower, played upon the City with his Ordnance, without being in the leaſt regarded by the Rabble, who after having continued their villainous Depredations till Three o'Clock in the Morning, being loaded with Booty, they began to diſperſe. At which Time the Lord Mayor advancing with a conſiderable Body of eminent Citizens, he attacked ſeveral of their Parties; and taking about Three hundred Priſoners, committed them to Priſon. In the mean time, the Earls of *Shrewſbury* and *Surrey*, with others of the Nobility, having drawn together a ſmall Body of Men, they were joined by the Gentlemen of the Inns of Court, who march'd into the City to aſſiſt the Mayor in quelling the Tumult; but coming Two Hours too late, they were of no Service.

Among the Priſoners were the chief Fomenters of the Sedition, *Bale* the Prieſt, and *Lincoln* the Broker, who for their greater Security were committed to the Tower of *London*; and for their Trial a Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer was directed to the Lord Mayor, the Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl of *Surrey*, &c. who meeting at *Guildhall* on the Third of *May* (for the Conſervation of the Peace of the City during this Seſſions, the Duke of *Norfolk* had carefully provided Thirteen hundred Men completely arm'd) Two hundred and Seventy-eight Priſoners were arraign'd before them, Thirteen of whom being capitally convicted, they were ſoon after hang'd upon Gibbets erected in divers Parts of the City; and on the Seventh of the ſaid Month, *Lincoln*, with others, were condemn'd to be hang'd, drawn and quarter'd, which Sentence being executed upon *Lincoln* only, the reſt were repriev'd at the Interceſſion of the Queens of *England*, *Scotland* and *France*, who were all then in *London*.

On the Thirteenth of the ſame Month, the King, attended by the Cardinal, the Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, with others of the prime Nobility, went to *Weſtminſter-hall*, where the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were attending; then came the Priſoners, to the Number of Four hundred Men, and Eleven Women, in their Shirts, rop'd together in Ranks, with a Rope about each of their Necks. Thus, in Preſence of *Henry*, the Cardinal ſeemingly reprimanded the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and declar'd to the Priſoners how juſtly they ought to ſuffer Death; whereupon they, as one Man, with a doleful Tone, cry'd aloud for Mercy. At which Time, all the Nobility preſent, humbly intreated the King for Pardon; upon whoſe Interceſſion he was graciouſly pleas'd to forgive them all: Which was no ſooner reported, than they gave a joyful Shout, and throwing up their Halters in the Air, they were all diſcharg'd, and the Gibbets in the City taken down.

By what has been ſaid, it appears that

that the Citizens were greatly miſtaken in their Anxiety in reſpect to the Duke of *Norfolk*, who they imagin'd would have condemn'd all the Priſoners Innocent or Guilty, in order to revenge himſelf upon them for killing of one of his Prieſts in *Cheapſide*; for which (according to our Hiſtorians) he is reported in a Paſſion to have ſaid, *I pray God I may have once the Citizens in my Power.* But this ſeems rather a Calumny than a real Truth; for, of Four hundred and Twenty-five Priſoners, only Fourteen were executed.

About the ſame time, *London* was again grievouſly afflicted with the *Sweating Sickneſs*, which carried off a great Number of Citizens; and as this Diſtemper was peculiar to *England*, it went by the Appellation of *Sudor Anglicus*, or the *Engliſh Sweat*.

King *Henry*, in the Tenth of his Reign, *A. D.* 1519, granted the Citizens of *London* the following Charter:

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, greeting.

Whereas *Edward* the Third, ſometime King of *England*, our Progenitor, by his Letters Patents, amongſt other things, hath granted to the Citizens of the City of *London*, that all Inquiſitions from hence, to be taken by the Juſtices, and other the Miniſters of the Men of the ſaid City, ſhould be taken at *Great St. Martin's* in *London*, and not elſewhere, except Inquiſitions to be taken in Circuits in the Tower of *London*, and for the Goal Delivery of *Newgate*.

Know ye, that we, for ſome urgent Cauſes reaſonable us moving, at the Petition of the Mayor and Commonalty aforeſaid, and of the Citizens of the ſame City, have, of our ſpecial Grace, and from our certain Knowledge and mere Motion, granted, and by theſe Preſents do, for Us and our Heirs (as much as in us is) grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and unto their Succeſſors, and unto the ſame Citizens of the ſame City, that all the Inquiſitions by the Juſtices, or other our Miniſters, or of our Heirs, to be from henceforth taken of the Men of our City aforeſaid, ſhall be taken at the *Guildhall*, within the City aforeſaid, or at any other Place within the ſame City, where it ſhall from time to time be thought to our Juſtices for the Time being, before whom thoſe Inquiſitions ought hereafter to be taken, moſt expedient and moſt convenient, and not elſewhere, except Inquiſitions be taken at the Circuits of the Tower of *London*, and for the Goal Delivery at *Newgate*.

In Witneſs whereof we have caus'd theſe our Letters to be made Patents: Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the Sixteenth Day of *June*, in the Tenth Year of our Reign."

The Seſſions of the Peace for *London*, which had hitherto been held in the Monaſtery of St. *Martin's le Grand*, (to the greateſt Diſhonour of the City, in having it kept in a foreign Liberty) was by this Charter remov'd to *Guildhall*, where it has ever ſince continued, to the great Convenience of the Citizens.

Some Time after, an infectious Diſtemper rag'd in this City, which carried off Abundance of the Citizens, yet nevertheleſs by the great Scarcity of Corn, Wheat was ſold at Twenty Shillings the Quarter, and in ſome Places in the Country at Six-and-twenty and Eight-pence, an exceſſive Price at that Time.

A. D. 1526, the Citizens finding themſelves greatly aggriev'd by Foreign Merchants, who had purchas'd Licenſes for the Importation of Woad, contrary to Law; whereby the Freemen of the City were intirely depriv'd of that Trade; therefore to prevent as much as in them lay, the carrying on that illicit and pernicious Commerce, it was by the Mayor and Common Council enacted, That for the future no Citizen whatſoever ſhould preſume to buy, ſell or have any Intercourſe in a mercantile Way, with any Foreign Merchants Importers of Woad.

In

In 1527, by a great Scarcity of Corn, a terrible Famine happen'd in the City, whereby many of the meaner Sort of Citizens were ſtarv'd, and had it not been for the King's paternal Care in ſending 1000 Quarters of Corn to the City, and the laudable Care of the Mayor and Sheriffs in preventing the Bread Carts of *Stratford* from being plunder'd by the Populace, many more muſt have ſuffer'd by this dreadful Calamity. In the mean Time, great Quantities of Wheat and Rye being imported by the *Anſeatick* Merchants from *Dantzick*, Corn became much cheaper in this City than in any other Part of the Kingdom.

A War happening between *England* and the Emperor, it put an entire Stop to the Trade with *Spain*, whereby the Clothiers became ſuch Sufferers, that, not being able to diſpoſe of their Servants, which had like to have occaſion'd Inſurrections in divers Parts of the Kingdom; wherefore the Cardinal Miniſter order'd ſeveral of the Principal Merchants of this City to attend him, whom he ſimply threaten'd, that if they did not take off Cloaths, *&c.* from the Clothiers as uſual, (notwithſtanding the Merchants being as great Sufferers by the War as the Clothiers, by their not being able to export one Piece to the Imperial Dominions, where formerly their principal Commerce lay) the Cloth Market ſhould be remov'd from *Blackwell* Hall in the City, to *Weſtminſter*; however, it was neither in the Power of the King, nor in that of his Miniſter, to execute the aforeſaid Injunction; wherefore Commerce continued on the ſame Foot as before till the Concluſion of a Peace.

The next Year, the Sweating Sickneſs broke out anew in the City, with ſuch Violence that it carry'd off a great Number of People in the Space of Five or Six Hours, which not only occaſion'd the adjourning the Term, but likewiſe ſuſpended the annual Solemnity of the nocturnal March of the City Watch, which has but once ſince been reviv'd.

In the Year 1529, Proclamation was made in *London*, ſtrictly prohibiting all commercial Intercourſe with the See of *Rome*, to prevent the Importation of Things from that Quarter, which might impede the intended Work of Reformation, and arraign the King's Authoritative and Royal Prerogative.

About the ſame Time, *Richard Roſe*, Cook to the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, according to his Sentence, was boil'd to Death in *Smithfield*, for poyſoning Sixteen Perſons with Porridge, which he had prepar'd for the Deſtruction of his Maſter, who fortunately eſcap'd the intended Miſchief, by the Want of Appetite, which prevented his eating that Day.

In 1531, the King, out of his great Affection to the Citizens of *London*, granted them the following Charter.

" *Henry* the Eighth, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, Defender of the Faith, and Lord of *Ireland*; To all whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall come, greeting.

Whereas we by our Letters Patents, the Date whereof is the Eighteenth Day of *June*, in the Thirteenth Year of our Reign, have of our ſpecial Grace, and from our certain Knowledge and mere Motion, given and granted for Us and our Heirs, foraſmuch as in us then was, to Sir *William Sidney*, Knight the Office of Keeper of the great Beam and common Balance or Weight within our City of *London*, for weighing all Merchandizes of Averdupoize, and alſo all Weights whatſoever within the ſame City; which Office one *William Stafford* deceaſed lately exercis'd and occupied, by what Name ſoever the ſame Office was named or known; and have ordain'd, made and conſtituted the ſaid Sir *William Sidney* Keeper of the great Beam, Balance and Weight, and all other Weights whatſoever; and alſo of the Weights of all Spices, Wares, Commodities, Merchandizes and Things in the City aforeſaid, there to be weigh'd and accuſtom'd, and uſed to be bought and ſold by Weight.

And have granted alſo by our ſaid Letters Patents to the ſaid Sir *William*,

Authority

Authority and Power to make, name and aſſign from time to time, all manner of Clerks, Porters, Servants, and Miniſters the great Beam and Balance, and of the Iron Beam, and of the Beam of the Stillyard, and of the Weights aforeſaid; and alſo all other Clerks, Porters, Servants and Miniſters to the ſame Office belonging; and alſo to remove the ſame or any of them, and other or others to make, put and conſtitute in his or their Place, as often as to him ſhall ſeem expedient, to have, occupy and exerciſe the Office and Offices aforeſaid, together with the Authority aforeſaid, to the ſaid Sir *William Sidney*, by himſelf or by his Deputy or Deputies, during our Pleaſure, his proper Uſe and Behoof, with all and ſingular Commodities, Houſes, Advantages, Profits, Fees and Emoluments to the ſaid Office in our Time, or in the Times of any of our Progenitors, Kings of *England*, due and accuſtom'd, pertaining or belonging in as ample Manner and Form as any Perſon, having or occupying ſuch Office before this Time had, receiv'd or enjoy'd the ſame; and have given and granted the ſame Commodities, Houſes, Advantages, Profits, Fees and Emoluments, and all and ſingular the Premiſes, for the Exerciſe and Occupation of the Office aforeſaid, in Manner and Form aforeſaid, to the ſaid Sir *William*, during our Pleaſure, to the Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid Sir *William*, without Account, or any other Thing to Us or our Heirs in this Behalf, for the Premiſes to be made, given or paid; altho' expreſs Mention be not made of the true yearly Value, or of any Certainty of the Premiſes, or any Grant or Grants by us or any of our Progenitors to the ſaid *William*, before this Time made, contain'd in the ſaid Letters Patents above ſpecified, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Reſtraint or Proviſion before this Time made or provided to the contrary, or any other Thing, Cauſe or Matter whatſoever in any Thing notwithſtanding, as by our Letters Patents fully appeareth; which our Pleaſure in that Behalf we will by theſe ſhall be determined; and which Letters Patents the ſame *William Sidney* hath ſurrender'd into our Chancery to be cancelled, to the Intent we would vouchſafe to grant our Letters Patents to the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of our City of *London*.

And becauſe now of late we underſtand of the grievous Complaint of our well-beloved the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of our ſaid City of *London*, that the ſaid Lord *Edward*, ſome Time of *England*, the Second, our Progenitor, by his Charter dated the 18th Day of *June*, in the Twelfth Year of his Reign, amongſt other Things, granted to the then Citizens of our ſaid City, Predeceſſors to the now Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens aforeſaid, that the Weights and Beams for the weighing of Merchandizes between Merchants and Merchants, of which the Profits growing and Knowledge of the ſame pertain to the Commonalty of the ſaid City, ſhould remain to be kept, at the Will of the ſaid Commonalty, in the Cuſtody of Two ſufficient Men of the ſame City, expert in that Office, to be thereunto choſen by the Commonalty of the ſame City; and that they ſhould in nowiſe be committed to any others, than to ſuch as ſhould be ſo choſen; as by the ſame his Letters Patents, which we have ſeen, more fully appeareth.

And becauſe alſo the Lord *Henry*, ſometime King of *England*, the Fourth, our Progenitor, by his Letters Patents dated the 25th Day of *May*, in the Firſt Year of his Reign, of his favourable Grace, amongſt other Things, granted to the ſaid Citizens of the ſaid City Tronage, that is to ſay, the weighing of Lead, Wax, Pepper, Allom, Madder, and all other ſuch Wares within the ſaid City for ever: Which Letters Patents more fully appeareth: By which Letters Patents and by the continual keeping of the Office of Beam, Balance, Weights, and of other the Premiſes Time out of Mind, by the ſaid Citizens and their Predeceſſors, and by the Exerciſe and Occupation of the ſame

ſame within the ſaid City, without any challenging, it is manifeſt, and without any Difficulty evident and apparent unto us, that the ſaid Office of the great Beam and common Balance ordain'd for weighing between Merchants and Merchants, and the Office of keeping of the great Balance or Weight within our City of *London*, for the weighing of all Merchandizes of Averdupoize, and alſo of all Weights whatſoever within the ſaid City; and alſo of all Spices, Wares, Merchandizes and Things in the City aforeſaid, there to be weigh'd; and alſo the Authority and Power to make, name and aſſign all and all manner of Clerks, Porters, Servants and Miniſters of the ſaid great Beam and Balance, and of the Iron Beam, and of the Beam of the Stillyard; and alſo all other Clerks, Porters, Servants and Miniſters to the ſaid Office pertaining, and the Iſſues and Revenues thereof coming, and all and ſingular the Premiſes pertaining, and of ancient Right belonging to the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, we will in no-wiſe be wronged.

And to the End that from henceforth all Ambiguities in ſuch Caſe might be taken away, and that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, may not in Time to come be impeach'd, impleaded or griev'd by Us or our Heirs or Succeſſors, or any of our Juſtices or Miniſters, of or for the Premiſes, or any of them, we will and grant to the now Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, and to their Succeſſors, that the Weights and Beams for weighing of Merchandizes between Merchant and Merchant, whereof the Profits growing, and the Knowledge of them to pertain to the Commonalty of the City aforeſaid, ſhall remain at the Will of the Commonalty of the ſame City, to be kept in the Cuſtody of good ſufficient Men of the ſame City, expert in that Office, and to be thereunto choſen by the Commonalty aforeſaid, and that no others then ſo to be choſen, in no-wiſe they be committed; and that they ſhall have Tronage, that is to ſay, the weighing of Wax, Lead, Pepper, Allom, Madder, and all other ſuch like Wares within the ſaid City for ever.

Willing alſo to do the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty a more ample Pleaſure in this Behalf, we have of our favourable Grace, and from our certain Knowledge and mere Motion given and granted, and by theſe Preſents do give and grant to the ſame Mayor, and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London* the aforeſaid Office of Keeper of the great Beam and common Balance, ordained for weighing between Merchant and Merchant; and alſo the Office of the great Beam and Weights within the ſaid City, for weighing of Merchandizes of Averdupoize: and alſo of all Weights whatſoever within our ſaid City, and of all Spices, Wares, Merchandizes and Things in our ſaid City, there to be weigh'd, by whatſoever Name the ſaid Office is named or known; and do by theſe Preſents make, ordain and conſtitute the ſame Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, Keepers of the great Beam, Balance and Weights aforeſaid, and other Weights whatſoever; and alſo the weighing of all Spices, Wares, Merchandizes and Things in the City aforeſaid, there to be weighed and accuſtom'd to be bought and ſold by Weight within our ſaid City.

And alſo we do give and grant to the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of our City aforeſaid, Authority and Power to make, name and aſſign from time to time all and all manner of Clerks, Porters, Servants and Miniſters of the great Beam and Ballance, and of the Iron Beam, and of the Beam of the Stillyard, and Weights aforeſaid; and alſo all other Clerks, Servants and Miniſters to the ſame Office pertaining; alſo to remove them or any of them, and to make, conſtitute and place other in his or their Place, as often as to them ſhall ſeem expedient, to have, occupy and exerciſe the Office aforeſaid, together with the Authority and Power aforeſaid, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty

monalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, by themſelves, their Deputy or Deputies for ever, to their own proper Uſe and Behoof, together with all and ſingular Commodities, Houſes, Advantages, Profits, Wages, Fees and Emoluments in our Time, or in the Times of any of our Progenitors Kings of *England* due and accuſtomed, pertaining or belonging to the ſame Office, in as ample Manner and Form as the ſame Citizens and their Predeceſſors, or any other Perſon or Perſons having or occupying the ſame Office before this Time, had and received, or enjoyed the ſame.

And alſo we give and grant by theſe Preſents to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, the Commodities, Houſes, Advantages, Profits, Fees, and Emoluments, and all and ſingular the Premiſes, for the Exerciſe and Occupation of the ſaid Office, to the proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, without Account or any other Thing to Us or our Heirs to be delivered, made, given or paid in this Behalf for the Premiſes, or any of them in theſe Letters Patents ſpecified and contained; altho' expreſs Mention be not in theſe Preſents made of the true Value or Certainty of the Premiſes, or of their Gifts or Grants by Us to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City before this Time made, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Proviſion or Reſtraint thereof made, ordained or provided to the contrary, or any other Thing, Cauſe or Matter whatſoever in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

In witneſs wherefore we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents: Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 30th Day of *April*, in the 22d Year of our Reign."

This Charter appears to be a Confirmation of former Grants, without any new or additional Privilege.

Till this Year 1534, foreign Butchers, or Non-freemen, kept their Stalls in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, where they ſold their Meat on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays* before the Citizens Houſes, and the Inhabitants thereof made a conſiderable Advantage of the Ground whereon they ſtood; which being obſerv'd by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, they oblig'd the ſaid Butchers to repair to *Leadenhall-Market*, to diſpoſe of their Meat; and Stalls being erected for their Accommodation, the Revenue of the City was thereby conſiderably increas'd.

About the ſame Time, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in purſuance of an Act of Parliament for regulating the Prices of Proviſions, aſcertain'd the Prices of Beef and Mutton, the former at One Half-penny the Pound, and the latter at Three-farthings; but this Regulation rather enhancing than lowering the Price, that Ordinance was ſoon after repeal'd.

The next Year, two Fifteenths were granted by the Common Council of this City for defraying the Expence of bringing Water from *Hackney* to *Aldgate*, where a convenient Conduit was erected for it on the South-ſide of the Street, juſt without the Gate, which prov'd very uſeful to the Inhabitants in the eaſtern Parts of the City.

In the ſame Year the High-ſtreet of *Holbourn* was by an Act of Parliament firſt order'd to be pav'd from *Holbourn*-Bridge to the Bars, and kept in Repair at the Charge of the Ground-Landlords.

In 1536, the Prices of Wines were aſcertain'd by Parliament, *viz.* all *French* Wines at Eight-pence the Gallon, *Malmſey* and *Romney* Sacks, and all other Sweet Wines, at 1*s.*

At the ſame time, Coals were ſold at *Newcaſtle upon Tine* at 2*s.* 2*d.* the Chaldron; wherefore I imagine, that they were then ſold in this City at about 4*s.*

The Common Council of this City, in conſideration of the great Sagacity and Diſcretion of *Paul Wythyn Pool*, made an Order on the 22d of *October*, *Anno* 1539. whereby the ſaid *Pool* was impower'd to be preſent at all Common Councils,

Councils, as well as the Elections of Mayors and Sheriffs.

This was an Honour ſo very great, that it never was granted to any other unqualified Citizen, that I can learn.

In 1540, the River *Thames* was ſo deſtitute of freſh Water, by an exceſſive Drought, that the Salt Water flow'd above *London*-Bridge.

In 1542, the Streets call'd *Aldgate High-ſtreet*, from the Gate to *Whitechapel* Church, *Chancery-Lane*, *High-Holbourn*, *Gray's-Inn-Lane*, *Shoe-Lane* and *Fetter-Lane*, being very ruinous, were ſo dangerous to paſs, that they were almoſt render'd uſeleſs: For the remedying of which, it was by Parliament enacted, that the ſaid Streets ſhould be pav'd with Stone, as other Streets in the City were.

By reaſon of a great Mortality (1543) among the Cattle, occaſion'd by great Rains in the preceding Seaſon, Meat roſe to ſuch an exceſſive Price, that Mutton was ſold at 2 *s.* and 4 *d.* the Quarter, and a Lamb at 3 *s.* and 4 *d.* The Conſideration whereof induc'd the Lord Mayor and Common Council to make a ſumptuary Law, for preventing luxurious Eating; whereby the Mayor was reſtrain'd from having more than Seven Diſhes at either Dinner or Supper, and the Aldermen and Sheriffs to Six upon the Penalty of Forty Shillings for every ſupernumerary Diſh; the Sword-bearer to have Four, and the Mayor and Sheriffs Officers Three Diſhes.

It was likewiſe by the ſame Authority enacted, That after the enſuing *Eaſter*, neither the Mayor, Aldermen nor Sheriffs ſhould buy any Cranes, Swans or Buſtards, upon Penalty for every Fowl ſo bought, the Sum of 20 *s.* but the Perſon accus'd, to have the Liberty of purging himſelf by Oath.

At the ſame time, the Streets call'd *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*, *Cheſwell-ſtreet*, *Grub-ſtreet*, *Shoreditch*, *Goſewell-ſtreet*, *St. John's-ſtreet*, *Cowcroſs-ſtreet*, *Wych-ſtreet*, *Holywell-ſtreet* near *St. Clement's Danes*, the *Strand* from *Temple-Bar to Strand-Bridge*, *Petty-France* in *Weſtminſter*, *Water-Lane* in *Fleetſtreet*, *Long-Lane* in *Smithfield*, and the *Butcher-Row* without *Temple-Bar*, being in ſo very bad a Condition that they were almoſt become unpaſſable; wherefore, it was by Parliament enacted, that all the ſaid Streets ſhould be pav'd with Stone, and Channels made in the midſt thereof, like thoſe in the Streets of *London*, at the Charge of the Ground Landlords of the ſaid Streets, upon the Penalty of 1 *s.* for every ſquare Yard left unpav'd in the ſaid Streets at *Michaelmas* in the enſuing Year.

In the ſame Year a dreadful Plague rag'd in the City, which ſwept away a great Number of Citizens, and occaſion'd the Term's being adjourn'd to *St. Alban's*.

On the Fourth Day of *April* 1544, a Magazine of Gunpowder in *Eaſt-Smithfield* blew up by Accident, whereby Five Men, a Boy and a Woman were deſtroyed.

On the Eighteenth of *October* in the ſame Year, *Margaret Atkinſon*, by her Will, appointed that the *Sunday* after her Interment, a Collation ſhould be provided by her Executors for the Entertainment of her fellow Pariſhioners, to conſiſt of Two Dozen of Bread, a Kilderkin of Ale, Two Gammons of Bacon, Three Shoulders of Mutton, and Four Rabbits, to be eaten in the Church on a Table placed there for that Purpoſe.

This Year Sir *William Laxton*, the Lord Mayor, wore, for the firſt Time the rich Collar of Gold preſented to the City by Sir *John Allen*, the late Mayor, for the uſe of all the ſucceeding Mayors of *London*.

At the ſame time, the King having occaſion for Money for a War againſt *Scotland*, borrowed of the Twelve Companies of *London* the Sum of 21,263 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* upon a Mortgage of Crown Lands.

A. D. 1545, King *Henry* being in great Want of Money for the Proſecution of his War in *Scotland*, reſolved upon raiſing a Sum by way of Benevolence; to which End he ſent into the City

City the Lord Chancellor, Duke of *Suffolk*, &c. as Commiſſioners to aſſeſs the Citizens; and in order to which they ſent for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to *Baynard*'s-*Caſtle*, where a certain Sum was demanded of each of them. To this arbitrary Proceeding, *Richard Read*, an Alderman, not only objected, but alſo abſolutely refuſed to pay the Sum required; for which Refuſal, he was in a tyrannical and cruel manner ſent to *Scotland* to ſerve in the King's Army as a common Soldier, where he had not been long, before the Army, wich Lord *Evers* the General, were almoſt cut to Pieces, and himſelf, with many others, taken Priſoners; and who, beſides the Hardſhips he underwent, was obliged to pay a conſiderable Sum for his Ranſom.

By an Act of Parliament made in the Twenty-third Year of the preſent Reign, only the Citizens of *London* that were poſſeſſed of a Freehold Eſtate of 20 Marks a Year were capable of ſerving upon the Grand Jury; but the Number of Citizens thus qualified being ſo very ſmall, the ſaid Office could not be duly executed; for the Redreſs of which, the Citizens found themſelves neceſſitated to apply to Parliament, by whom it was enacted, that, for the future, all Citizens poſſeſſed of 400 Marks both in Real and Perſonal Eſtate, ſhould be qualified to ſerve upon the Grand Jury.

For aſcertaining of Tythes to the *London* Clergy, it was at this Time by Parliament enacted, That each of the Citizens, and Inhabitants within the City and Liberty thereof, ſhould, for every 10 *s.* annual Rent, of all and every Houſe, Houſes, Shops, Warehouſes, Cellars and Stables, pay to the Vicars of their reſpective Pariſhes the Sum of 16 *d.* and for every Rent of 20 *s.* 2 *s.* 9 *d.* and ſo in proportion for higher Rents; which, if payable at preſent, would make good, fat Benefices.

In the Month of *Auguſt* in this Year, the City of *London*, as its own Expence, rais'd and completely fitted out a Regiment for the Army in *France*.

A. D. 1546, a Peace being concluded between *England* and *France*, it was on *Whitſunday* proclaim'd in the City with the greateſt Solemnity; on which Occaſion a ſolemn Preceſſion was made from St. *Paul*'s to *Leadenhall*, and back again, which was preceded by a Number of Men carrying the parochial Silver Croſſes, follow'd by all the Pariſh Clerks, Choiriſters and Prieſts in *London*, together with the Choir of *St. Paul*'s, in their richeſt Copes, follow'd by the ſeveral Companies of the City in their Formalities, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their Scarlet Robes clos'd the Proceſſion.

At the ſame Time *Claude Annebaut*, High Admiral of *France*, being arriv'd in *England* Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King his Maſter, he made his publick Entry into this City; for the Honour of which, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, together with all the City Companies in their Formalities, lin'd the Streets on each Side. And at the ſaid Ambaſſador's Return to *France*, the City preſented him with Wine, Wax Torches and Four large Silvern Flaggons richly gilt.

About the ſame time the Earl of *Surrey*, eldeſt Son to the Duke of *Norfolk*, was try'd at *Guildhall*, before Sir *Martin Bowes*, the Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, *&c.* for High-Treaſon, for which he was condemn'd and ſuffer'd accordingly.

SECT. II.

Tranſactions, &c. *of the* Citizens, *in the Reign of King* Edward VI.

IN *A. D.* 1548, the Marching Watch was reviv'd by Sir *John Greſham*, the Mayor, who, as formerly, caus'd the ſame to march on *Midſummer-Night* in a very pompous manner; but that which aded the greateſt Splendour to the Proceſſion, was the Addition of 300 Light Horſemen, who were rais'd by the Citizens to reinforce the King's Army in *Scotland*.

Soon after a Plague broke out in this City, which carried off Abundance of the Inhabitants. The

The Price of Meat at this Time being greatly enhanc'd, the King, to reſtrain all Graſiers, Saleſmen and others from impoſing on the Publick, judg'd it neceſſary to aſcertain the Prices of Cattle ſold in the ſeveral Seaſons of the Year, as ſpecified in the following Table.

A Table of the Prices of Cattle.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The beſt fat Ox, from *Midſummer* to *Michaelmas*, at	2	5	0
One of the middling Sort at	1	18	0
One of the inferior Sort at	1	8	0
The beſt Steers and Runts at	1	5	0
One of the middling Sort at	1	0	0
One of the inferior Sort at	0	16	0
The beſt Heifers and Kine, each at	1	2	0
One of the middling Sort at	0	16	0
One of the inferior Sort at	0	13	0
The beſt fat Ox, from *Hallowmas* to *Chriſtmas*	2	6	8
One of the inferior Sort at	1	19	8
The beſt Steers and Runts, each at	1	6	8
One of the inferior Sort at	1	2	8
The beſt Heifers and Kine, each at	1	3	0
One of the inferior Sort at	0	19	0
The beſt fat Ox, from *Chriſtmas* to *Shrovetide*, at	2	8	4
One of the inferior Sort at	2	1	4
The beſt Steers and Runts, each at	1	8	4
One of the inferior Sort at	1	4	4
The beſt fat Wether, from Sheering Time to *Michaelmas*, at	0	4	0
One of Ditto ſhorn	0	3	0
One of the inferior Sort at	0	2	4
The beſt fat Ewe at	0	2	6
One of Ditto ſhorn	0	2	0
One of the inferior Sort at	0	1	8
The beſt Wether, from *Michaelmas*, to *Shrovetide*, at	0	4	4
One of Ditto ſhorn at	0	3	0
One of the inferior Sort at	0	2	4

A. D. 1550, Several of the City Corporations being poſſeſs'd of Lands given by Papiſts to ſuperſtitious Uſes, they were now by Act of Parliament ſu reſs'd, and appropriated to the King's Uſe, to the Amount of 1000 *l.* a-year, which were purchas'd by the ſeveral Companies of *London* at the dear Rate of Twenty Years Purchaſe, and, for the Payment thereof, ſome of the ſaid Corporations, to their great Loſs, were obliged to diſpoſe of other Lands at 14 and 16 Years Purchaſe.

About the ſame Time happen'd a great Dearth of Proviſions, wherefore, to prevent the Poor from being impos'd upon, the Government as in the preceding Year, aſcertain'd the Prices of the following Sorts of Proviſions.

A Table of the Prices of Proviſions.

	s.	*d.*
White Wheat, the Quarter at	13	0
Red Ditto at	11	0
All other Sorts of Ditto at	8	0
Malt the beſt, the Quarter at	10	0
Second Sort of Ditto at	8	0
Rye the beſt, the Quarter at	7	0
Second Sort of Ditto at	6	0
Barley the beſt at	9	0
Second Sort of Ditto at	7	0
Beans and Peas the beſt, the Quarter at	5	0
Second Sort of Ditto at	3	0
Oats, the Quarter at	4	0
The beſt ſweet Butter, the Pound at	0	1
Eſſex barrel'd Butter, the Pound at	0	0½
All Sorts of other barrel'd Butter at	0	0¼
Eſſex Cheeſe, the Pound at	0	0½
All other Sorts of Ditto at	0	0¼

King *Edward*, in the Fourth of his Reign, granted the Citizens of *London* the following Charter.

" *Edward* the Sixth, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, and in Earth ſupreme Head of the Church of *England* and *Ireland*; to all to whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall come, greeting.

Know, ye, that for the Sum of 647 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.* of Lawful Money of *England*, paid to the Hands of the Treaſurer of the Court of Augmentation and Revenues of our Crown, to our Uſe, by our well-beloved the Ma-

yor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, whereof we acknowledge us to be fully ſatisfied and paid, and the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens and their Succeſſors to be thereof acquitted and diſcharged by theſe Preſents; and for other Cauſes and Conſiderations, us thereunto eſpecially moving, have of our ſpecial Grace, and from our certain Knowledge and mere Motion; and alſo, with the Advice of our Council, given and granted, and by theſe Preſents do give and grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, all that our Meſſuage or Tenement, with the Appurtenances, now or late in the Tenure of *Simon Sebatſon*, ſituate and being next our Manſion late *Charles*, late Duke of *Suffolk*, in *Southwark*, in the County of *Surrey*; and all that our Meſſuage or Tenement, with the Appurtenances, next the broad Gate of the ſame our Manſion in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and all that our Cloſe of Ground called *Moulters Cloſe*, containing by Eſtimation Two Acres, now or late in the Tenure of *John Parrow*, lying and being in St. *George*'s Dunghill, in the Pariſh of St. *George*, in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and alſo all that one Cloſe of Ground, late in the Tenure of *John Billington*, lying in *Lambeth* Marſh, in the Pariſh of *Lambeth*, in the ſaid County of *Surrey*; and alſo all thoſe of our Thirty-nine Acres and Three Rods of Meadow, with the Appurtenances, now or late in the Tenure of *William Baſely*, lying and being in divers Parcels in the Field called St. *George*'s Field, in the Pariſh of St. *George* in *Southwark*, in our ſaid County of *Surrey*; and One Meſſuage or Tenement of our's, ſituate near Broad Gates, in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and all thoſe our Two Meſſuages or Tenements, and One Chamber, and Three Stables, and One Garden of our's, with all their Appurtenances, ſituate and being in *Southwark* aforeſaid; all and ſingular which Premiſes were ſometime Parcel of the Poſſeſſions and Hereditaments of *Charles* Duke of *Suffolk*; and all other the Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Reverſions, and Hereditaments whatſoever, with their Appurtenances in *Southwark*, in the ſaid County of *Surrey*, which were the aforeſaid *Charles* Duke of *Suffolk's*, and which were late purchaſed by our dear Father *Henry* the Eighth, late King of *England*, of the ſame *Charles* late Duke of *Suffolk*; except nevertheleſs always to Us and our Heirs and Succeſſors, all that our capital Meſſuage and Manſion-Houſe called *Southwark Place*, in *Southwark* aforeſaid, late the ſaid Duke of *Suffolk*'s, and all Gardens and Grounds to the ſame adjoining or appertaining; and all our Park in *Southwark* aforeſaid, and all the Meſſuages, and all the Buildings and Grounds called *Antelope* there.

Furthermore, we give, and, for the Conſideration aforeſaid, with the Advice aforeſaid, do by theſe Preſents grant to the aforeſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, all that our Lordſhip and Manour of *Southwark*, with their Rights, Members and Appurtenances in the ſaid County of *Surrey*, late pertaining to the late Monaſtery of *Bermondſey* in the ſaid County; and all Meſſuages, Houſes, Buildings, Barns, Stables, Dove-Houſes, Ponds, Pools, Springs, Orchards, Gardens, Lands, Tenements, Meadows, Feedings, Paſtures, Commons, Waſte-ſtreet, void Ground-Rent, Reverſions, Services, Court-Leet, View of Franckpledge, Chattels, Waifs, Strays, Free Warren, and all other Rights, Profits, Commodities, Emoluments and Hereditaments whatſoever in *Southwark* aforeſaid, to the ſaid Lordſhip and Mannour of *Southwark* by any means belonging, or taken as Member or Parcel of the ſaid Lordſhip and Mannour, except before excepted.

Furthermore, we give, and, for the Conſideration aforeſaid, and with the Aſſent aforeſaid, by theſe Preſents do grant unto the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, all our Mannour and Borough of *Southwark*, with all

all their Rights, Members, and Appurtenances in the ſaid County of *Surrey*, late Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Archbiſhop and Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*, and all our annual Rent of 3 *s.* 2 *d.* ½ and the Services going out of the Lands and Tenements ſometimes of *John Burcetor*, Knight, and now or late in the Tenure of *William Glaſſcock*, Eſquire, in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and all that our yearly Rent of 3 *s.* and Service going out of the Houſe or Tenement called the *Swan*, in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and all that our yearly Rent of 4 *s.* 10 *d.* and the Service going out of the Meſſuage or Tenement called the *Mermaid*, in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and all that the yearly Rent of 20 *d.* a Quarter, and the Service going out of the Meſſuage or Tenement called the *Helmet*, in the Borough of *Southwark* aforeſaid; and all that our annual Rent of 16 *s.* and the Services going out of the Meſſuage or Tenement called the *Horſe-Head*, in the Borough of *Southwark* aforeſaid; and alſo all that our annual Rent of 6 *s.* 4 *d.* and the Services going out of the Meſſuage or Tenement called the *Gleyne*, in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and all that our annual Rent of 2 *s.* a Quarter, and the Services going out of the Meſſuage or Tenement called the *Roſe*: and One Acre of Ground lying in the *Lock* in *Southwark*; and all that our annual Rent of 20 *d.* a Quarter, and the Service going out of One Meſſuage or Tenement called the *Lamb* in *Southwark* aforeſaid, pertaining to the Company of Fiſhmongers of *London*; and alſo that our annual Rent of 20 *d.* a Quarter, and the Service going out of One Meſſuage or Tenement pertaining to the ſaid Society of Fiſhmongers in *London*, called the *Bale* in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and all that annual Rent of 20 *d.* a Quarter, going out of One Meſſuage or Tenement pertaining to the ſaid Society of Fiſhmongers, commonly called the *Flower de luce* in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and alſo that our annual Rent of 4 *s.* and the Service going out of the Twelve of Acres Land lying at the *Lock* in *Southwark* aforeſaid, ſome time the Lord *Wilford*'s, and now or late pertaining to the ſaid Society of Fiſhmongers; and all that our annual Rent of 8 *d.* and the Service going out of Two Acres of Land of *Giles Athorn*, called *Tipping in the Hole* in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and alſo that our annual Rent of 3 *s.* and the Service going out of One Meſſuage or Tenement, late *Thomas* Lord *Poyning*'s in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and all that our annual Rent of 12 *d.* ½ and the Service going out of the Meſſuage or Tenement now or late of *William Malton*'s in *Southwark* aforeſaid: and all that our annual Rent of 20 *d.* ½ and the Service going out of the Meſſuage or Tenement called the *White Hart* in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and alſo all that annual Rent of 7 *s.* 4 *d.* and the Service going out of a Meſſuage or Tenement called the *Crown* in *Southwark* aforeſaid, now or late of the Maſters of the Bridge-Houſe *London*; and alſo all that our annual Rent of 2 *s.* and the Service going out of the Meſſuage or Tenement of the ſame Maſters of the Bridge-Houſe, called the *Chriſtopher* in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and all that our annual Rent of 12 *d.* and the Service going out of the Lands and Meadows of the Maſters of the Bridge-Houſe of *London*, lying and being at the *Lock*, called *Carpenters-Hall* in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and all that our annual Rent of 10 *d.* ½ and the Service going out of the Meſſuage or Tenement called the *Blew Mead* in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and all that our annual Rent of 2 *s.* and the Service going out of One Meſſuage or Tenement now or late of *William Saliſbury*, in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and alſo all that our annual Rent of 16 *d.* and the Service going out of a certain Field of Ground of Four Acres of Land, now or late the Heirs of *Robert Linled*, lying and being in the *Lock*, and abutting upon the Lands of the late Duke of *Suffolk* in *Southwark* aforeſaid, and in *Newington*, or in either of them, in the ſaid County of *Surrey*; and all our annual Rent of 2 *s.* and the Service going out

of a certain Field of Ground, ſometime *John Solas*'s Field, and now or late the Heirs of *Robert Lindon*, in *Southwark* and *Newington* aforeſaid, or either of them; and all our annual Rent of 20 *d.* and the Services going out of Five Acres of Ground, now or late *Stephen Middleton*'s, lying and being at the *Lock* of *Southwark* and *Newington* aforeſaid, or in either of them; and all that our annual Rent of 4 *d.* and the Service going out of Four Acres of Land, now or late *William Champion*'s, lying and being in *Southmead* in *Walworth's-Field*, in the Pariſh of *Newington*, in our ſaid County of *Surrey*; and all that our annual Rent of 20 *d.* ¼ and the Service going out of the Meſſuage or Tenement called *Circot*, in *Southwark* and *Newington* aforeſaid, and either of them; and all other our Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Reverſions, Services and Hereditaments whatſoever, which were Parcel of the Poſſeſſions, Rents and Revenues of the Archbiſhoprick and Biſhoprick of *Canterbury* in *Southwark* in the ſaid County of *Surrey*.

We furthermore give, and by the Advice aforeſaid, do grant by theſe Preſents to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, all and all manner of Woods, Underwoods and Trees whatſoever, growing and being of, in, and upon all and ſingular the Premiſes, and the Soil and Ground of the ſame; and alſo whatſoever Reverſions of all and ſingular the Premiſes, and every Part thereof, and all the Rents and yearly Profits whatſoever, reſerved upon whatſoever Demiſes and Grants made of the Premiſes, or any Part thereof, by any Means.

We alſo give, and by theſe Preſents grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, all and ſingular the Premiſes, with the Appurtenances, as fully, and in as ample Manner and Form, as the ſaid *Charles* late Duke of *Suffolk*, or any other Abbot of the late Monaſtery of *Bermondſey*, or any Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, or any of them, or others before this Time, having or poſſeſſing the ſaid Mannours and other Premiſes, or any Parcel thereof, or being ſeized, ever had, held or enjoyed, or ought to have or enjoy the ſame, or any Parcel thereof, and as fully, freely and wholly, and in as large Manner and Form, as all and ſingular the ſame came or ought to have come to our Hands, or to the Hands of our moſt dear Father *Henry* the Eighth late King of *England*, by Reaſon or Pretence of the Diſſolution of the ſaid late Monaſtery, or by any other Means or Right they came or ought to have come, or as the ſame now be, or ought to be in our Hands.

Know ye moreover, that we, as well of our Grace, Knowledge and Motion aforeſaid, and with the Advice aforeſaid, as for the Sum of 500 Marks of lawful Money of *England*, paid into the Hands of our Treaſurer of our Court aforeſaid, to our Uſe, by the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, whereof we confeſs Us to be fully ſatisfied, and the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, thereof to be acquitted and diſcharged by theſe Preſents; have given and granted, and by theſe Preſents do give and grant, for Us and our Heirs, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City aforeſaid, and to their Succeſſors, in and through all the Borough and Town of *Southwark* aforeſaid, and in and through all the Pariſhes of *St. Saviour's*, *St. Olave's*, and *St. George's* in *Southwark*, and in the Pariſh, and through all the Pariſhes late called *St. Thomas*'s Hoſpital, and now called the *King*'s Hoſpital in *Southwark* aforeſaid, and in *Kentiſh-ſtreet*, and in *Blackman-ſtreet* aforeſaid, and the Pariſh of *Newington*, or elſewhere in the ſaid Town and Borough of *Southwark*, all Goods and Chattels waifed, Eſtrays, and all Treaſure found in the Town and Precinct aforeſaid, and all Manner of Handywork, Goods and Chattles of all manner of Traytors, Felons, Fugitives, outlaw'd, condemn'd, convicted, and

of

of Felons defam'd and put in Exigent, Felons of themſelves, and Deodands, and denying the Law of our Land, whereſoever or before whomſoever Juſtice ought to be done of them, and all Goods diſclaim'd, found and being within the Borough, Town, Pariſhes and Precincts aforeſaid, and alſo all manner of Eſcheats and Forfeitures to Us and our Heirs, may there pertain, as fully and wholly as we ſhould have them, if the ſaid Town and Borough were in the Hands of Us, or of our Heirs; and that it ſhal be lawful to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, by their Deputy or Miniſters of the ſame Town and Borough, to put themſelves in Seizin of and in all the Handyworks and Chattels of all manner of Traytors, Felons, Fugitives, outlawed, condemned, convicted, and of Felons defamed, and denying the Law of our Land, and other Premiſes; and alſo of and in all Goods diſclaimed, found or being within the ſame Borough, Town, Pariſhes or Precincts aforeſaid; and alſo of and in all Eſcheats and Forfeitures to Us and our Heirs there pertaining.

And that the ſame Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, by themſelves, or their Deputy, or Miniſter or Miniſters, ſhall have in the Borough, Town, Pariſhes and Precincts aforeſaid, the Aſſize and Eſſay of Bread, Wine, Beer and Ale, and of all other Victuals and Things whatſoever ſet to Sale in the Town aforeſaid; and alſo all and whatſoever doth or may pertain to the Clerk of the Market of our Houſe, or of the Houſe of our Heirs, together with the Correction and Puniſhment of all Perſons ſelling Wine, Bread, Beer, Ale, and other Victuals there to be ſold, and of others there dwelling, or exerciſing Arts howſoever, and with all Manner of Forfeitures, Fines and Amerciaments to be forfeited, with all other Things which therefore do or may there pertain to Us, or our Heirs or Succeſſors in Time to come; and that they ſhall have there the Execution of all manner of Writs of our's, or of our Heirs and Succeſſors, and of all other Writs, Commands, Extracts and Warrants, with the Returns of the ſame, by ſuch their Miniſters and Deputies, whom they ſhall thereunto chooſe; and that the ſame Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, ſhall every Year have there, and thro' all the Town, Borough, Pariſhes and Precincts aforeſaid, one Fair or Mart, to endure Three Days; that is to ſay, the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Days of the Month of *September*, to be holden together with a Court of Pye-powder, and with all Liberties and free Cuſtoms to ſuch Fair pertaining; and that they may have and hold therein, and at the ſaid Court, before their Miniſter or Deputy, through the ſaid Three Days, from Day to Day, and Hour to Hour, and from Time to Time, all the Actions, Plaints and Pleas of the ſaid Court of Pye-powder, together with all Summons, Attachments and Arreſts, Iſſues, Fines, Redemptions and Commodities, and other Rights whatſoever to the ſame Court of Py-powder by any means belonging, without any Impediment, Let or Diſturbance of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, or of other our Officers or Miniſters whatſoever; and alſo that they may have and through all the Precincts aforeſaid, View of Frankpledge, together with all Summons, Attachments, Arreſts, Iſſues and Amerciaments, Fines, Redemptions, Profits, Commodities, and other Things whatſoever, which therefore may or ought there to pertain to Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, by any Means.

And further, that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, may, by themſelves, or by their Miniſter or Deputy, in the Borough, Town, Pariſhes or Precincts aforeſaid, conſtitute and to be conſtituted, to take and arreſt all manner of Felons, Thieves and other Malefactors found within the Borough, Town, Pariſhes and Precincts aforeſaid, and may bring them to our Goal of *Newgate*, there to be ſafely kept, until by

due Proceſs of Law they may be delivered.

And furthermore, that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, may have in the Borough, Town, Pariſhes and Precincts aforeſaid for ever, all and all manner of Liberties, Privileges, Franchiſes, Acquittals, Cuſtoms and Rights, which we or our Heirs ſhould or might there have, if the ſame Borough or Town were or remained in the Hands of Us or our Heirs.

And further, we have, of our Grace, Knowledge and Motion aforeſaid, and by the Advice aforeſaid, granted, and by theſe Preſents do grant, for Us, our our Heirs and Succeſſors, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, from henceforth for ever, ſhall and may hold all and all manner of Contracts and Demands whatſoever, within the Borough, Town, Pariſhes and Precincts aforeſaid, changing, happening and growing before the Mayor and Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the ſaid City, and the Sheriffs of the ſaid City for the Time being, or any of them, in the *Guildhall* of the Chamber of the *Guildhall* and Huſtings of the ſaid City, or any of them, to be holden by like Actions, Bills, Plaints, Proceſs, Arreſts, Judgments, Executions, and other Things whatſoever, and at the ſame Days and Times, and in ſuch like manner and Form as ſuch happening in the ſaid City have, Time out of Mind, been taken, held, levied, proſecuted and executed in the Court before the Mayor and Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the ſaid City, or any of them.

And that the Serjeants of Mace of the City of *London*, for the Time being, which have uſed to execute and ſerve any Proceſs, or any other Things in the ſaid City, may hereafter make, do and excute any manner of Proceſs, and do whatſoever Things in the ſaid Borough, Town, Pariſhes and Precincts, concerning all and ſingular Things ariſing and happening about ſuch Pleas and Executions of the ſame within the Precincts aforeſaid, as by all the Time aforeſaid it hath been uſed in the ſaid City of *London*.

And that the Inhabitants of the Town and Borough, Pariſhes and Precincts aforeſaid, as concerning the Cauſes and Matters there ariſeing, may be impleaded and plead in the ſame City in Form aforeſaid, and in the Courts aforeſaid. And if the Men impannelled and ſummoned in Juries for Trials of ſuch Iſſues, have not appear'd before the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs in the ſaid Courts of the ſaid City, that then ſuch Men impanelled and ſummoned as aforeſaid, making Default, ſhall be amerced by the ſaid Mayor and Sheriffs, and ſhall forfeit ſuch Iſſues upon them returned and to be returned after the ſame, or in like Manner and Form as the Men impannelled and ſummoned in the ſaid City for the like Iſſue, in the Courts of the ſaid City to be tried, have before this Time forfeited, and have accuſtomed to forfeit; and alſo that ſuch Amerciaments and Iſſues forfeited, ſhould be levied by the Miniſters of the ſaid City, to the Uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, for ever.

And alſo, that the ſame Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, ſhall and may, from henceforth, ever have Cognizance of all manner of Pleas, Actions, Plaints and Suits perſonal happening or growing out of any Court of ours, or of our Heirs, before Us and our Heirs, or before any of the Juſtices, for or concerning any Thing, Cauſe or Matter within the Town, Borough, Pariſhes and Precincts aforeſaid, before the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, or any of them, in the ſaid Courts of the ſaid City, or any of them; and that the Iſſues happening upon the ſaid Pleas and Suits ſhall be tried in the ſame Courts, before the Mayor and Aldermen and Sheriffs, or any of them, by the Men of the ſame Borough or Town, in ſuch ſort as Iſſues in the ſame City are tried; and

that

that the ſaid Mayor and Commonnlty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, may for ever chooſe, according to the Form of Law, and may conſtitute every Year, or as often as, and in what Times ſoever ſhall ſeem to them expedient, Two Coroners in the Borough or Town aforeſaid; and that the ſaid Coroners, or either of them, being elected and conſtituted, may and ſhall have full Power and Authority to do and execute in the ſaid Borough, Town, Pariſhes and Precincts aforeſaid, all and ſingular Things, which to the Office of Coroner in any County of our Realm of *England* do, or ought to pertain to be done and executed; and that none other Coroners of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, ſhall enter into any Thing, which to the Office of ſuch Coroner pertaineth to be done within the ſaid Borough, Pariſhes or Precincts, neither ſhall at all intermeddle about any Thing belonging to the Office of Coroner, happening within the Borough, Town, Pariſhes and Precincts aboveſaid; and that the Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time being, ſhall be our Eſcheator, and Eſcheators of our Heirs in the Borough, Pariſhes and Precincts aforeſaid; and that he ſhall have full Power and Authority to make his Precept and Commandment to the Sheriff of the County of *Surrey* for the Time being, and do, execute and finiſh there all and ſingular Things which appertain to the Office of Eſcheator in any County of our Realm; and that none other Eſcheator of ours, or of our Heirs, ſhall enter there into any Thing, which to the Office of Eſcheator appertaineth to be done, neither ſhall at all intermeddle with any Thing to the Office of Eſcheator there belonging.

And that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, ſhall and may, from henceforth for ever, have, hold, enjoy and uſe, as well within the ſaid Mannour, as in the Town, Borough, Pariſhes and Precincts aforeſaid, as well all and ſingular Liberties and Franchiſes aforeſaid, as Tolls, Stallages, Pickades, and other our Juriſdictions, Liberties, Franchiſes and Privileges whatſoever, which any Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and which the ſaid *Charles* late Duke of *Suffolk*, or any Maſter, Brethren or Siſters of the late Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark* aforeſaid, or any Abbot of the ſaid late Monaſtery of St. *Saviour*'s, St. *Bermondſey* next *Southwark* aforeſaid, in the County aforeſaid, or any Prior and Convent of the late Priory of St. *Mary Overy* in the ſaid County of *Surrey*, or any of them, ever had, held or enjoyed in the ſaid Manours, Lands, Tenements, and other the Premiſes or Places aforeſaid, or any of them, or which we have, hold or enjoy by any Ways or Means whatſoever, as fully, freely, and in as ample Manner, as we, or our moſt dear Father *Henry* VIII, late King of *England*, had, held and enjoyed, or ought to have, hold and enjoy the ſame; and that none of our Sheriffs, or any other Officer or Miniſter of ours, or of our Heirs or Succeſſors, ſhall any way intermeddle in the Town, Borough-Town, Pariſhes and Precincts aforeſaid, or in any of them, contrary to this our Grant.

And we, with the Advice aforeſaid, do further, by theſe Preſents, grant to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, and to their Succeſſors, That all and ſingular Perſons, from time to time inhabiting or reſident within the Town, Borough, Pariſhes and Places aforeſaid, ſhall from henceforth be in the Order, Government and Correction of the Mayor and Officers of the City of *London*, and their Deputies for the Time being, as the Citizens and Inhabitants of the ſaid City of *London* be and ought to be, by virtue of the Charter before this Time by any means made, granted and confirmed by any of our Progenitors to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, ſhall and may, from henceforth, have, hold and enjoy ſo many, ſo great, the ſame, ſuch and the like Rights, Juriſdictions, Liberties, Franchiſes

chiſes and Privileges whatſoever, in the Towns, Pariſhes and Places aforeſaid, and in every Parcel thereof, as fully, freely and wholly as the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City enjoy and uſe, or may have, enjoy and uſe in the ſaid City, by virtue of any of the Charters and Grants made, granted and confirmed by any of our Progenitors Kings of *England*, to any Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City.

And that the Mayor of the ſame City for the Time being, and the Recorder thereof for the Time being, after the ſaid Aldermen have exerciſed and born the Charge of Mayor of the ſaid City, ſhall be Juſtices of our Peace, and of our Heirs, in the Town, Borough, Pariſhes and Limits aforeſaid, ſo long as the ſame Aldermen ſhall be and remain Aldermen of the ſaid City; and every of them ſhall there do and execute all and ſingular Things, which other Juſtices of our Peace, and our Heirs, may do and execute within the ſaid County of *Surrey*, according to the Laws and Statutes of our Realm of *England*.

And that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, ſhall have, on every Week, on *Monday*, *Wedneſday*, *Friday* and *Saturday*, within the Borough and Town aforeſaid, One Market or Markets to be there holden, and all Things which to a Market do appertain, or may appertain, for ever; except always, and reſerved to Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, out of theſe our Letters Patents, all and all manner of Rights, Juriſdictions, Liberties and Franchiſes whatſoever, within the Walk, Circuit and Precinct over the Capital Meſſuage, Gardens and Park in *Southwark* aforeſaid, and in all Gardens, Curtilages and Lands of the ſame Manſion, Gardens and Park appertaining, and except and always reſerved the Houſe, Meſſuage or Lodging there, called the *King's-Bench*, and the Garden or Gardens to the ſame pertaining, with the Appurtenances, ſo long as it ſhall be uſed for a Priſon for the Impriſoned, as it now is, and except the Meſſuage and Lodging there called, the *Marſhalſey*, and the Gardens to the ſame belonging, with the Appurtenances, ſo long as it ſhall be uſed for a Priſon, as now it is.

Provided alſo, That theſe our Letters Patents, nor any Thing therein contained, ſhall extend to the Prejudice of the Officers of the Great Maſter, Steward and Marſhal of our Houſe, or of the Houſe of our Heirs and Succeſſors, to be exerciſed within the Town, Borough, Pariſhes and Limits aforeſaid, be within the Verge; nor *John Gate*, Knight, one of the Gentlemen of our Privy Chamber, of or for Lands, Tenements, Offices, Franchiſes or Liberties, by Us or our Father to the ſaid *John Gate* granted during his Life; which Mannours, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Privileges, and all other Premiſes, are now extended to the yearly Value of 35 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* to have, hold and enjoy the ſaid Mannours, Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, Meadows, Feedings, Paſtures, Commons, Woods, Underwoods, Rents, Services, Reverſions, Court-Leets, Views of Frankpledge, Chattles waifed, Strays, free Warrens, and all and ſingular Premiſes, with the Appurtenances (except as before excepted) to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, and to their Succeſſors, for ever, to be holden of Us, and our Heirs and Succeſſors, as of our Mannour of *Eaſt Greenwich* in our County of *Kent*, by Fealty only, in Fee Soccage, and not in Chief, for all Services and Demands whatſoever.

We give alſo, and, for the Conſideration aforeſaid, do, by theſe Preſents, grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, all the Iſſues, Rents, Revenues and Profits of the ſaid Mannours, Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, and all other the Premiſes, with their Appurtenances, coming and growing from the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel laſt paſt hitherto, to have the ſame to the

ſaid

ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, of our Gift, without Account, or any other Thing to Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, by any means, therefore to be given, paid or made.

And furthermore, of our ample Grace, we will, and for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do, by theſe Preſents, grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, that we, our Heirs and Succeſſors, will yearly, for ever, diſcharge, acquit and ſave harmleſs, as well the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, as the ſaid Mannours, Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, and all other the Premiſes, with their Appurtenances, and every Part thereof, againſt Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, and againſt whatſoever Perſons, concerning all and all Manner of Corodies, Rents, Fees, Annuities, Sums of Money and Charges whatſoever, by any Means, giving out, or to be paid out of the Premiſes, or to be charged thereupon; ſaving the Services above by theſe Preſents reſerved, and the Demiſes and Grants by any Means made for Terms of Life, or Years, of the Premiſes, or any Parcel, whereupon the old Rent and more is reſerved, and ſhall be due yearly, during the Terms aforeſaid, and beſides the Covenants in thoſe Demiſes and Grants being; and ſaving Ten Pounds by the Year, of the ancient Farm, for the Town of *Southwark* aforeſaid, by the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens due, in our Exchequer yearly to be paid and payable; willing, and by theſe Preſents, by ſtreight Injunction, commanding, as well our Chancellor and general Overſeers, and Council of our ſaid Court of Augmentations and Revenues of our Crown, and all Receivers, Auditors, and others our Officers of our's or of our Heirs whatſoever for the Time being, that they and every of them, upon the only ſhewing of theſe our Letters Patents, or of the Inrollments of the ſame, without any other Writ or Warrant from Us or our Heirs, by any Means to be obtained and proſecuted, ſhall make and cauſe to be made unto the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, full Power and due Allowance, and manifeſt Diſcharge of all ſuch Corodies, Rents, Fees, Annuities and Sums of Money whatſoever, going out, or to be paid out of the Premiſes, or thereupon charged or to be charged, except as before excepted; and theſe our Letters Patents, and the Inrolment of the ſame, ſhall be yearly, and from Time to Time, a ſufficient Warrant and Diſcharge, as well to the ſaid Chancellor and general Overſeers, and to our Council of our ſaid Court of Augmentations and Revenues of our Crown, as to all Receivers, Auditors, and other Officers and Miniſters of Ours, our Heirs and Succeſſors whatſoever for the Time Being, in this Behalf.

We will alſo, and, by theſe Preſents, do grant to the ſaid Mayor, and Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, that they may and ſhall have theſe our Letters Patents in due Manner made and ſealed under the Great Seal of *England*, without Fine or Fee, great or ſmall, to Us in our Hamper, or elſewhere to our Uſe, to be by any means given, paid or made, although expreſs Mention be not made in theſe Preſents of the true yearly Value, or of the Contrary of the Premiſes, or of other Gifts or Grants of Us, or by any of our Progenitors to the ſaid Mayor, and Commonalty and Citizens before this Time made: any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Proviſion or Reſtraint thereof made, ordained or provided to the contrary, or any Thing, Cauſe or Matter whatſoever in any Thing notwithſtanding.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made at *Weſtminſter*, the 23d Day of *April*, in the 4th Year of our Reign."

By the above Charter, as a further Benefit to the City, are granted to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, divers Lands and Tenements in *Southwark*, with the Manor thereof, and its Appurtenances;

purtenances; the Aſſize of Bread, Wine, Beer and Ale; a Fair for Three Days; and the Offices of Coroner, Eſcheator, and Clerk of the Market, which are for ever veſted in the Lord Mayor and his Succeſſors.

There being divers Appellations in this Charter difficult to be underſtood, I ſhall therefore explain the ſame for the Accommodation of the Reader.

1. *Court-Leet*, that is a Court held by the Lord of a Manor, for enquiring into Offences committed in the ſaid Manor, and wherein all Copyholds thereunto belonging, are ſurrendered upon Alienation.

2. *View of Frankpledge*, is an Office belonging to the Sheriff of the County, and the Bailiff of the Hundred, who are to have a ſtrict Regard to the Preſervation of the Peace, and, for the better Conſervation thereof, were obliged to take a Pledge of every Freeman at the Age of Fourteen (Religious, Clerks, Knights aud their Sons excepted) for his good Deportment towards his King and Country, otherwiſe to be ſecur'd in Priſon; but that ſeldom happen'd, for Neighbours were mutually bound for one another, and who, upon the leaſt Malverſation of a Perſon guaranteed, were either oblig'd to ſurrender him, or commute for his Offence by a pecuniary Conſideration.

3. *Deodand*, that is, a Thing given, or rather forfeited to God, for appeaſing his Anger, in caſe of Misfortune, whereby a Perſon is brought to a violent Death, without the Concurrence or Aſſent of a rational Being; ſuch as a Man's being killed by the Kick of a Horſe, a Fall from a Cart, or other Caſualty of the like Nature, wherein no Man was concern'd; in which Caſe the Horſe, and Cart and Horſes, and ſuch like, became Deodands, which was ſold and divided among the Poor, as an Expiation for ſuch a melancholy Event.

Soon after the Sweating Sickneſs broke out again in *London*, and carried off a great Number of People; which Diſtemper, as formerly, was peculiar to the *Engliſh*, for it became epidemical to the Nation both at home and abroad. The Citizens of *London*, as they were great Sufferers by this dreadful Peſtilence in their Perſons, ſo were they likewiſe ſoon after in their Eſtates, by the Reduction of the baſe Coin, coin'd in the Time of the late King, which was lower'd one Moiety.

About the ſame time the King having borrow'd a large Sum of Money of *Anthony Fugger* and Company, Bankers in *Antwerp*, for the Payment whereof the Lord Mayor and Citizens of *London* were jointly bound with the King; on which Account *Edward* granted to Sir *Andrew Jud* the Mayor, a Recognizance to indemnify him and the Commonalty of the City from the Payment thereof.

At the ſame time the Government being apprehenſive of a Diſturbance in the City, on ccount of the Duke of *Somerſet*'s Trial, a Royal Precept was ſent to the Mayor, commanding him ſtrictly to enjoin all the Citizens to have a ſtrict Eye over their reſpective Families, and likewiſe to cauſe each Houſholder to provide a Man completely arm'd, but not to ſtir abroad till call'd for. The Mayor was alſo enjoined to provide a ſtrong Guard of Citizens in each Ward; all which being carefully perform'd, the Peace and Quiet of the City was thereby effectually preſerv'd.

Soon after a Magazine of Gunpowder near the Tower of *London* blew up by Accident, wereby Fifteen Perſons were deſtroy'd.

About the ſame time the Company of *Anſeatick* or *German* Merchants, commonly call'd Merchants of the *Stiliard*, were diſſolved, after having ſubſiſted in a flouriſhing Condition in this City above 300 Years. The Reaſon of their Diſſolution was becauſe of their having engroſſed almoſt the Trade of the whole Kingdom; for in the preceding Year they exported no leſs than 40,000 Pieces of Cloth, whilſt all the *Engliſh* Merchants did not export 1100.

In 1554, the Number of Taverns and Wine Vaults were greatly increas'd,

to

to the Hurt and debauching the Morals of the People; for the Redreſs of which Grievance, 'twas by Parliament enacted, That thenceforth the Number of Taverns Retailers of Wine, within the City and Liberty of *London*, ſhould not exceed Forty, nor thoſe of *Weſtminſter* Three; and that all *Gaſcoin*, *Guyen* and *French* Wines, be ſold at 18 *d.* the Gallon, and thoſe of *Rochel* at 14 *d.*

Richard Huſbands, Keeper of the Compter in *Breadſtreet*, had not only cruelly and barbarouſly treated his Priſoners, with a View of extorting Money, but he likewiſe made his Houſe, the Priſon, a common Receptacle for Whores and Thieves; for whoſe greater Security, he ſuffer'd them nightly to lodge there for a Groat apiece; and notwithſtanding the ſeveral Proſecutions carried on againſt him by the City, and the Dureſs he ſuffer'd upon thoſe Accounts, he nevertheleſs continu'd barbarouſly to treat his unfortunate Priſoners, and to protect Whores and Thieves, to the great Scandal and Diſhonour of the City; wherefore the Mayor and Citizens were induc'd, at the publick Expence, to erect a large and convenient Building in *Woodſtreet*, for the Reception and Accommodation of thoſe unhappy Citizens, and Sufferers under the inhuman *Huſbands*; into which they were ſoon remov'd, to their no ſmall Joy of being freed from their cruel and mercileſs Tormenter.

About the ſame Time a great Number of the City Mechanicks were reduc'd to a very great Degree of Miſery, by the general Employment of Foreigners; wherefore it was by the Mayor and Common Council ordain'd, that thenceforth no Citizen ſhould preſume to employ any Foreigner in any manner of Buſineſs, excluſive of Feltmakers, Capthickers, Carders, Spinners, Knitters and Brewers, upon the Penalty of Five Pounds for every Offence; and all Offenders, upon Conviction, refuſing to pay, to be committed to Priſon, without Bail or Mainprize, till ſuch Fines were paid.

In the Month of *January*, *Chriſtopher Draper* Alderman of *Cordwainer-ſtreet* Ward, firſt appointed a Man to go about his Ward by Night with a Bell, who, after ringing the ſame at certain Places, was, with an audible Voice, to remind the Citizens to take care of their Fires and Lights, to help the Poor, and pray for the Dead. Hence aroſe the Bellmen in all other Parts of the City.

About the ſame time, a violent Fever rag'd, which carried off abundance of Citizens, among whom were Seven Aldermen.

In the Spring of this Year, 1577, by a great Scarcity, Corn was ſo exceſſively dear, that wheat was ſold at 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* the Quarter, Malt at 2 *l.* 4 *s.* Rye and Beans at 2 *l.* and Peas at 2 *l.* 6 *s.* But by an exceeding plentiful Harveſt, Corn fell ſo incredibly, that Wheat was ſold at 5 *s.* Rye at 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and Malt at 6 *s.* 8 *d.* the Quarter; whereby a Penny Loaf, that before weigh'd but Eleven Ounces, now weigh'd Fifty-ſix Ounces.

This Year, 1558, the Queen, for the more effectual carrying on the War againſt *France*, apply'd to the City of *London* for a Loan of 20,000 *l.* which, upon a certain Security, and Twelve *per Cent.* Intereſt, was advanc'd by the ſeveral Companies.

SECT. III.

Of the Tranſactions *of the* Citizens *during the Memorable Reign of Queen* Elizabeth.

UPON the Demiſe of Queen *Mary*, her Siſter the Princeſs *Elizabeth* was on the 17th of *November* proclaim'd Queen in *London*, with the uſual Solemnities, and ſuch unfeign'd Demonſtrations of Joy by the Citizens, as probably never appear'd before on the like Occaſion. And the next Day, on her Approach from *Hatfield* to *London*, ſhe was met at *Highgate* by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, who conducted her to the City, where ſhe took up her Reſidence in the *Charter-*

terhouſe, wherein ſhe continu'd till the Twenty-eighth of the ſaid Month, when ſhe remov'd; and paſſing thro' *Barbican*, enter'd the City at *Cripplegate*, and riding by *London-Wall*, *Blanch Appleton*, *Mark-Lane* and *Tower-ſtreet*, amidſt the joyful and inceſſant Acclamations of an incredible Multitude of People, ſhe enter'd the Tower of *London*, and from thence on the Firſt of *December* following remov'd to *Somerſet-Houſe*.

A. D. 1559, by virtue of a Proclamation, the Litany, on the Firſt of *January*, was read in all the Churches of *London*; and on the Twelfth following, the Queen came from *Weſtminſter* to the Tower of *London* by Water, attended by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs in the City Barge, together with thoſe of all the City Corporations magnificently adorn'd; and on the 14th of the ſame Month, ſhe rode thro' the City to *Weſtminſter* in the moſt pompous Manner, attended by the Lords and Ladies of the Court, the Nobility, Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs in Scarlet, and all the City Companies in their Formalities; on which Occaſion, the City never was at any Time more magnificently decorated, nor more beautifully embelliſh'd with Brocades, Velvets, rich Silks, Carpets, Flags and Streamers, together with a variety of ſtately Pageants. The Recorder, in the Preſence of the Aldermen, at the upper end of *Cheapſide*, in a handſome Speech, acquainted the Queen, that the Lord Mayor and Citizens of *London*, as a ſincere Teſtimony of their unfeigned Love and Reſpect toward her Majeſty, did preſent her with 1000 Marks in Gold (in a Purſe of Crimſon Velvet richly embroider'd) and humbly intreating her Acceptance, deſir'd ſhe'd be pleas'd not to regard the Value of the Donative, ſo much as the real Affection and Good-will of the Donors, who earneſtly intreated, that ſhe would be graciouſly pleas'd to continue their good and kind Sovereign.

Whereupon *Elizabeth* taking the Purſe into her Hand, was graciouſly pleas'd to expreſs herſelf after this manner: "I thank my Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of *London* for this diſtinguiſhing Mark of their Affection; and as your Requeſt is, that I ſhould continue your good and gracious Sovereign, be therefore aſſur'd, that I ſhall not only at all Times to the utmoſt of my Power endeavour to anſwer your Requeſt, but likewiſe, if occaſion ſhould be, ſhall not ſpare my Blood for your Safety."

On the 7th of *April*, Peace was proclaim'd in *London* between the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland* and *France*, with the uſual Solemnities by Garter and Norroy Kings at Arms, aſſiſted by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their Scarlet Robes.

This Year, the 23d of *Auguſt* prov'd very fatal to the Decorations of the Popiſh-Churches of this City; for the Populace at this Time not only deſtroy'd all the Statues and Portraitures of their Saints, but likewiſe moſt of their rich Robes, Altar-Cloths, Books and Sepulchral Banners.

A. D. 1560, by the careleſs Diſcharge of a Gun in *Crooked Lane*, a conſiderable Quantity of Gun-powder was fir'd, which not only blew up Four Houſes, and greatly endamag'd divers others, but it likewiſe kill'd Nine Perſons, and dangerouſly fractur'd and bruiſed the Bodies and Limbs of many others.

A. D. 1563, a dreadful Plague rag'd in this City, which ſwept away 20,136 of the Citizens.

At the ſame Time, *Edward Skeggs*, a worthleſs Citizen, was diſfranchis'd for male Practices; however, upon his Submiſſion, he was ſoon after reſtor'd to his Freedom. But being of an implacable and revengeful Temper, he reſolv'd to be reveng'd on the Authors of his Diſgrace, which he ſoon after endeavour'd to accompliſh; for being appointed one of the Queen's Purveyors, he not only ſeiz'd upon Twelve Capons bought for the Lord Mayor's Table, but alſo in a very inſolent manner highly reflected upon his Lordſhip; for

for which Crimes he was carried before the ſaid Magiſtrate, who not only oblig'd him to reſtore one Moiety of the Capons he had maliciouſly poſſeſs'd himſelf of, but likewiſe aſſur'd him, that if ever he was again found guilty of the like Miſdemeanour, he would commit him to the Priſon of *Newgate*, where he ſhould be loaded with the moſt ponderous Fetters.

Skeggs having got what he long'd for, immediately apply'd to the Earl of *Arundel* and Sir *Edward Rogers*, Steward and Comptroller of the Houſhold, for Redreſs, who, without inquiring into the Affair, imprudently ſent the following very indecent and threatening Letter to the Lord Mayor.

" We be advertis'd that you have much miſus'd *Edward Skeggs*, Purveyor for the Queen's Mouth, in making Proviſion for her Highneſs's own Perſon, as in denying him of taking Twelve Capons of Two and twenty; and of the Twelve deliver'd you Six again. And for his ſo doing, you gave him ill Words, and threatning him to *Newgate*, and gave Commandment the biggeſt Pair of Bolts in *Newgate* ſhould be ſet upon his Heels; and ſaid, the Lord Steward, neither the ſaid *Skeggs*, ſhould have none of you for the Queen's Majeſty; and further ſaid to him, if he took your Capons any more, you would ſend him to *Newgate*, and ſet on him ſo many Irons as his Body could bear, calling him Villain.

For the which your Miſdeameanours, for that it is now a contagious Time of Sickneſs, we now forbear to do that which hereafter we ſhall not forget to execute for her Majeſties better Service, and your better Knowledge of your bounden Duty. Charging you, in the mean time, to permit him, and all other her Majeſty's Officers, for the Proviſion of her Majeſties moſt honourable Houſhold, to do their Duties for the ſame. And if any of them ſhall do otherwiſe than to their Duties appertaineth, advertiſe us thereof, and we ſhall hear what may be ſaid therein; and the Matter prov'd, cauſe Reformation and condign Puniſhment of the Party offending.

From the Court at *Greenwich*, the 19th of *July*.

ARUNDEL. E. ROGERS.

The Lord Mayor, ſenſible of the Injuſtice done him by *Skeggs*, and the great Partiality of *Arundel*, and likewiſe his Incapacity of vindicating himſelf at Court in Perſon, on account of the deſtructive Peſtilence then raging in *London*; he therefore thought fit by Letters to acquaint the Lord *Dudley* and Mr. Secretary *Cecil*, his Friends at Court, with the whole Proceeding. The Purport of that to the latter is as follows:

" That upon an untrue Report by the ſaid *Skeggs*, the Lord Steward and Mr. Comptroller had conceived great Diſpleaſure againſt him: But he aſſured the Secretary, that *Skeggs* his Reports were moſt untrue, and his Demeanor ſo intolerable, that if the ſame were duly examined, he would be judged an unfit Man for the Place where he ſerved; and if the contageous Time where not ſuch, but that he might repair to this Anſwer, it ſhould well appear; and that if he and ſuch-like were more to be credited than he (the Mayor) was, he thought himſelf a far unmeet Man for the Place wherein he ſerv'd; yet he had ſufficient Witneſſes both of that Man's intolerable Compariſons and Demeanors, and of his (the Mayor's) Dealings with him. That he had not ſeen, for his Time, that the Mayor of *London* had been ſo dealt with. He prayed the Secretary to have Conſideration of this his Grief, as it might come in queſtion thereafter; for their Threatning portended a Diſpleaſure to come. What they meant thereby he knew not; but that it ſeemed very ſtrange to be ſo threatned upon the falſe Report of ſo ſlender a Perſon; and eſpecially he being of the City, ſo to be born with againſt the State of the ſame, whereat he kicked to his ſimple Power; becauſe for his unjuſt Dealing (before

fore he was retain'd in the Queen's Service) he was disfranchis'd; and afterward, upon Suit made, reſtored again."

The City in this Year was not only viſited with the dreadful Plague of Peſtilence, but likewiſe by a great Scarcity of Money and Dearth of Proviſions whereby the Citizens were reduc'd to a very great Degree of Miſery.

In the Year 1569, the pompous Cavalcade of the City marching Watch was intirely laid aſide, for ſaving the vaſt Expence of ſuch an unneceſſary Proceſſion; and in lieu thereof was ſubſtituted a Standing Watch as at preſent, which is much more uſeful, and leſs chargeable.

John Baſiliowitz, Emperor of *Ruſſia*, having ſent *Andrew Gregoriwitz Saviana* his Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of *England*, arriv'd at *London*, and landed at the *Tower-Wharf*, on the 27th of *Auguſt*, where he was receiv'd by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs in their Formalities, attended by the *Engliſh* Company of *Ruſſia* Merchants, in Black Velvet, mounted on ſtately Horſes, magnificently accoutter'd, by whom he was conducted to a Houſe in *Seeding-Lane* appointed for his Reſidence.

Soon after the Plague beginning to rage in this City, it occaſion'd the adjourning of *Michaelmas* Term to that of *Hillary*.

About the ſame time the Duke *d'Alva*, Governor of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, cut off all manner of Intercourſe between that Country and *England*; wherefore the City of *Antwerp*, which was formerly in a manner the Treaſury of the Kings of *England*, from whence, upon any Emergency, they could have what Sums of Money they had Occaſion for immediately advanc'd; but this Channel being thereby ſtopp'd, and the Queen in great Want of Money, ſhe was oblig'd to apply to the Company of Merchant-Adventurers of the City of *London* for a Loan, who, thro' great Inadvertency, was thought to have ſpurn'd at the Meſſage, by bringing the Affair before a General Court; where, to her Majeſty's great Diſhonour, her Demand was rejected by the holding up of Hands.

This Proceeding was highly reſented by the Privy Council, as appears by the following Letter ſent by one of the Secretaries of State to the ſaid Company, importing, "How this Offer of the Queen's was a Matter of great Grace and Favour, not much uſed before this Time by any Prince; and therefore, in Right, to have been very thankfully receiv'd. That this Practice of their's look'd as though they were utterly careleſs of the Queen's Honour to make a Hall Matter of it, and undiſcreetly deviſed, contrary to all former Uſage, to make an open Queſtion in their Common Hall, with a peremptory Refuſal by holding up of their Hands, without firſt giving a probable Cauſe of their ſo doing, a Uſage unmeet of the Prince's Cauſe; and the good Offer of her Majeſty generally rejected, and not only by the Youth (whom they the Elders were commonly wont to blame to the Council for all Diſorders in their Aſſemblies) but by themſelves alſo the Heads. That they muſt not think that ſuch a Dealing would be paſt over, as per-caſe they had Thought; but, before they meant to diſcloſe the ſame to the Queen, they thought good to impart thus much unto them; not that they cared for their Payment of any Money there (at *Hamburg*) for her Majeſty, but that they would firſt know how they could anſwer the ſame, and then they would proceed to ſuch a Remedy as ſhould ſeem meet to them, and give them Cauſe hereafter to think, that they could and muſt, for her Majeſty, be anſwerable to all manner of Perſons, according as they ſhould deſerve, well or ill, in the Service of her Majeſty and the Realm.

Finally, that the Matter was ſuch, that they could not over-paſs without imparting to them, either to lay before them their great Overſight, or to require, for Diminution of their Conceit againſt

againſt them, ſome Declaration of their Doings to be otherwiſe than they appeared; where heretofore they had many Times dutifully made Payment of Sums of Money for her Majeſty on the other Side of the Seas, which had alſo been readily and juſtly repaid them; and ſo doing they did but the Duty of honeſt Subjects, and yet were always both thanked and favoured for the ſame."

This Letter had ſo good an Effect, that ſoon after divers of the Aldermen and Merchants, to the Number of Fourteen, lent the Queen, for the Term of Six Months, 16,000 *l.* and each of them receiv'd a Bond for the Money by him advanced.

Soon after a Diſpute aroſe between the Lord Mayor of this City, and the Biſhop of *Ely*'s Tenants in *Holbourn*, concerning the Exerciſe of his Authority among them, they alledged they were not within his Juriſdiction. To compoſe this Difference in an amicable Manner, the Lord Mayor and Biſhop agreed to refer the Point in Controverſy to the Arbitration of the Lord Keeper Earl of *Leiceſter*, the Two Chief Juſtices, and Chancellor of the the Exchequer; and, after divers Hearings of both Sides, the Arbitrators agreed to refer the farther Conſideration thereof to the Two Chief Juſtices, who were to report their Opinion to the other Referees touching the ſame; when, after having ſeriouſly and deliberately conſider'd the Proofs and Allegations of both Parties, in Preſence of all the other Gentlemen concerned, they declared the Right to be in the Lord Mayor and Citizens of *London*, and that, for the future, the Mayor might as juſtly exerciſe his Authority in the Biſhop's Rents in *Holbourn*, as in any other Part of the City.

In 1572, the Poulterers of *London*, by a Combination, greatly inhanc'd the Prices of Poultry, Wherefore the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, to redreſs the ſame, and prevent ſuch pernicious Practices and Impoſitions for the future, on the Fourth of *April*, aſcertain'd the Prices of Poultry Ware, as appears in the following Tables:

The Prices of Poultry Wares to be ſold in Shops.

	s.	*d.*
The beſt Swan at	6	8
The beſt Cignet, at	6	0
The Crane, at	6	0
The beſt Storke, at	4	0
The beſt Heron, at	2	6
The beſt Bittern, at	2	0
The beſt Shoveler or Pelecan, at	2	0
The beſt wild Mallard, at	0	6
The beſt Widgeon, at	0	3
The beſt Teal, at	0	3
The beſt Capon, at	1	8
The ſecond Sort of Capons, each at	1	4
The beſt Hen, at	0	9
The beſt green Geeſe, till *May-Day*, each at	0	9
The beſt green Geeſe, after *May-day*, each at	0	6
The beſt Rabbets, at	0	4
The Rabbet-Runner, after *May*, each at	0	2
The beſt Pigeons, a Dozen,	1	2
The beſt Pullets, each at	0	6
The beſt Chickens, each at	0	4
The ſmaller Sort of Chickens, each at	0	2½
The beſt Woodcocks, each at	0	6
The beſt Green-Plover, at	0	4
The Grey Plover, at	0	3
The beſt Snipe, at	0	2
The beſt Black-birds a Dozen, at	1	0
The beſt Larks, a Dozen, at	0	8
The beſt Knot, at	0	4
The beſt Gulls, each at	1	8
The beſt Gooſe, at	1	2
The beſt Butter, till *Allhallows*, the Pound at	0	3
The beſt Eggs, till *Michaelmas*, Five for	0	1
The beſt Eggs, till *Aſh-Wedneſday*, Four for	0	1

The Prices of Poultry Wares to be ſold in Markets.

The beſt wild Mallard, at	0	05

The

The beſt Capon, at	1 00
The ſecond Sort of Capons, each at	0 10
The beſt Hen, at	0 07
The beſt Pigeons, a Dozen at	1 00
The beſt Chickens, each at	0 03
The ſmaller Sort of Chickens, each at	0 01½
The beſt Woodcock, at	0 05
The Green-Plover, at	0 03
The beſt Blackbirds, a Dozen at	0 10
The beſt Larks, a Dozen at	0 06
The beſt Gooſe, at	1 00

Soon after the Queen intended a Progreſs, ſhe highly enjoin'd the Lord Mayor to have a ſpecial Regard to the good Government and Peace of the City during her Abſence; and for the better accompliſhing of which, gave him as Aſſiſtants, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Biſhop of *London*, &c. and upon that Occaſion wrote to him the following Letter:

To the Lord Mayor of London,

"Right Truſty and Well-beloved, We greet you well. Altho' we doubt not, but that, by the Authority you have as Lord Mayor of our City of *London*, with the Aſſiſtances and Advices of your Brethren of the ſame, you may and will ſee our ſaid City well governed, and, by our good and faithful Subjects, ordered and continued in Quietneſs, as other your Predeceſſors and yourſelf have commonly done; yet, for the ſpecial Care we have for our ſaid City, and Weale of our good Subjects, thinking it convenient for your own Eaſe to have you aſſiſted by other Perſons of great Truſt, Wiſdom and Experience, during this Time of our Progreſs and Abſence in remote Parts from thence; and eſpecially that no Diſorder ſhould ariſe in the Suburbs, or other Places adjoining to the City, out of your Juriſdiction: We have, for that Purpoſe, made Choice of the moſt Reverend Father of God the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhop of *London*, Lord *Wentworth*, Sir *Anthony Cook*, Sir *Thomas Worth*, Sir *Owyen Hopton*, Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Dr. *Wylſon*, and *Thomas Wilbraham*; and have appointed that they, or ſome convenient Number of them, ſhall join with you, to adviſe, by all good Means, from Time to Time, as Occaſions may give Cauſe, for quiet Order to be continued in our ſaid City, and among our Subjects, and to prevent and ſtay Diſorders, both there and in other Parts near to the ſame, being out of your Juriſdiction: For which Purpoſe, and for the better underſtanding of our Deſire and Intention, we have cauſed our Privy Council to confer with ſome of the afore-named Perſons, as you ſhall underſtand by them, willing and requiring you, (when you ſhall meet together, or ſome of them with you) for the better doing thereof, to agree upon ſome certain Place and Time, once every Week, or oftner, as the Caſes may require, and there to meet for the due Execution of our good Meaning and Pleaſure."

In this Year an exceſſive Dearth happen'd, inſomuch that Wheat was ſold at 2 *l.* 6 *s.* the Quarter, Peas at 1 *l.* 12 *s.* and Oat-meal at 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.* whereby the Price of Meat was ſo much affected, that Beef was ſold for 1 *s.* 10 *d.* the Stone.

A. D. 1574, The Plague having again broke out in this City, the Queen, out of her tender Regard to the Welfare of her People, and Care to prevent the ſpreading of the Infection, enjoin'd the Lord Mayor not to give any Entertainment at *Guildhall* on the Anniverſary of his going to *Weſtminſter*, thereby to prevent the vaſt Reſort of People from all Parts, which uſually aſſembled there on ſuch an Occaſion, whereby the peſtilential Malady might be carried into all Parts of this great Metropolis.

A. D. 1575, the Lord Chancellor *Bacon* in the Star-chamber, having taken Minutes of ſeveral Regulations to be made for reforming of publick Grievances, among which was that of ſuppreſſing

preſſing a Number of ſuperfluous Alehouſes, he communicated the ſame to the Lord Mayor, who calling to their Aſſiſtance the Recorders of *Southwark* and *Lambeth*, ſet about a Reformation, by putting down above 200 Alehouſes in their ſeveral Juriſdictions; which Example was quickly follow'd by thoſe of *Weſtminſter*, Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, Liberty of *Tower-Hamlets*, and other Parts of *Middleſex* contiguous to *London*.

At this Time the City appears to have been under a better Regulation, than perhaps it ever was at any other Time before or ſince; for, during the Abſence of the Court, the Lord Mayor, Recorder and other Magiſtrates did ſo effectually exert themſelves in putting the Laws in Execution againſt Vice and Immorality, that at the Aſſizes then held for the City of *London*, there was not one Criminal to be tried; the Reaſon whereof is ſet forth in the following Letter from *William Fleetwood* Recorder of *London*, to the Lord Treaſurer, then with the Court at *Buxton*, viz. "The only Cauſe that this Reformation taketh ſo good Effect here about *London*, is, that when, by Order, we have either juſtly executed the Law, or perform'd the Council's Commandment, we were wont to have either a great Man's Letter, a Lady's Ring, or ſome other Token from ſuch other inferior Perſons, as will deviſe one Untruth or other to accuſe us of, if we perform not their unlawful Requeſts. The Court is far off; here we are not troubled with Letters, neither for the Reprieve of this Priſoner, nor for ſparing that Fray-maker. Theſe Secretaries, Chamber-keepers and Sollicitors in the Court, procure many Letters from their Lords and Ladies upon untrue Suggeſtions; the which Letters do great Hurt."

A. D. 1577, *William Lamb*, ſometime a Gentleman of the Chapel to *Henry* the Eighth, having drawn together ſeveral Springs of Water into a Head, now from him denominated *Lamb*'s *Conduit*, at the upper End of *Red-lion-ſtreet* in *High-Holbourn*, whence, in a Leaden Pipe, he conveyed the ſame to *Snow-hill*, where having re-edified a ruinous Conduit long in Diſuſe, he laid his Water into the ſame, to the great Advantage and Convenience of that Neighbourhood. This Conduit ſtill retains the Name of its Rebuilder; the Charge whereof, together with that of the other Parts of the Work, amounted to 1500 *l.*

A. D. 1579, *John Caſimire*, Son to the Elector Palatine, arriv'd in *England*, and landing at the Tower of *London*, on the 22d of *Jan.* at Night, he was receiv'd by many of the prime Nobility, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and principal Citizens, who conducted him by Torch-light to the Houſe of Sir *William Greſham* in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, where he was receiv'd by Sound of Trumpet and other muſical Inſtruments, and, on the Third of *February*, was magnificently entertain'd by Sir *Thomas Ramſay* the Lord Mayor.

Some time after *William Kympton*, an Alderman of this City, was, by the Lord Chancellor, committed Priſoner to the *Fleet Priſon*, for concealing a Letter ſent him by the Vicar of *Hadley* in *Middleſex*, which adviſ'd him of an Inſurrection at *Northall*, where the People had tumultuouſly pull'd down ſome Pales; which Offence being deem'd a Miſpriſion of Treaſon, the Aldermen was, by the Court of *Star-Chamber*, amerc'd in the Sum of 500 Marks, and Impriſonment during the Queen's Pleaſure.

On the 6th of *April*, *A. D.* 1580, a dreadful Earthquake happen'd in *London*, which, notwithſtanding its ſhort Duration, that did not exceed a Minute, yet did very great Damage, by ſhattering of Churches and Houſes, and killing divers Perſons.

About the ſame time the Government being ſtill apprehenſive of the Deſigns of Foreigners, caus'd the Numbers of thoſe reſiding in the City of *London* again to be taken; when, upon Inquiſition, there were, by Certificate, found to be in the City and Liberties, 6492;

whereof 2302 were *Dutch*; 1138 *French*; 116 *Italians*; *Engliſh* born of foreign Parents 1542, and of other Nations not ſpecified 447, beſides Perſons not certified, 217.

Some time after the Lord Mayor and Aldermen acquainted the Miniſtry of the vaſt Increaſe of new Buildings, and Number of Inhabitants within the City and Suburbs of *London*, chiefly occaſion'd by the great Reſort of People from all Parts of the Kingdom to ſettle here, which was imagin'd would prove of dangerous Conſequence, not only to this great Metropolis, but likewiſe to the Nation in general, if not timely remedied; wherefore to redreſs the imaginary Grievance, and obviate the bad Conſequnces thereof, the Queen judg'd it convenient to iſſue out the following Proclamation:

"The Queenes Majeſtie perceiving the State of the Citie of *London* (being aunciently termed her Chambre) and the Suburbes and Confines thereof to increaſe dayly, by Acceſſe of People to inhabite in the ſame, in ſuch ample Sort, as thereby many Inconveniencies are ſeene already, but many greater of neceſſity like to followe, being ſuch as her Majeſtie cannot neglect to remedie, having the principal Care, nnder Almightie God, to forſee aforehand, to have her People in ſuch a Citie and Confines, not onely well govern'd by ordinarie Juſtice, to ſerve God and obey her Majeſtie, which, by reaſon of ſuch Multitudes lately increaſed, can hardly be done without Deviſe of mo new Juriſdictions and Officers for that Purpoſe, but to be alſo provided of Suſtentation of Victual, Foode, and other like Neceſſaries for Man's Life, upon reaſonable Prices, without which no Citie can long continue.

And finally to the Preſervation of her People in Health, which may ſeem impoſſible to continue, though preſently by God's Goodneſs the ſame is perceived to be in better Eſtate univerſally then hath beene in Man's Memorie; yet where there are ſuch great Multitudes of People brought to inhabite in ſmall Roomes, whereof a great Part are ſeene very poore, yea, ſuch as much live of begging, or by worſe Meanes, and they heaped up together, and in a ſort ſmothered with many Families of Children and Servants in one Houſe or ſmall Tenement, it much needes followe, if any Plague or popular Sickneſs ſhould, by God's Permiſſion, enter amongſt thoſe Multitudes, that the ſame would not only ſpread itſelfe, and invade the whole Citie and Confines, but that a great Mortalitie would enſue the ſame, where her Majeſties perſonal Preſence is many times required, beſides the great Confluence of People from all Partes of the Realme, by reaſon of the ordinary Terms of Juſtice there holden, the Infection would be alſo diſperſed through all other Partes of the Realme, to the manifeſt Danger of the whole Body thereof; out of the which neither her Majeſties owne Perſon can be (but by God's ſpecial Ordinance) exempted, nor any other whatſoever they be.

For Remedie whereof, as Time may now ſerve, until by ſome further good Order be had in Parliament or otherwiſe, the ſame may be remedied; her Majeſtie, by good and deliberate Adviſe of her Counſeil, and being alſo thereto moved by the conſiderate Opinions of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and other the grave wiſe Men in and about the Citee, doth charge and ſtraightly command all manner of Perſons, of what Qualitie ſoever they be, to deſiſt and forbeare from any new Buildings of any Houſe or Tenement within Three Miles from any of the Gates of the ſayde Citee of *London*, to ſerve for Habitation of Lodging for any Perſon, where no former Houſe hath bene knowen to have bene in the Memorie of ſuch as are now living; and alſo to forbear from letting or ſetting, or ſuffering any more Families than one onely to be placed, or to inhabite from henceforth in any one Houſe that heretofore hath bene inhabited.

And to the Intent this her Majeſties Royal Commandment and neceſſary Proviſion

Proviſion may take Place, and be duely obſerved, for ſo univerſal a Benefite to the whole Body of the Realm, for whoſe Reſpects all particular Perſons are bound, by God's Lawe and Man's, to forbear from their particular and extraordinarie Lucre; her Majeſtie ſtraightly chargeth the Lord Mayor of the Citie of *London*, and all other Officers having authoritie in the ſame, and alſo all Juſtices of Peace, Lordes and Bailifes of Liberties not being within the Juriſdiction of the ſaid Lorde Mayor of *London*, to forſee, that no Perſon do begin to prepare any Foundation for any newe Houſe, Tenement, or Building, to ſerve, to receive or hold any Inhabitants to dwell or lodge, or to uſe any Victualling therein, where no former Habitation hath bene in the Memorie of ſuch as now doe live; but that they be prohibited and reſtrained ſo to do. And both the Perſons that ſhall ſo attempt to the contrary, and all manner of Workmen that ſhall (after Warning given) continue in any ſuch Work tending to ſuch newe Buildings, to be committed to cloſe Priſon, and there to remain without Baile, until they find good Sureties, with Bonds for reaſonable Sums of Money (to be forfeitable and recoverable at her Majeſties Suite, for the Uſe of the Hoſpitals in and about the ſaid City) that they will not at any Time hereafter attempt the like.

And further the ſaid Officers ſhall ſeaze all manner of Stuff ſo (after Warning given) brought to the Place where ſuch newe Buildings ſhall be intended, and the ſame cauſe to be converted and employed in any publick Uſe for the City or Pariſh where the ſame ſhall be attempted.

And for the avoyding of the Multitudes of Families heaped up in one Dwelling-houſe, or for the converting of any one Houſe into a Multitude of ſuch Tenements for Dwelling or Victualling-Places, the ſaid Lord Mayor, and all other Officers, in their ſeveral Liberties within the Limites of Three Miles as above-mentioned, ſhall commit any Perſon giving Cauſe of Offence from the Day of the Publication of this preſent Proclamation, to cloſe Priſon, as is afore limited.

And alſo for the Offences in this Part of Increaſe of many Indwellers, or, as they be commonly termed, Inmates or Underſitters, which have been ſuffered within theſe Seven Years, contrary to the good auncient Lawes or Cuſtomes of the City, or of the Boroughes and Pariſhes within the foreſaid Limit of Three Miles afore-mention'd, the ſaid Lord Mayor, and the other Officers abovementioned, ſhall ſpeedily cauſe to be redreſſed in their ordinarie Courtes and and Lawe Dayes, betwixt this and the Feaſt of *All-Saintes* next coming; within which Times ſuch Underſitters or Inmates may provide themſelves other Places abroad in the Realm, where many Houſes reſt uninhabited, to the Decay of divers auncient good Boroughes and Townes. And becauſe her Majeſtie intendeth to have this Ordinance duely executed, her Pleaſure is, that the ſaid Lord Mayor of *London*, and other the Officers having Juriſdiction within the ſaid Space of Three Miles above-mentioned, ſhall, after the Proclamation hereof, as ſpeedily as they may, meete in ſome convenient Place near to the ſaid City, and there (after Conference had) accord among themſelves how to proceed to the Execution hereof; and, if any Cauſe ſhall ſo require, to imparte to her Majeſties Privie Counſell, any Let or Impediment that may ariſe, to the Intent that Remedy be given to any ſuch Impediment, according to her Majeſties Pleaſure heretofore expreſſed.

Given at *Noneſuch*, the Seventh Day of *July*, 1580, in the 22d Year of her Majeſties Reigne."

The wild Chimeras which both the Court and City ſeem at this Time to have been peſter'd with, appear, by this Proclamation, to have been purely the Effect of Incogitancy; for had they had the leaſt Regard to Retroſpection, they would eaſily have diſcovered in Hiſtory, much greater and more po-

pulous Cities than *London* then was, without their having been more obnoxious either to Peſtilence, Famine, or a greater Difficulty in governing than ſmaller Cities. This is at preſent demonſtrated by this City and its vaſtly extended Suburbs, which are at leaſt quadruple both in Dimenſions and Number of Inhabitants to what they were then, as is apparent by the Bill of Mortality; and by the Hiſtories of thoſe and theſe Times, 'tis manifeſt, that this vaſt Metropolis is much better govern'd, and far leſs ſubject, either to Peſtilence or Famine, as is evident from the leſs numerous Tumults, Plagues and Dearths.

A. D. 1581, the Croſs in *Cheapſide* having been frequently preſented by the Inqueſt as a publick Nuſance in obſtructing Carriages, to the great Detriment of the Inhabitants of that Street, but without Redreſs; this being highly reſented by all Perſons in the Neighbourhood, as likewiſe was the Offence given by the Figures wherewith the Croſs was decorated; 'twas therefore in the Night-time almoſt demoliſh'd by Perſons unknown, who not only ſtripp'd it of its Puppets, but likewiſe robb'd the Virgin *Mary* of her Son, and breaking both her Arms, had, by the Aſſiſtance of a Rope, almoſt deſtroy'd her Body, which they left in a tottering Condition.

Soon after a Proclamation was publiſh'd for diſcovering and apprehending the Perſon or Perſons concern'd in this Deformation, with a Reward of 10 *l.* upon Conviction.

Some time after, the Standard of Weights belonging to the City of *London* being either loſt or miſlaid, it occaſion'd the committing of numerous Frauds in the Weighing of Goods; for the remedying of which, Sir *James Harvey*, the Mayor, wrote a Letter to the Lord Treaſurer, purporting,

"That whereas great Abuſes and Frauds were daily committed againſt her Majeſtie's loving Subjects, by reaſon of falſe Weights, as well within this City, as in other Cities and Places elſewhere in the Realm; and wherof, as he was informed, his Lordſhip had heretofore been made privy, and had taken care for the Reformation thereof. And that notwithſtanding, the Abuſe did yet continue; for that the true Standard, made according to the Statute, for the fizing all Weights, could not be found. And he being this Year charged in Conſcience, by reaſon of his Office and Oath taken, to ſee that Falſhood and Deceit be puniſh'd, he thought it his Duty not only to remember his Lordſhip thereof, but alſo humbly to beſeech him, that it would pleaſe him to give him his favourable Help and Advice, what Order or Courſe he ſhould take with the City for the Reformation thereof, *&c.*

A. D. 1583, the Plague having again broke out in *London*, the Mayor, by order of the Lord Treaſurer, caus'd Liſts to be made of all the Inns and other Houſes of Entertainment in the City and Liberties thereof that were infected, for the Information of Travellers, to prevent their lodging in any of the ſaid Houſes, thereby to hinder the ſpreading of that deſtructive Malady in the ſeveral Counties of the Kingdom; which Liſts were not only publiſh'd by Proclamation, but likewiſe ſtuck up in all publick Places of the City; whereof the Lord Treaſurer was certified by a Letter from the Mayor of the following Tenor.

"That he had, according to his Lordſhip's Direction, by his Letters, reform'd the Catalogue of Victualling Houſes infected within the Liberties of the City, from the 13th of *November* laſt, being within the Two Months appointed; and that his Lordſhip willed, with the Advice of Mr. *Norton*; and that he had inform'd him, that he had ſpecial Regard to Two Things; the one to give ſuch plain Deſcription and Notes of the Streets and Places, as might ſerve for eaſie Notice, to ſuch as repair'd to the City: The other, that it ſhould be in ſuch Shortneſs, as might be brought into leſs than one Face of a Sheet of Paper, to be fix'd in Places convenient. And

And further, that he thought good to move his Lordſhip to the ſame Intent, that in Term-Time uſually, all manner of Houſes in *Fleet-ſtreet*, and the Street and Lanes adjoining, as alſo without *Temple-Bar*, uſed Lodging, Victualling or Letting out of Chambers; whether it were his Pleaſure, that all ſuch Houſes in thoſe Parts, as did ſo lodge and let out Chambers, tho' they were not otherwiſe uſually Victuallers, ſhould be likewiſe noted, if they had been infected within that Space of Two Months.

I do likewiſe humbly thank your Lordſhip for your honourable and loving Care of this City, in the ſaid Matter of Infection, and the Repair of the Queen's Subjects hither; and for my own Part, I will not fail in Diligence by your Directions, according to my Duty, *January* 14, 1583."

Nothwithſtanding the Application made to the Lord Treaſurer by Sir *James Harvey* the late Mayor, for the Redreſs of enormous Frauds committed in this City, in the weighing of Goods and Merchandize, which was chiefly owing to the Loſs of the Standard, as abovemention'd, which Defect remaining ſtill unſupply'd, it occaſion'd the preſent Mayor to ſend the under-written Letter to the aforeſaid Treaſurer.

"My Duty moſt humbly done to your Lordſhip: Having lately entered with my Brethren and the Common Council of this City, into the eſtabliſhing of Orders for true and upright Uſe of her Majeſty's Beam, with the Weights thereto belonging; which upon Continuance do daily wear, and need to be renewed and ſized from time to time; we have in your honourable Remembrance, the great Want that this City and the whole Realm findeth for Lack of Order to aſſize Weights; whereby the Commonweal taketh Detriment, and private Men preſume without Order to ſell and uſe unlawful Weights both in the City and in the County, that are accuſtom'd to take their aſſizing from hence.

We have thought the Time more convenient now to move your Lordſhip, becauſe we hear, that the latter Verdict touching Weights is long ſince deliver'd before your Lordſhip and the reſt in the honourable Court of Exchequer; it may pleaſe your Lordſhip to take Order with ſuch Speed, as your Lordſhip ſhall think meet, for Certainty in this Behalf; and that your Reſtraint be ſo releaſed, as our Officers may be at Liberty to aſſize accordingly; and ſo I leave to trouble your Lordſhip. At *London*, the laſt Day of *July*, 1583, *&c.*"

On the 17th of *September* following, the Citizens of *London* held a very ſplendid Shooting-Match, under the Direction of the Captain of the *London* Archers, who was ſtil'd, *The Duke of* Shoreditch, on the following Occaſion. King *Henry* the Eighth having appointed a great Shooting-Match, at *Windſor*, it happen'd, that, towards Night, when the Diverſion was almoſt over, one *Barlow*, a Citizen of *London*, and Inhabitant of *Shoreditch*, out-ſhot all the reſt, wherewith *Henry* was ſo exceedingly pleas'd, that he told *Barlow*, that thenceforth he ſhould be call'd, *The Duke of* Shoreditch: which Appellation the Captain of the *London* Archers enjoy'd for Ages after.

This Captain of the Band of *London* Archers ſummon'd his nominal Nobility, to accompany him with their ſeveral Companies on ſo ſolemn an Occaſion, under the following Titles, *viz.* The Marquiſſes of *Barlo*, *Clerkenwell*, *Iſlington*, *Hoxton* and *Shacklewell*, and the Earl of *Pancraſs*, &c. who being met at the Time and Place prefix'd, the pompous March began from *Merchant-Taylors* Hall, conſiſting of 3000 Archers, ſumptuouſly apparell'd, 942 whereof having Chains of Gold about their Necks: This ſplendid Company was guarded by Whifflers and Billmen, to the Number of 4000 beſides Pages and Footmen; and marching thro' *Broad-ſtreet*, the Reſidence of the Duke their Captain, continued their March thro' *Moorfields*, by *Finſbury*, to *Smithfield*, where, after having perform'd their

ſeveral Evolutions, they ſhot at the Target for Glory.

A. D. 1585, *Elizabeth*, in the 27th of her Reign, being juſtly apprehenſive of an Invaſion from *Spain*, not only by repeated Advices, but likewiſe by the prodigious naval Preparations making in that Country; therefore to prevent the impending Storm, her Majeſty took all the Precautions neceſſary, ſuch as the fitting out of Ships of War for Sea Service, and raiſing and diſciplining of Men for that of the Land; on which Occaſion, the ſeveral Corporations of this City ſent a handſome Body of Men into the Field at their own Expence, who, aſſembling on *Blackheath*, about 5000 in Number, compleatly arm'd, encamp'd thereon about a Week, during which time they had the Honour of being review'd divers Times by the Queen. The Companies of Grocers, Haberdaſhers and Merchant Taylors on this Occaſion ſent each 395 Men; the Mercers, 294, and the other Companies according to their ſeveral Abilities.

Some Time after, a conſiderable Body of Soldiers were fitted out, by and at the Expence of the aforeſaid Companies, and who being compleatly arm'd, and cloath'd in Red, were ſent to the Aſſiſtance of the *Dutch* againſt the *Spaniards*.

Not long after, a Controverſy aroſe between the City of *London* and a very litigious Man, Sir *Owen Hopton*, Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*, who, by colour of his Office, pretended a Right to a Garden on *Tower Hill*, and, in conſequence thereof, in an illegal and arbitrary manner ſent his Servants to diſpoſſeſs the lawful Poſſeſſor, and to poſſeſs themſelves thereof for his Uſe; thoſe illegal Miniſters not only executed their imperious Maſter's Command, by poſſeſſing themſelves of the ſaid Garden, but likewiſe brought along with them Two Men they found upon the Premiſes, whom the Lieutenant immediately committed to Priſon, whereupon a Writ of *Habeas Corpus* being obtain'd of the Court of *King's Bench*, for removing *Robert Shapely*, one of the ſaid Priſoners, it was by the City Solicitor deliver'd to the ſaid Lieutenant, who, inſtead of paying a due Obedience to that Authority, caus'd the Solicitor to be likewiſe impriſon'd; wherefore the City apply'd to the Privy Council for Redreſs, who immediately referr'd the Hearing thereof to the Lords Chief Juſtices and Maſter of the Rolls, as will appear by the following Letter.

"After our very hearty Commendations, *&c.* There hath been Complaint made unto us, in the Behalf of the Lord Mayor and Citizens of *London*, againſt Sir *Owen Hopton*, Knight, Lieutenant of the Tower, whom they charge with ſome diſorder'd Dealing by him uſed, towards one *Robert Smith*, a Solicitor for the City, ſent lately unto him with a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, out of the Court of her Majeſty's Bench, for the removing of the Body of *Robert Shapeley*, a Servant to one *William Wikins* a Citizen, impriſoned by the Lieutenant upon ſome pretended Quarrel of Priviledge; the manner whereof ſhall beſt appear unto you by the ſeveral Complaints and Articles herein incloſ'd, exhibited unto us by the ſaid *Smith* and *Wikins*.

And foraſmuch as the Maior, Aldermen and Citizens of *London* have heretofore oftentimes found themſelves grieved with ſundry Actions of unkind and violent Dealing, offer'd by the ſaid Lieutenant and his Officers, as they have been informed, to the Breach of their Charters and Liberties, whereby there is grown ſome Diviſion and Diſſention between them (which we deſire by all good Means to have removed); and whereas the Lieutenant ſeemeth to warrant his Doings by ancient Privileges and Cuſtoms of the Tower, whereunto the Citizens on their Parts, upon Opinion of their Charters, refuſe to yield.

We conſidering what Inconvenience may enſue, of the private Diſſention between them, have thought good to require you, calling Maſter Lieutenant before

before you, and the Parties whoſe Complaints are herewith ſent unto you, with ſuch Proofs and Witneſs, as may be produced, effectually to examine the Matters thereby inform'd againſt him; and that you alſo take Knowledge of ſuch other Complaints and Controverſies, as the Lord Maior and the Recorder of *London* ſhall deliver unto you againſt the Lieutenant of the Tower, concerning their former Debates and Strifes, for Matter of Liberties, Preſcriptions and Cuſtoms, and the like, on the Behalf of the Lieutenant againſt them, praying you to take ſome Pains to hear the Matters at large on both Sides, and to ſee upon what Privileges, Cuſtoms and Preſcriptions, their ſeveral Claims are grounded and pretended; as alſo to conſider of their Strength and Validity in Law, wherein after you ſhall have ſpent ſome Time, and heard and underſtood the Matters at large, we require you then to make Report to us, what you ſhall have found on both Sides, as well touching the Complaints of *Smith* and *Wikins*, as of the Lord Maior and Citizens, with your Opinions of their ſaid Complaints and Controverſies, and what Courſe were fitteſt to be taken between them, which we pray you to do with as convenient Speed as you may; and ſo bid you heartily farewel."

In Obedience to this epiſtolary Order, the ſaid Chief Juſtices and Maſter of the Rolls ſummon'd both Parties to appear before them, when after having carefully examin'd and heard the Allegations and Proofs on each Side, they reported the ſame, with their Opinion thereon, by the following Certificate.

"Firſt, upon Examination of the Matter, touching the ſame *Smith* and *Wikins*, mentioned in your Honours Letters: it appeareth unto us, that (ſome Controverſy being between the Mayor and Citizens and the ſaid Lieutenant, touching a Garden Plot near the Tower) one *Ralph Gaſker*, Servant to the ſaid Lieutenant, violently did draw forth of the ſaid Garden one *Shapeley*, Servant to the ſaid *Wikins*, then labouring there for his ſaid Maſter, in ſuch violent manner, as thereby Blood was drawn of him in ſeveral Places, and carried him to the Tower, and there kept him in Priſon Eight Days; and that one *Shawe*; another of the Lieutenant's Servants, was preſent with the ſaid *Gaſken*, aiding him, but that he did not hurt the ſaid *Shapeley*; which *Gaſken* and *Shawe* did detain ſome of the Apparel of the ſaid *Shapeley*, and yet do for any Thing known to us.

And that likewiſe one *Payne* was taken forth of the ſaid Garden, and carried to the Tower, and there impriſoned Three Days, and then delivered upon Bond to render his Body to the Tower, when he ſhould be required, and that *Payne* hath left a Pawn of the Value of 10 *s.* for his Meat and Drink.

And that her Majeſty's Writ of *Habeas Corpus* for the Body of *Shapeley* was ſued forth of her Bench, directed to the Lieutenant, which was carry'd and deliver'd to him by the ſaid *Smith*, who prayed the ſaid Lieutenant to make Allowance thereof, and paid the Fee due therefore; but forthwith he would have forced the ſaid *Smith* to have received the Money again, and the Writ, which *Smith* refuſed to do, praying him not to be offended for bringing of her Majeſty's Proceſs.

And thereupon Maſter Lieutenant ſaid, he would put his Writ in his Pocket, as he had done many, and therewith rubbed *Smith* on the Cheeks, and threatened to impriſon him, if he would not carry back the Writ again, and the Money; whereupon the ſaid Lieutenant impriſoned *Smith*, and detained him about Three Hours, until, upon a Bill of his Hand to return to Priſon when the Lieutenant ſhould ſend for him, he was deliver'd; which Matter the Lieutenant confeſſeth to be true.

And touching ſuch Liberties as Maſter Lieutenant claimeth to have been uſed for the Officers and Attendants in

the Tower, as not to be arreſted by any Action in the City of *London*, and Protections to be granted to them by Maſter Lieutenant, and not obeying of Writs of *Habeas Corpus*; we think ſuch Perſons as are daily attendant in the Tower, ſerving her Majeſty there, are to be privileged, and not to be arreſted upon any Plaint in *London*; but for Writs of Execution, or *Capias ut ligatum*, and ſuch like, we think they ought to have no Privilege.

Moreover, touching Protections granted by Maſter Lieutenant, for ſuch as be condemn'd in any Action in the Court, kept in the Tower, to go at large, and not to be arreſted by any Proceſs out of the Queen's high Courts, or elſewhere, or any other Protection to that Effect, for any privileged Perſon, we think the ſame againſt her Majeſty's Laws and Dignity.

Item, That Mr. Lieutenant ought to return every *Habeas Corpus* out of any Court at *Weſtminſter*, ſo as the Juſtices before whom it ſhall be returned, (as the Cauſe ſhall require) may either remand it with the Body, or retain the Matter before them, and deliver as Juſtice ſhall require.

As touching the Juriſdiction of the Court in the Tower, and the Controverſies for certain Liberties upon the *Tower-Hill*, and the Soil there, and divers Places about the Tower, we are not yet fully reſolved, but deſire your Lordſhips to have ſome farther Time to conſider thereupon; for that there be many Matters alledged, and to be ſhewed in writing for the ſame, as we are informed, which we have not yet ſeen.

Item, The ſaid Lieutenant doth claim a Liberty, that if any Perſon privileged in the Tower be arreſted in *London*, that he mny take the Body of any Citizen, that ſhall come within the Liberties of the Tower, and keep his Body there, until the other be deliver'd, which we think altogether againſt the Laws of this Realm."

Upon Receipt of the above Certificate, the Lords of the Council made an Order to confirm the ſame; but as the Preamble to the ſaid Order is not very material, and the Body of the ſame only a Repetition of the Judges Opinions, as ſpecified in the ſaid Certificate; I ſhall therefore only inſert the Two laſt Paragraphs of the ſaid Order, *viz.*

" The Lords therefore of her Majeſty's ſaid Privy Council, upon grave and deliberate Conſiderations had of the Certificate and Opinions of the ſaid Lords Chief Juſtices and Maſter of the Rolls; and to the end Occaſions of Contention, Trouble and Diſorder, and the Danger of Breach of her Majeſty's Peace, which have heretofore of late Years ariſen and grown upon the Controverſies aforeſaid, may from henceforth ceaſe, and be altogether removed and taken away.

It was this Day by their Lordſhips ordered and decreed, betwixt the Lord Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of *London*, and their Succeſſors, and the Lieutenant of her Highneſs's ſaid Tower of *London*, and all other Lieutenants and Officers of the Tower, at any Time hereafter to ſucceed, That the Matters, Points and Articles contained in the Certificate of the ſaid Juſtices and Maſter of the Rolls beforemention'd; wherein their Reſolutions, Opinions and Determinations be ſet down; declar'd and ſignified, ſhall at all Times from henceforth ſtand and remain for Rules and Reſolutions, and final Determination and Deciſion; for ſo much and ſo many of the Points of Controverſies, as are contain'd in the ſaid Certificate, (whereof they have deliver'd their Opinions) to be for ever hereafter duly obſerv'd and kept; and that nothing be hereafter at any Time done or attempted on either Part, to the violating or interrupting of the ſame."

A. D. 1586, a Conſpiracy was enter'd into by the Apprentices and other ill-deſigning Perſons of this City, for a general Inſurrection to be made againſt Foreigners, but eſpecially thoſe of the *French* Nation; which wicked Deſign was founded upon the ſame Principles with

with thoſe of evil *May-Day*, in the Year 1517; but, by a timely and happy Diſcovery, the Innocent were ſav'd from Deſtruction, whilſt many of the Conſpirators were apprehended, and committed to *Newgate*.

About the ſame Time, another far more dreadful and dangerous Conſpiracy was happily diſcover'd againſt the Life of the Queen; and many of the Traytors being apprehended, occaſion'd a Joy inexpreſſible among the Citizens of *London*, who on that Account not only return'd Thanks to God for her happy Deliverance, but likewiſe caus'd their Bells and Bonfires to proclaim their unfeign'd Joy, while every Houſholder, according to his Ability, regal'd himſelf and Friends on this joyful Occaſion.

The Queen being inform'd of the extraordinary Rejoicings made by the Citizens at this Time, ſhe was ſenſible, that it was the Effect of their ſincere and hearty Love towards her; wherefore ſhe ſent the following Letter to the Lord Mayor.

"Right truſtie and wel beloved, we greet you well, being given to underſtand how greatly our good and moſt loving Subjects of that Citie did rejoice at the Apprehenſion of certaine develiſh and wicked-minded Subjects of ours, that through the great and ſingular Goodneſſe of God have been detected, to have moſt wickedly and unnaturally conſpired, not onely the taking away of our owne Life, but alſo to have ſtirred (as much as in them lay) a general Rebellion throughout our whole Realm: Wee could not but by our own Letters witneſs unto you the great and ſingular Contentment wee receive upon the Knowledge thereof, aſſuring you that wee did not ſo much rejoice at the Eſcape of the intended Attempt againſt our owne Perſon, as to ſee the great Joy our moſt loving Subjects tooke at the Apprehenſion of the Contrivers thereof, which to make their Love more apparent, they have (as we are to our great Comfort informed) omitted no outward Shew, that by any external Act might witneſſe to the World the inward Love and dutiful Affection they beare towards us.

And as we have as great Cauſe with all Thankfulneſſe to acknowledge God's great Goodneſſe towards us, through the infinite Bleſſings he layeth upon us, as many as ever Prince had, yea, rather as ever Creature had; yet do we not for any woridly Bleſſing receiv'd from his divine Majeſty, ſo greatly acknowledge the ſame, as in that it hath pleaſed him to incline the Hearts of our Subjects, even from the firſt Beginning of our Raygne, to carrie as great Love towards us, as ever Subjects carryed towarde a Prince, which ought to move us (as it doth in very Deede) to ſeek with all Care, and by all good Meanes that appertaine to a Chriſtian Prince, the Conſervation of ſo loving and dutiful affected Subjects; aſſuring you, that we deſire no longer to live, than while we may in the whole Courſe of our Government carry ourſelfe in ſuch Sort, as may not only nouriſh and continue their Love and good Will towards us, but alſo increaſe the ſame: Wee think meete, that theſe our Letters ſhould be communicated in ſome general Aſſembly to our moſt loving Subjects the Commoners of that Cittie.

Given under our Signet at our Caſtle of *Windſor*, the 18th of *Auguſt*, 1586, in the 28th Yeare of our Reign."

On the Sixth of *December* the Lord Mayor, aſſiſted by divers of the Nobility, the Aldermen in their Formalities, and Eighty of the Principal Citizens in Velvet and Chains of Gold, with the greateſt Solemnity, proclaim'd in *Cheapſide*, at *Leadenhall*, the End of *London-Bridge*, and that of *Chancery-Lane*, the Sentence of Death lately paſs'd upon that unfortunate Princeſs, *Mary*, Queen of *Scotland*.

This Year a general Scarcity of Corn happen'd in *England*, inſomuch, that the Juſtices of the Peace in the neighbouring Counties of *Kent*, *Suſſex*, *Hampſhire*, *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, by their Orders, prevented the ſending of Corn

Corn out of any of the ſaid Counties. Theſe Orders having greatly affected the Citizens of *London*, they apply'd to the Privy Council to have the ſame revers'd, and the Corn Trade with the City to be laid open as formerly: But what the Event was, my Author does not mention. Be that as it will, the Scarcity increaſing, the Dearth became ſo exceſſive, that Wheat was ſold in this City the Spring following at 3 *l.* 4 *s.* the Quarter, and in divers Places of the Kingdom at 5 *l.* 4 *s.*

A. D. 1591, a Conteſt aroſe between the Lord Mayor and Citizens of *London* and the Lord High Admiral of *England*, in reſpect to the Right of Coal Metage; but on the Mayor and Citizens ſhewing their indubitable Right to the ſame, the Admiral receded from his Pretenſions, and acknowledg'd the Property to be in them. Wherefore, to prevent all Controverſies in that Reſpect for the future, the Citizens had this Right confirm'd by the Queen, at the Interceſſion of their faſt Friend the Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*; to whom the Lord Mayor, for the obtaining ſo ſalutary an End, wrote the following Letter:

" My humble Duty remembered unto your good Lordſhip.

Whereas it pleaſed your good Lordſhip to refer to Mr. Atturny and Solicitor for peruſing of the Book that is to paſs from the Queen's Majeſty to the City of *London*, as touching the Meaſurage of Sea-coal, and other Things meaſurable upon the River of *Thames*, it may pleaſe you to underſtand, that they have accordingly peruſed the ſame, and have reform'd it in what Points they thought good; which we now return again to your good Lordſhip, in that Form as by them is corrected and ſet down. And foraſmuch as the ſaid Mr. Atturny and Solicitor (beſides Allowance from my Lord Admiral, which they have Already) do further require your Lordſhip's Warrant, for their Approbation of the ſame under their Hands, we humbly beſeech your good Lordſhip to peruſe the ſaid Book, and to vouchſafe us your good Favour in directing your Warrant to her Majeſty's ſaid learned Council for the ſigning of the ſame. That this Controverſy being ended between my Lord Admiral and this City, we may enjoy the ſaid Meaſurage peaceably, as in Times paſt we have done. Wherein, as for many other honourable Favours and good Turns towards this City, we ſhall be much bound to your good Lordſhip. And thus humbly I take my leave, from *London*, the 5th of *June* 1581, &c.

Soon after, a few wild Enthuſiaſts and wicked Impoſtors appear'd in this City; *William Hacket*, the Chief whereof, gave out, that he was *Jeſus Chriſt*, come to judge the World, which was ſoon proclaim'd throughout the City of *London* by *Edmond Coppinger* and *Henry Arthington*, Two of his Diſciples, who going from *Hacket*'s Lodgings at *Broken-wharf*, thro' *Watling-ſtreet* and the *Old-Change*, amidſt an exceſſive Multitude, to *Cheapſide*, they mounted an empty Cart near the End of *Gutter-Lane*, and proclaim'd Mercy from Heaven to all ſuch as ſhould repent and believe that Chriſt (*William Hacket*) was come with his Fan in his Hand to judge the Earth, and to eſtabliſh the Goſpel in *Europe*, and that he was then to be ſeen, with his glorious Body, at one *Walker*'s at *Broken-wharf*; and that they were Prophets, the one of Mercy, and the other of Judgment, ſent by God himſelf as Witneſſes, and to aſſiſt in the preſent great Work. The firſt of whom inceſſantly proclaim'd Mercy and Joys inexpreſſible to all ſuch as ſhould receive this acceptable Meſſage; and the laſt denounc'd terrible Judgments againſt the Obdurate, which ſhould not only immediately fall upon the Incredulous in this City, but that likewiſe all ſuch were condemn'd to eternal Puniſhments; and in a particular and very treaſonable manner thunder'd out bitter Invectives againſt the Queen and her Miniſtry: Wherefore they were all Three apprehended, and *Hacket*, the pretended Meſſiah, ſoon after try'd and convicted

convicted at the *Old Bailey* of Treaſon; whence he was carried to the Place of Execution in *Cheapſide*, where, inſtead of ſhewing the leaſt Sorrow for his Crimes, he committed the moſt horrid and execrable Blaſphemies againſt God, and deteſtable Imprecations againſt the Queen and her Miniſters; and his Aſſociate *Coppinger*, refuſing all manner of Suſtenance, dy'd the next Day in *Bridewell*, as did *Arthington*, his Confrater, ſome time after in *Woodſtreet Compter*.

A. D. 1592, the Plague having again broke out in this City, it rag'd with ſuch Violence, that Application was made to the Queen and Council, that upon the Infection of any Houſe, the Sound might be remov'd from the Infected to proper Places for their Preſervation; and that Proviſion might be made for the Poor, who were reduc'd to the greateſt Extremities; and, to prevent the ſpreading of the Contagion, the Term was adjourn'd to *Hertford*.

Next Year the Plague continuing to increaſe and rage in this City, it occaſion'd the publiſhing a Proclamation for the more effectual preventing the ſpreading of the Contagion, as will appear by the following Extracts made from the ſaid Proclamation, *viz.*

" And therefore, to prevent thoſe Daungers, her Majeſtie doth nowe commande, that in the uſual Place of *Smythfielde* there be no manner of Market for any Wares kepte, nor any Stalles or Boothes for any manner of Merchandize, or for Victuals ſuffered to be ſet up, but that the open Place of the Grounde called *Smythfielde* be only occupied for Sale of Horſes and Cattle, and of ſtaule Wares, as Butter, Cheeſe and ſuch-like, in Groſſe, and not by Retaile, the ſame to continue for the Space of Two Dayes onely.

And for Vent of Woollen Clothes, Kerſeis and Linnen Clothe, to be all ſolde in Groſſe, and not by Retaile, the ſame ſhall be all brought within the Cloſe-yard of *St. Bartholomew's*, where Shoppes are there contynued, and have Gates to ſhut the ſame Place in the Nightes, and there ſuch Clothe to be offered to Sale, and to be bought in Groſſe, and not by Retaile; the ſame Market to continue but Three Dayes, that is to ſay, the Even, the Daye of *St. Bartholomew*, and the Morrow after.

And that the Sale and Vent for Leather be kept in the Outſide of the Ringe in *Smythfeilde*, as hath been accuſtomed, without erecting any Shoppes or Boothes for the ſame, or for any Victualler or other Occupier of any Wares whatſoever.

Notwithſtanding all the ſalutary Meaſures taken for ſtopping the Plague in its deſtructive Progreſs, it nevertheleſs in this Year ſwept away 10,675 of the Citizens.

Some time after, the Number of Strangers reſiding in the City and Liberties of *London* were again taken, which, by the Certificates brought in from the ſeveral Wards, appear'd to be 5252, among whom were 267 Denizens born.

In 1594, for the better ſupplying the City with *Thames* Water, a large Horſe Engine of Four Pumps was erected at *Broken-wharf* in *Thames-ſtreet*, by *Bevis Bulmar*, for the Convenience of the Inhabitants in the weſtern Parts; which Engine has been lately laid aſide, on account of the great Charge of working it, whereby the Proprietors were render'd unable to furniſh their Tenants at ſo eaſy a Rate as other Companies did. On the Eighteenth of *October* following, the aforeſaid Engineer preſented the Lord Mayor, for the Uſe of the City, a very large Silver Cup and Cover, weighing 137 *oz.* which he had extracted from *Engliſh* Oar.

By the great Rains that fell in the Spring and Autumn of this Year, a great Scarcity and Dearth of Corn enſued; however, by the Induſtry of the Merchants, a Famine was prevented, by their importing great Quantities from divers Countries; which occaſion'd the Lord Mayor ſtrictly to enjoin thoſe

thoſe Companies who had neglected to lay in their Proportions of Corn according to the Conſtitutions of the City, now to ſupply themſelves for preventing a Scarcity before the Coming of new Corn.

In the Interim, Sir *John Hawkins*, one of her Majeſty's Admirals, demanded of the Mayor the Uſe of the Bridge-houſe, then the common Granary of the City; which he intended not only to make uſe of as a Store-houſe for the Royal Navy, but likewiſe the Bake-houſes and Ovens therein (which were erected by the City for ſupplying the poorer Sort of Citizens, in caſe of a Dearth, with Bread at a low Price) for baking of Biſkets for the Uſe of the Fleet. Upon this unſeaſonable and unreaſonable Demand, Sir *John Spencer*, the Mayor, complain'd thereof to the great Patron of the City, the worthy Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*, by the following Remonſtrance:

That, according to the Care that his Place requir'd at his Entrance therein, by his means, it was order'd, that the ſeveral Companies of the City ſhould preſently make Proviſion, and furniſh themſelves of Wheat and Rye brought from foreign Parts, according to the ſeveral Portions allotted to them; wherein they had not been ſo forward as they ought to have been, and were yet unprovided of the greateſt Part thereof. That he had therefore Ten Days paſt enjoined them to furniſh their Wants of theſe, that were then brought in from foreign Parts, and to have the ſame laid up in the Bridge-houſe, in their ſeveral Garnets (Granaries) and before the Eighth of *January* next coming.

But that hereupon Sir *John Hawkins*, by his Men deſired, or rather commanded, Room in the Bridge-houſe to lay in Wheat, and alſo the Ovens for baking; but that he anſwered, that they could with no Convenience ſpare the ſame, alledging truly to him, that if the ſame ſhould be yielded unto, that the Companies would thereby take Occaſion to neglect their Proviſion, and alledge that they could not do the ſame, for that he had lent away their Garnets: And that ſo thereby the City, which in that Time of Dearth was furniſh'd only from foreign Parts, ſhould be unprovided, and the Fault wholly laid upon him. And that then, either that which ſhould be brought for the Proviſion of the City, by force muſt have been tolerated to be brought up by the Badgers, and carried from the City, as it had been; or elſe the Merchants diſcouraged from bringing any more. The which he hoped his Lordſhip would well conſider.

And that for the Ovens, it was told them, the ſame were uſed for baking Bread for the Poor, that they might have the more for their Money; and that therefore they could not be ſpared. And alſo, that he was inform'd her Majeſty had Garnets about *Towerhill* and *Whitehall*, and *Weſtminſter*; and alſo, that if they would not ſerve, her Majeſty had in her Hands *Wincheſter*-Houſe, wherein great Quantities might be laid."

This Proceeding of the Mayor's being by ſome greatly diſlik'd, he was told, "That he ſhould hear more to his further Diſlike. And he told them, that if they did procure any Letters for the ſame, he doubted not but to anſwer them to their Lordſhips (of the Privy Council) good Acceptance. And that now, having received Letters for the ſame from ſome of the Council, he humbly prayed the Lord Treaſurer's good Favour, that the ſame Garnets being the City's, might be employed for the Uſe of the ſame. That there might be no Want or Outcry of the Poor for Bread; or elſe, that if there fell out a greater Want and Dearth of Grain than yet there was, and that the City were unprovided, his Lordſhip would be pleaſed to hold him excuſed; and ſo moſt humbly ſubmitted himſelf to his Honour's good Pleaſure."

In the above-mention'd Dearth, Corn aroſe to ſuch an exceſſive Price, that Wheat was ſold at 3 *l.* 4 *s.* the Quarter, and Rye at 2 *l.*

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The dreadful Dearth of Corn ſtill continuing, Wheat was ſold at 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* the Quarter; and other Proviſions ſo exceſſively dear, that Butter was at 6 *d.* a Pound; Eggs, One a Penny; and the Price of Fiſh and Fleſh in proportion.

For the more effectually providing for, and preventing the Sufferings of the Poor during the late dreadful Dearth, Sir *Stephen Slany*, the Mayor, caus'd the Number of poor Houſe-keepers in each Ward to be taken, in order to be reliev'd according to their ſeveral Neceſſities; and whoſe Numbers, according to their ſeveral Liſts, appear to have been as followeth:

A Table of Poor Houſekeepers in the ſeveral Wards of London.

Alderſgate	241
Aldgate	132
Baſſiſhaw	50
Billingſgate	83
Biſhopſgate	447
Broadſtreet	48
Bridge	32
Broadſtreet	177
Candlewick-ſtreet	114
Caſtle-Baynard	216
Cheap	29
Colemanſtreet	117
Cordwainerſtreet	33
Cornhill	35
Cripplegate	446
Dowgate	80
Farringdon within	232
Farringdon without	831
Langbourn	18
Lymeſtreet	72
Portſoken	218
Queenhith	64
Tower	237
Vintry	100
Wallbrooke	60
Total	4132

The above-mention'd Number of poor Houſholders I take to have been about a Fourth of the whole, for at that Time I cannot imagine that the Number of Houſes within the City and Liberties thereof amounted to above 17,000.

The Queen, by the Lord Keeper, acquainted the Citizens of *London*, of her having preferr'd their Recorder, therefore deſir'd the Lord Mayor (not with a Deſign, as was ſaid, of enchroaching upon the City Liberties) to ſend her the Names of ſuch Perſons as they intended to put in Nomination for that Office. The Citizens alarm'd at this extraordinary Proceeding, became very uneaſy, and began to ſuſpect that their Liberties were ſtruck at, which, if not vigorouſly oppos'd, they imagin'd might terminate in the Deſtruction of their Rights and Privileges; wherefore, inſtead of nominating a Plurality of Perſons to that Office, they only pitch'd upon one, for the Preſervation of their Rights and Immunities, as will appear by Sir *John Spencer*, the Mayor's Letter to the Lord Treaſurer.

"Right honourable and my very good Lord, albeit I preſume, *&c.* I have thought good alſo to let your Lordſhip know, that upon *Saturday* Morning laſt, I was informed by Sir *John Harte*, that he underſtood from the right honourable my Lord Keeper, that her moſt excellent Majeſty had taken our Recorder from us into her Highneſs's Service; and that her Majeſty's Pleaſure was, that we ſhould deliver to my Lord Keeper, the Names of ſuch as we would put in Election anew; to the end that her Majeſty might pleaſe to conſider of their Aptneſs for the Place; but notwithſtanding that, her Highneſs would pleaſe to leave us to our own free Election therein; Howbeit, I have ſpared hitherto to make any Proceedings, partly in reſpect that I underſtand not by the Recorder himſelf of his Remove; and chiefly, for that the laſt Term there was the like Rumour, and yet ſodenly it dyed again; in which reſpect I thought it diſcretion to have ſome ſufficient Warrant or Note, eyther from my Lord Keeper himſelf, or from the Recorder, before I proceed to

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any new Election; leſt otherwiſe I ſhould do the Gentleman Wrong, who holdeth the Place, and ſeem myſelf more haſty than there may be Cauſe.

But my good Lord, while I have Pauſe herein, until I had more certain Advertiſement, the grave Commoners of the City of *London* hearing a common Brute, that a new Recorder was ſpeedily to be choſen at a Common Council held at *Guildhall* on *Tueſday* laſt for other Cauſes, one of them in that Behalf made very earniſt Suite, becauſe in all our Councils and Conſultations, (which are almoſt daily for one Cauſe or other) the Recorder hath of auncient Tyme bene preſent as a Principal Man, both for Advice in Law and other Direction; and now of late thoſe which we have had, have been for the moſt part abſent; that therefore myſelf and the Aldermen would take Care, that hereafter we choſe no Sergeant nor other Stranger, but only ſome one that is reſident, and dwelling among us, and acquainted with our Cuſtomes, and to make Choice of ourſelves as we have bene wont, without ſending any Names, as hath bene mentioned; and thereof very urgent Suite was made in Common Council on the Behalf of the Commoners, whereof I have thought it my Duty to advertize your Lordſhip, moſt humbly deſiring you to be a means, that wee may herein have our own free Election, according to our auncient Cuſtome; for that albeit we have lately had moſt worthy Men, yet we have found their long and much Abſence a great Maihem unto us.

And for mine own Opinion, my good Lord, as alſo of many others, we have one born and dwelling among us, whom we have great Experience of, and think very able to do us Service in this Behalf, his Name is Mr. *James Altham*, Son of Mr. *Altham*, late of *Eſſex*, Eſq; he is a Bencher of *Graies Inn*, and one of our ordinary ſworn Counſellors of the City, well acquainted with our Cuſtomes, and very well thought of for Honeſtie and Skill in Law, both throughout the whole City, and elſewhere, and being in Election laſt Time, did very narrowly miſs it; in which reſpects, and for the good Hope we have of him, myſelf and many others do, onely for the Good of the City, earneſtly wiſh him the Place, if her Majeſty ſhall pleaſe to remove the other; nothing doubting, but that her moſt excellent Majeſty and your good Lordſhip, and my other Lords will take very good liking of him; and therefore, as a well Wiſher to the City, and one that deſireth, that the continual Buſineſs thereof may be attended as it ought, I am, as far as I may, a moſt earniſt and humble Petitioner to your good Lordſhip, to further us and him therein by your honourable Letters, or ſuch other Means, as to your Honour ſhall ſeem good.

I am alſo to advertiſe your Lordſhip, that having appointed to hold a Quarter Seſſions in the Borough of *Southwark*, according to the Charter of *London*, this preſent Day, it ſo happen'd, by reaſon of Mr. Recorder's Abſence, and other Letts, which the reſt of the Knights of the City, which ſhould aſſociate me, had, as themſelves ſay; that there was not one Juſtice to attend that Service but myſelf, albeit there was Eight Days Warning given with their own Conſents, and that they were often put in Mind of it; whereupon finding that neither by Charter nor otherwiſe I might hold the Seſſions alone, I was inforced to forbear, and to put the ſame off to ſome other Tyme, even when I was ready to go, whereof I thought good to let your Lordſhip underſtand, both to the end your Honour may perceive how neceſſary our Recorder's daily Preſence, as alſo, leſt your Honour and others might conceive any Negligence in me from attending the Service which appertaineth to my Place; whereof I would be ſorry to omit the leaſt Part."

A. D. 1596, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City being at Sermon at *St. Paul's Croſs*, they receiv'd a Meſſage from the Queen, commanding them forthwith to raiſe a certain Number

ber of able-bodied Men in the City, fit for immediate Service; wherefore having instantly left the Church, they set so heartily about the Work, that before Eight at Night they had press'd 1000 Men, which being the Number requir'd, they were with an unparallell'd Expedition compleatly fitted with all martial Accoutrements before the next Morning, and ready to march to *Dover*, and from thence to assist the *French* in Defence of *Calais*; but unexpectedly, in the Afternoon, they receiv'd Orders to return to their respective Habitations; so that this petty Army, Phantom-like, no sooner appear'd than it disappear'd, having not been full 24 Hours on Foot.

Soon after, the Court, seemingly in the greatest Commotion, sent a Message on *Easter Day* in the Morning to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, strictly commanding them with the utmost Expedition to raise again the same Number of Men that lately were disbanded; wherefore in Obedience to the Royal Precept, those worthy Magistrates, assisted by their Deputies, Constables and other Officers, repair'd to the several Churches within their respective Jurisdictions, where, after having caus'd the Doors to be shut, they took from out of those Places of publick Worship, during the Time of Divine Service, the Number of Men requir'd, who being immediately arm'd, began their March the Night after for *Dover*, in order for their Embarkation to *France*; but in the Interim, the Queen having receiv'd Advice of the Reduction of *Calais* by the *Spaniards*, they were countermanded, and return'd about a Week after their Departure from the City.

On the Eighth of *August* following, great Rejoicings were made in the City of *London* for the Taking, Sacking and Destroying of *Cadiz*, the principal Sea-Port of the *Spanish* Monarchy, together with the Destruction of their whole Fleet and Gallions.

About the same Time, by the vast Quantity of Rain that fell in *England*, Corn became so very scarce, that there ensued such an excessive Dearth, that Wheat was sold in this City for 4 *l.* the Quarter, Rye at 2 *l.* 8 *s.* and Oatmeal at the same Price.

As the dreadful Famine continu'd, the unparallell'd Dearth encreas'd, insomuch that Wheat was sold at *London* for 5 *l.* 4 *s.* the Quarter, and Rye at 3 *l.* 12 *s.* which occasion'd a very melancholy Scene in this City.

A. D. 1598, the Queen, being arriv'd at *Westminster*, was in the Name of the Citizens congratulated upon her safe Arrival, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs in their Formalities, accompanied by a great Number of the most eminent Citizens on Horseback, richly dress'd in Velvet with Chains of Gold about their Necks.

About the same time *French* Wine was sold in this City at 8 *d.* a-Quart, and Sack at 1 *s.*

A. D. 1599, *Elizabeth*, being apprehensive of an impending Storm, which if not timely dissipated, might terminate in her Destruction; but from what Quarter, the Publick were intirely ignorant; however, to prepare them for the Burden they were soon to be loaded with, 'twas artfully given out, that the *Spaniards* intended a second Expedition against *England*, (whereas, in truth, it was the Earl of *Essex*'s Coming from *Ireland* without her Majesty's Permission, with a formidable Army to suppress his Enemies at Court) which firing the People with Resentment, they resolv'd to part with any thing to baffle the Attempts of their implacable Enemies. This soon after appear'd to be one of the greatest Preparations that ever was made in *England*: For on that Occasion, the Quota of the City of *London* was 6000 Soldiers and 16 Ships of War, a Moiety of which Troops were to take the Field, and the other, compos'd of eminent Citizens, to attend the Queen as her Body Guard, at their own and the City's Expence. During this Time of publick Danger, by the Queen's special Command, strong Guards were kept in all Quarters of the City, the

the Chains at the Ends of all Streets and Lanes nightly drawn acroſs, and a Candle and Lanthorn hung out at every Door upon Pain of Death.

On the 53d of *December* a terrible Hurricane happen'd, which occaſion'd a great deal of Damage in the City, by the blowing down of Chimneys and Trees, ſtripping of Churches and Houſes, and the Loſs of the *Graveſend* Tilt-Boat, wherein Nineteen Perſons were drown'd.

A. D. 1600, the City of *London*, at its own Expence, rais'd 500 Soldiers, who being furniſh'd with all the Neceſſaries of War, were ſent into *Ireland*. And on the 13th Day of *November* following, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs in their Formalities, attended by 500 of the principal Citizens on Horſeback, ſumptuouſly apparell'd in Velvet, with golden Chains (according to the Cuſtom of thoſe Times) met the Queen at *Chelſea*, whence they conducted her by Torch-Light to *Weſtminſter*.

At this Time Corn was ſo very dear, that Wheat was ſold in *London* for 3 *l.* 4 *s.* the Quarter.

A. D. 1601, the Citizens of *London*, in Obedience to the Queen's Command, fitted out ſeveral Gallies for her Service at Sea, towards the Charge of which Three Fifteenths were granted by the Common Council, and paid by the Citizens.

The Earl of *Eſſex*, only accompanied by a few of his Friends from *Ireland*, arrived at his Houſe in the *Strand*, and Neighbourhood of this City, where he had not long continu'd, before the Government was apprehenſive of ſome Intrigues carrying on by him; wherefore Orders were ſent to the Lord Mayor of this City, to have a ſtrict Regard toward the Peace of the ſame. The Earl, in the mean time, aſſur'd by ſome of his Followers, that upon his Entering *London*, the Citizens as one Man would declare in his Favour; which he too eaſily giving into, occaſion'd his going thither ſoon after, attended by Two hundred of his Followers, who on the Way being join'd by the Earl of *Bedford* and Lord *Cromwell*, advanc'd toward the City, where being enter'd, he with an audible Voice cried, *For the Queen, for the Queen, my Life is in Danger*; which he often repeated as he rode along; and being come to *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, repair'd to the Houſe of *Thomas Smith*, one of the Sheriffs, whom he was made believe would join him with 1000 Men at his Approach. But *Smith*, inſtead of anſwering his Expectation, no ſooner obſerv'd him approaching, than he withdrew out at a Back-Door.

The Earl, to his great Mortification, finding himſelf by his Credulity thus unhappily impos'd upon, and being encompaſs'd by a vaſt Number of Citizens, whoſe Curioſity had led them thither, to ſee the Event of that Affair; thoſe he earneſtly ſolicited to aſſume Arms in his Defence; however not one Perſon offer'd to join him. In the mean Time he receiv'd Advice, that the Lord *Burleigh*, aſſiſted by *Dethick*, King at Arms, had in *Cheapſide* proclaim'd him and all his Adherents Traytors, as had likewiſe been done in other Parts of the City, by the Earl of *Cumberland* and Sir *Thomas Gerrard*.

The News ſtruck *Eſſex* with a Panick, which made him cry out, that *England* was ſold to the Infanta of *Spain*, he therefore exhorted the Citizens to arm in Defence of their Rights and Privileges; but inſtead of being join'd by any of thoſe his imaginary Friends, he found himſelf deſerted by many of his perfidious Adulators; and receiving Intelligence of the Earl of *Nottingham*'s marching againſt him with a conſiderable Body of Troops, he became deſperate, and reſolv'd to return home, in hopes of obtaining Favour of the Queen thro' the Interceſſion of the Lord Keeper.

The Earl on his Return to *Ludgate*, was deny'd Paſſage by a Body of Men rais'd and poſted there by the Biſhop of *London*, under the Command of Sir *Thomas Leviſon*, which ſo highly enrag'd him, that he order'd Sir *Chriſto-*

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ther Blunt, one of his Followers, to force a Paſſage, which he reſolutely undertook, by killing the firſt that reſiſted him; but being wounded and taken Priſoner, his Party was repuls'd with the Loſs of five or ſix Men on both Sides, and *Eſſex* himſelf ſhot thro' the Hat, and being deſerted by moſt of his Company, repair'd to *Queen-hithe*, where he took Boat and return'd by Water to his Houſe (now *Eſſex-ſtreet* in the *Strand*) which he began to fortify with the utmoſt Expedition, in order to defend himſelf to the laſt Extremity. But the Houſe being immediately inveſted by *Nottingham*, he, by Favour of a Battery, ſoon became Maſter of the Garden, and having all Things ready for an Aſſault, ſummon'd *Eſſex* to ſurrender, which, by reaſon of his being deny'd Terms, he rejected.

But *Nottingham*, being mov'd by the hideous Shrieks and doleful Cries of the Ladies within, not only allow'd them Liberty to depart, but likewiſe, on their Account, an Hour's Time to *Eſſex* to fortify the Place they were to paſs thro'; in the mean time *Eſſex*, deſpairing of all Hopes of Mercy, had Thoughts of fighting his Way thro', to which he was greatly encourag'd by the Lord *Sands*, who frequently inculcated to him, that it was much more honourable to dye by the Sword, than either Ax or Halter. Yet nevertheleſs, he ſurrender'd the ſame Night at Ten o'Clock, on Diſcretion. Whereupon he was carried Priſoner to *Lambeth* Palace, whence he was ſoon after remov'd to the Tower of *London*, and not long after to the Block: Thus fell the greateſt Favourite the Queen ever had, a Sacrifice to his Enemies.

The Queen was ſo highly ſatisfied with the dutiful Behaviour of the Citizens of *London* on this Occaſion, that the Day after, ſhe ſent one of her principal Officers into the City, to declare to the Mayor and Citizens, in the moſt obliging Terms, her moſt grateful Acknowledgments for their late Demonſtrations of Love and Duty to her Perſon; at the ſame time exhorting them, always to have a tender Regard to the Publick Tranquility.

About the ſame time the Coaſts of *England* were greatly peſter'd by *Spaniſh* Privateers; wherefore the Queen, to prevent ſuch Depredations for the future, commanded a certain Number of Ships of War to be built; for the Defraying of which Charge, no leſs than Five Fifteenths were raiſed upon the Citizens of *London*; and for the Manning of the ſaid Ships all Debtors in the ſeveral Priſons of this City, who were willing to enter themſelves on Board the ſame, were by Proclamation diſcharg'd from all the Demands of their ſeveral Creditors.

In the Year 1602, foreign Hawkers, Pedlers, and Huckſters, were become ſo very numerous in the City, that by keeping a great Number of Stalls in every Street, and hawking all over the City, the Streets were thereby ſo greatly incumber'd, that they were not only render'd almoſt uſeleſs for Carriages, but the Trade of the Shopkeepers was thereby ſo reduc'd, that many of them were neceſſitated to employ thoſe People to ſell Goods for them, to raiſe Money for purchaſing the common Neceſſaries of Life. For redreſſing this Grievance, it was by the Common Council enacted, that no Citizen, or other Inhabitant of *London*, for the future, ſhould, upon any Pretence whatſoever, preſume to let before his, her, or their Houſe, any Stall, Stand, or Pupreſture, upon the Penalty of 20 *s.* And that all Hawkers and Stall-keepers, offending againſt the Tenor of this Act, not only to forfeit all their Goods ſo offered to Sale, but likewiſe pay a Fine of 20 *s.* for every ſuch Offence.

A. D. 1603, the Citizens of *London* by Command of the Queen, fitted out for her Service Two Ships of War and a Tender, which they maintain'd at the Expence of 6000 *l.* a Year. By this and former Exactions it appears, that the Citizens of *London* were never ſo intolerably fleec'd as in this Reign;

for upon all Emergencies, they were in an arbitrary Manner commanded to raiſe ſuch a Number of Men, fit out ſo many Ships, or advance ſuch Sums of Money as the Miniſtry thought proper.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the CITY, *from* A. D. 1603, *to the End of the Reign of King* William III, A. D. 1702.

PURSUANT to the Laſt Will and Declaration of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Privy Council, aſſiſted by the Lord Mayor of *London*, having acknowledg'd *James*, King of *Scotland*, the right and lawful Succeſſor to the Crown of *England*; he was proclaim'd King in this City on the 24th of *March*, with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy, which on that Occaſion were ſo extraordinary both by the Magiſtrates and Commonalty, as gave evident Proofs of their ſincere Attachment to his Majeſty and Family. Whereof the King was ſo highly ſenſible, that it occaſion'd his honouring the City with the following Letter to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

" Truſtie and welbeloved, wee greet you hartily well: Being informed of your great Forwardneſſe, and that juſt, and honourable Action of Proclaiming Us your Sovereigne Lord, and King, immediately after the Deceaſe of our late deareſt Siſter, the Queen; wherein you have given a ſingular good Proofe of your ancient Fidelitie (a Reputation hereditary to that our Citie of *London*) being the Chamber of our imperial Crowne, and ever free from all Shadowes of Tumults, and unlawful Courſes; we could not omit, with all the Speed poſſible we might, to give you hereby a Taſte of our thankful Minde for the ſame; and with all Aſſurance, that you cannot crave any thing of us fit for the Maintenance of you all in general, and every one of you in particular, but it ſhall be moſt willingly performed by us, whoſe ſpecial Care ſhall ever be to provide for the Continuance and Increaſe of your preſent Happineſs, deſiring you in the mean time to go conſtantly forward in all doing, in and whatſoever Things you ſhall find neceſſary and expedient for the goode government of our ſayde City, in Execution of Juſtice, as you have been uſed to doe, in our ſayde deceaſed Siſter's Time, till our Pleaſure be known to you in the contrary. Thus not doubting but you will doe, as you may be fully aſſured of our gratious Favours towards you, in the firſt Degree, we bid you heartily Farewell. *Haly-Roodhouſe*, the 28th of *March* 1603."

The King on his Approach to *London*, was waited on at *Waltham*, by *John Swinnerton*, one of the Sheriffs of the City (his Collegue being then indiſpos'd) attended by Sixty Servants in rich Liveries; when the Sheriff in a handſome Speech, in the Name of the Citizens congratulated his Majeſty upon his ſafe Arrival in their Neighbourhood; and thence continuing his Journey, was on *Stamford-hill*, attended by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their Scarlet Robes, accompanied by Five hundred of the moſt eminent Citizens on Horſeback, ſumptuouſly apparell'd in Velvet, with Chains of Gold about their Necks. By whom *James* was conducted to the *Charter-houſe* in the Suburbs of *London*, where he was magnificently entertain'd by Lord *Howard*, for Four Days ſucceſſively. In the Interim, the Citizens of *London* were inceſſantly employ'd in erecting magnificent triumphal Arches, and ſtately Pageants againſt the publick Entry; but the Conſtruction of thoſe pompous Structures were by the Citizens for ſome time laid aſide, on account of a dreadful Plague then raging in the City, which within the Year ſwept away 30,578 Perſons.

On

On the 25th of *July*, the Lord Mayor in a Robe of Crimſon Velvet, accompanied by the Aldermen and Twelve of the principal Citizens, went in the City Barge to *Weſtminſter*, to aſſiſt at the Coronation, which being over, the Mayor return'd to the City with the uſual Fee of a golden Cup and Ewer: And the next Day, the Aldermen of *London*, in Obedience to his Majeſty's Command, repair'd to *Weſtminſter*, where he was graciouſly pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon all ſuch as were not previouſly dignified.

The Plague continuing to rage in *London*, *Bartholomew* Fair was, by Proclamation, forbid to be held this Year; as were all other Fairs, within Fifty Miles of the City.

The Suburbs of *London* at this Time, were ſo exceedingly encreas'd both in Number of Houſes and Inhabitants, that it was thought proper by the Government to put a Stop to the ſame by a Proclamation which enjoin'd, that all Houſes erected contrary to the Tenor thereof ſhould be demoliſh'd.

The Plague being happily ceas'd, the Citizens ſet about finiſhing the abovemention'd Works; and on the Fifteenth of *March*, the King, Queen, and Prince *Henry*, from the Tower of *London*, made their publick Entry into the City, which on this Occaſion was embelliſh'd with Seven magnificent triumphal Arches, numerous Pageants, and other pompous Decorations proper for the Solemnity. And the Streets thro' which the Cavalcade paſs'd, were adorn'd with the richeſt Silks, and Carpets; and the ſeveral Corporations in their Formalities and Stands, with their Flags and Bands of Muſick, lin'd them on each Side.

In the Month of *September*, the King demanded of the City a Loan of a certain Sum of Money, which being readily granted, 'twill afterwards appear to have been 60,000 *l.*

In the Month of *October*, *James* was proclaim'd in *Cheapſide*, King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, by one of the Kings at Arms, aſſiſted by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities.

Whilſt the Parliament were employ'd in enquiring into the Gun-Powder-Plot, a Rumour was ſpread, that the King was ſtabb'd at *Ockingham*, with an invenom'd Knife. This Report not only threw the Court at *Whitehall*, and both Houſes of Parliament, into the greateſt Conſternation, but likewiſe the City into the utmoſt Confuſion and Diſtraction, for this was regarded as the Effect of a new Conſpiracy; wherefore the Lord Mayor caus'd the City Gates forthwith to be ſhut, and iſſu'd his Precept for the immediate aſſembling of the Train'd Bands; and took ſuch other Meaſures to put the City into ſuch a Poſture of Defence, as to be able to baffle all the Attempts that ſhould be made againſt it. But in the Height of this general Diſtraction joyful News arrived of the King's Safety, which ſoon had an happy Effect, by diſpelling the diſmal Gloom, which overſpread the Hearts and Minds of the People.

SECT. I.

Charters *and* Privileges *granted the* Citizens *in the Reign of King* James I.

IN the third Year, the King granted the Citizens of *London* the following Charter of Confirmation.

"*James*, by the Grace of God, of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland* King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* to all whom our preſent Letters ſhall come, Greeting.

Whereas our beloved the Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of our City of *London*, Time out of Mind have had, exerciſed, and ought, and have accuſtomed themſelves to have and exerciſe the Office of Bailiff, and Conſervation of the Water of *Thames*, to be exerciſed and occupied by the Mayor of the ſame City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his ſufficient Deputies, in, upon, and about the Water of *Thames*: (that is to ſay) From the Bridge of the Town

of *Staynes* in the County of *Middleſex*, and toward the Eaſt unto *London* Bridge, and from thence to a certain Place called *Yendall* otherwiſe *Yenland* otherwiſe *Yeenleet*, towards the Sea, and Eaſt and in *Medway*, and in the Port of *London* aforeſaid, and upon whatſoever Bank, and upon every Shore, and upon every Wharf of the ſame Water of *Thames*, within the Limits and Bounds aforeſaid, and in, upon, and about all and every of them. And alſo for all the Time aforeſaid, have had and taken, and ought and have accuſtomed to have and take to their own proper Uſe, by the Mayor of the ſame City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or his ſufficient Deputies, all Wages, Reward, Fees, and Profits belonging to the ſame Office of Bailiff.

And whereas the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, from all the Time aforeſaid, have had and exerciſed the Office of Meaſurer, and Meaſuring of all Coals, and Grain of whatſoever Kind; and alſo of all kind of Salt, and all kind of Apples, Pears, Plums and other Fruit whatſoever; and alſo all kind of Roots eatable of what Kind ſoever, and of Onions, and of other Merchandizes, Wares, and Things whatſoever meaſurable, and the Meaſuring of every of them, in, or unto the ſaid Port of *London*, coming, carried, or brought upon the ſaid Water, in whatſoever Ship, Boat, Barge or Veſſel, floating, laden, and being on whatſoever Part of the ſaid Water of *Thames*, or upon whatſoever Bank, Shore, or Wharf of the ſame Water of *Thames*, which ſhall come to, arrive, abide, be delivered or laid down, from the ſaid Bridge of the ſaid Town of *Staynes* weſtward to the ſaid Bridge of *London*, and from thence to the ſaid Place called *Yendale* otherwiſe *Yenleet*, towards the Sea, and Eaſt, and in *Medway*, and in the ſaid Port of the City of *London* aforeſaid; to exerciſe and occupy the ſame Office, by the Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his ſufficient Deputies; and alſo, for all the ſaid Time they have had and taken, and ought to have and take to their proper Uſe, by the Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time being, during his Mayoralty, or by his ſufficient Deputies, all Wages, Rewards, Fees, and Profits to the ſame Office belonging.

And, notwithſtanding the Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, of late Times thereof, have been diſquieted, and in ſome Meaſuring aforeſaid unjuſtly hindred, eſpecially in the ſaid Office, or Meaſuring Coals, ſuppoſing that Office to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens anciently not to appertain, neither by any lawful Grant, or Preſcription, as yet to appertain or belong; whereas in Truth it doth manifeſtly and plainly appear, that the ſame Offices, and all other Premiſes to them of old Time appertaining, and that they lawfully received and enjoyed, and ought to have, take, and enjoy the Wages and Rewards, Fees and Perquiſites thereof. We therefore, to take away all Controverſies, and remove all Doubt in this behalf, and to the Intent that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, may ſecurely, freely, and quietly uſe, have, exerciſe and enjoy the Offices aforeſaid, and every of them, and the Meaſuring aforeſaid, and the Fees, Wages, Rewards and Profits to the ſaid Office and Meaſuring belonging, and all and ſingular other the Premiſſes to them and their Succeſſors for ever, without the Contradiction, Moleſtation, or Hindrance any way of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, Admiral of *England*, Juſtices, Eſcheators, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, or other our Officers or Miniſters whatſoever. And becauſe it is well-pleaſing to us, to ſhew Favour in this behalf to the ſame Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and rather encreaſe, ſtrengthen, and enlarge, than diminiſh the Liberties, Franchiſes, Juriſdictions, Privileges, and free Cuſtoms of the City of *London* aforeſaid; of our ſpecial Grace, and from our certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, we do by theſe Preſents, approve,

approve, allow, ratify and confirm, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, all and ſingular the Offices and Meaſuring aforeſaid, and other recited Premiſſes, and the Wages, Rewards, Fees and Profits, belonging or appertaining thereto, and the Uſes and Cuſtomes aforeſaid, to the ſaid Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors.

And further, of our ſpecial Grace and certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, we have granted, and by theſe Preſents for Us, our Heirs, and Succeſſors, do grant to the ſaid Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, that they may exerciſe and execute the ſaid Office of Bailiff and Conſervation of the Water of *Thames*, by the Mayor of the ſame City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or his ſufficient Deputies, from Time to Time, for ever, in, upon, or about the ſame Water of *Thames*; (that is to ſay) from the Bridge of *London*, and from thence to a certain Place called *Yenland* otherwiſe *Yeenleet*, towards the Sea, and towards the Eaſt and *Medway*, and in the Port of the City of *London* aforeſaid, and upon whatſoever Bank, Shore and Wharf of the ſame Water of *Thames*, within the Limits and Bounds aforeſaid, in, upon, and about every one of the ſame, and to have, receive, and collect and enjoy all and ſingular Wages, Rewards, Fees and Profits to the ſame Office of Bailiff pertaining, to the proper Uſe of the ſaid Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, by the Mayor of the ſame City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his ſufficient Deputies.

And alſo, of our more, ample Grace, and from our certain Knowledge and meer Motion, we have given, and by theſe Preſents for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant to the ſaid Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, that they may peaceably and quietly, from Time to Time for ever, execute and exerciſe the aforeſaid Office of Meaſurer of all and ſingular Coals, and Grain of what Sort ſoever, and all kind of Apples, Pears, Plumbs, and other Fruit whatſoever, and all Roots to be eaten of what Sort ſoever: And alſo of Onyons, and other Merchants Wares, and Things meaſurable, and the Meaſuring of them, whatſoever Ships, Boat, Barge, or other Veſſel, floating, laden, remaining or being in any Part of the ſame River of *Thames*, and upon any Bank, or Shore, or Wharfe of the ſame Water of *Thames*, happening to unlade, ſtay, remain, be deliver'd, or laid down, from the ſaid Bridge of the Town of *Staynes* in the County of *Middleſex*, and towards the Eaſt, unto *London* Bridge aforeſaid, and from thence to the ſaid Place called *Yendale* alias *Yeenfleet*, towards the Sea and Eaſt; and in *Medway*, and in the ſaid Port of the City of *London*, by the Mayor of the aforeſaid City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his ſufficient Deputies. And to have, receive, collect, and enjoy, all and ſingular the Wages, Rewards, Fees and Profits whatſoever, to the ſame Office of Meaſuring belonging or appertaining, to the Uſe of the ſaid Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, to be received and taken up by the Mayor of the aforeſaid City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or his ſufficient Deputies, without the Hindrance of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, or any of our Officers, Bailiffs, or Miniſters, or our Admiral of *England*, or of our Succeſſors, or any others of our Subjects, or of our Heirs or Succeſſors to be made to the contrary: To have, hold, and enjoy the ſaid Office, and all and ſingular the Premiſſes, with all and ſingular Wages, Rewards, Fees, Profits and Appurtenances whatſoever, to the ſaid Offices, and every or any of them belonging or appertaining to the aforeſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors for ever, by the Mayor of the aforeſaid City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayroalty, or his ſufficient Deputies, to be exerciſed

and executed without any Account, or any other thing to be rendered, or made thereof to Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors; ſo as no other Bailiff or Conſervator of the aforeſaid Water, or Meaſurer of Coals, Grain, Salt, Apples, Plumbs, Roots to be eaten, Onions, or other Merchandizes, or Commodities or of any Thing or Things abovementioned, ſhall be, or ſhall in any ways intermeddle in the Premiſſes, or any of them.

And we, willing to ſhew our ſaid Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens more ample Favour, of our ſpecial Grace, and from our certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, for Us our Heirs and Succeſſors, grant, and by this our preſent Charter confirm, unto the ſaid Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, hitherto in ſome Caſe happening, have not uſed, or peradventure have abuſed the Offices or the Meaſuring aboveſaid, or any Thing or Things, to any or ſome of them appertaining or belonging: Notwithſtanding they the Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, from henceforth freely and peaceably ſhall uſe and enjoy the ſaid Offices, ſo that without Hinderance uſed or abuſed, and every of them, without the Let or Impediment of us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, or of our Juſtices, Eſcheators, Sheriffs or other Bailiffs, Officers or Miniſters of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, any Statute or Ordinance made, or Judgment rendered, or any Charters of us, our Progenitors or Predeceſſors, in Times paſt made or granted notwithſtanding. Although there be no expreſs Mention in theſe Preſents of the true yearly Value or Certainty of the Premiſſes, or of any of them, or of other Gifts or Grants by Us, or by any of our Progenitors or Predeceſſors to the ſaid Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London* aforeſaid, before theſe Times made, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Proviſion, Proclamation or Reſtraint to the contrary thereof theretofore had, made publiſhed, ordained or provided, or any other Thing, Cauſe or Matter whatſoever notwithſtanding.

In Witneſs whereof, theſe our Letters we have cauſed to be made Patents: Witneſs myſelf, at *Weſtminſter*, the 13th Day of *Auguſt*, in the Third Year of our Reign of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, and of *Scotland* the 39th."

Frequent Diſputes having ariſen between the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, and the Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London*, about the Right of Metage of Coals, *&c.* for the Removing of this, and Preventing all Conteſts for the future, the Citizens receiv'd the aforeſaid Charter, which effectually confirms to them the Metage of Coals, Grain, Salt, Apples, Pears, Plums, and other Fruits.

A. D. 1606, *Chriſtian*, King of *Denmark*, Brother-in-Law to the King, being arriv'd in *England* to viſit *James*, he landed from *Greenwich* at the Tower of *London* on the laſt of *July*, accompanied by the King and Prince *Henry*, attended by the *Britiſh* and *Daniſh* Nobility; and was receiv'd on *Towerhill* by the Lord Mayor in his Crimſon Velvet Robes, who, uncover'd, bore a golden Sceptre before their Majeſties thro' *London* to *Temple-Bar*; on which Occaſion the City being embelliſh'd after the ſame pompous Manner as at the publick Entries of her Kings; I ſhall therefore only obſerve, that at the upper End of *Cheapſide*, by a ſumptuous Pageant, ſat the venerable Senators of the City in their Scarlet Robes; in whoſe Name the Recorder, in an eloquent *Latin* Oration, congratulated his *Daniſh* Majeſty on his happy Arrival; and as an Evidence of the City's great Reſpect to *Chriſtian*, preſented him with a large Cup of Gold.

A. D. 1607, a Controverſy aroſe between the Knights-Aldermen and Knights-Commoners of the City about Precedence, the latter alledging it was due to the Seniority of Knighthood; but the former not only inſiſted upon its being due to an Alderman, tho' a junior Knight, but likewiſe, though not a Knight, it was due to an Alderman,

as

as a Governor of the City, who by the Immunities thereof, had a Power of calling a Wardmote; therefore the Knights-Commoners, in his Ward, muſt be inferior to him, becauſe they, according to the Conſtitutions of the City, are oblig'dto obey his Summons as Head of the Ward. But Diſputes continuing to increaſe, occaſion'd by the Knights-Commoners Ladies, who imagin'd it to be highly derogatory to their Honour, to give Place to the Ladies of junior Knights, even tho' of Aldermen; this inflam'd Matters to ſuch a Degree, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen judg'd it neceſſary, by a Petition of the following Tenor, humbly to beſeech the King, that the Affair in Diſpute might be referr'd to the Determination of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Marſhal's Office.

" That whereas it hath pleaſed your moſt excellent Majeſty, of your Princely Favour, both at your Majeſty's Coronation and ſithence, to dignify your Suppliants with the Degree of Knighthood, as alſo certain Commoners, yet keeping Shops, and continuing their Trades within the City; and foraſmuch as ſome of thoſe Knights-Commoners do pretend to a Priory before ſome of your Suppliants later knighted, and ſtand with them in Contention for Place and Superiority in Precedency at Publick Meetings, even in their own Wards and Juriſdictions, contrary to the moſt ſeemly and beautyful Order of the ſaid City;

YourSuppliants moſt humbly beſeech, that your Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to recommend the judicial Hearing and Determination of this Difference unto the Right Honourable the Lords in Commiſſion for the Office of Earl Marſhal of *England*; to the End, that the ancient Cuſtoms and Privileges, being rightly underſtood, their Lordſhips may take ſuch Order therein, as your Highneſs be no further troubled therewith, nor the ſettled Order of the City's quiet Government hereafter prejudiced nor diſturbed."

Upon the Receipt and Peruſal of this Petition, *James*, out of his great Regard to the Peace of the City, was graciouſly pleas'd to refer the ſame by the following Order wrote thereunder,

" At the Court at *Newmarket*, 12 *March* 1607.

His Majeſty having a gracious Reſpect to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of his Highneſs's City of *London*, is pleaſed to refer the Conſideration of this Petition unto the Lords Comiſſioners for the Office of Earl Marſhal of *England*; to the End, that ſuch Order may be ſet down in the Differences mention'd in this Petition touching Precedency, as ſhall be convenient for the Preſervation of the Credit of ſuch as, under his Highneſs, have Authority in the Government of the City."

The ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, in Obedience to the Royal Precept, ſummon'd both Parties to attend them with their ſeveral Pretenſions and Allegations in reſpect to the Point in Controverſy; but the Knights-Commoners not attending at any of the Times appointed for Hearing and Determining the Matter in Diſpute, the Lords Referees made this Decree:

" At a Marſhal's Court holden at *Whitehall*, on *Wedneſday* Morning the 19th of *February* 1611.

Whereas upon the humble Petition of the Mayor, Knights and Aldermen of the City of *London*, exhibited to the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, complaining, that divers Citizens and Commoners of the ſaid City, being Knighted, did challenge Precedency of Place before the Aldermen, at publick Meetings within the City; it pleaſed his Majeſty, for the upholding of the ancient and ſeemly Orders of the ſaid City to refer the Conſideration of that Difference unto the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, to the end, ſuch Order might be ſet down as might ſtand with the Preſervation of the Credit and Reputation of ſuch, as under his Highneſs, had Authority in the Government of the ſaid City.

And whereas the ſaid Lords Com-

miſſioners, having prefixed and appointed Two ſeveral Days to both Parties, for the Hearing and Ending of the ſaid Difference; at both which Days the ſaid Knights-Commoners made Default; their Lordſhips did thereupon appoint the 19th Day of *November* then following, and now laſt paſt, to both the ſaid Parties peremptorily, to attend with their Council at *Whitehall*, to receive ſuch abſolute and final Determination in the Cauſe, as to Juſtice ſhould appertain; and that either of the ſaid Parties failing, or making Default, ſhould be adjudged to have thereby concluded themſelves, for queſtioning the ſaid Difference any more thereafter. Foraſmuch as the ſaid Knights-Commoners did then alſo make Default, and alledging, that they would no longer ſtand in Oppoſition to the Premiſſes; their Lordſhips have thereupon ordered, that the ſaid Aldermen ſhall have and take Place and Superiority in Precedency within the City before the ſaid Knights-Commoners, which now are Freemen or Citizens of the ſaid City, and ſuch other Citizens or Commoners as hereafter ſhall be made Bachelor-Knights, until we, the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, upon full hearing of the Cauſe, and the Proofs and Allegations on both Parts, ſhall ſee good Cauſe to order and adjudge the contrary."

This tedious, troubleſome and chargeable Conteſt, was owing to the haughty Deportment of *Hickes* and *Herrick* (and their imperious Wives) Knights-Commoners of the City, who at their own Expence maintain'd this chargeable Suit for divers Years againſt the Court of Aldermen. But at laſt they dropt it in a ſcandalous manner, not daring to abide the Sentence of the Lords Referees.

Soon after, it appear'd that all the Proclamations hitherto publiſh'd, to prevent building in this City and Neighbourhood upon new Foundations had proved ineffectual; therefore a new Proclamation was publiſh'd, ſtrictly forbidding all Perſons whatſoever to increaſe the Number of Houſes within the City, and One Mile of the ſame; but this being no more regarded than the former, many Perſons were cenſur'd in the Court of Star-Chamber, for not regulating themſelves according to the Royal Precepts. And in conſideration of the great Decay of Wood, all Perſons were enjoin'd to build the Fronts of their Houſes either with Stone or Brick, whereby the great Conſumption of Wood would not only be ſpar'd, but likewiſe the City thereby finely embelliſh'd by the beautiful manner of building.

At the ſame time, the City was again greatly peſter'd with foreign Hawkers, Pedlars and Stall-keepers; for the Removing of whom, and preventing the like pernicious Practices for the future, it was by the Lord Mayor and Common Council enacted, that thenceforth no Foreigner whatſoever ſhould preſume to vend his, her, or their Goods in the City by Connivance, or otherwiſe, either in Houſe, Shop, Stall or Street, upon the Penalty of 5 *l.* for every Offence. But all Perſons bringing Proviſions to the City were exempt from this Penalty.

On the 22d of *December* a great Froſt begun, whereby the River *Thames* in a few Days was ſo hard frozen over, that it not only became as a publick Fair, for ſale of all Sorts of Commodities, but alſo a Theatre for all Sorts of Diverſions.

In the Month of *May*, the King, having Occaſion for Money, applied to the Citizens for a Loan, who conſidering his good Payment, readily advanc'd him the Sum of Sixty-three thouſand Pounds.

Some time after, the King, out of his great Love and Reſpect to the City of *London*, granted the Citizens the following advantageous Charter:

"*James*, by the Grace of God, of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall come, greeting.

Whereas very many of our Progeni-

tors,

tors, ſometimes Kings of *England*, of their ſpecial Grace, and for free, laudable, multiplied and continued Service done and expended in Times paſt by the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Predeceſſors; and alſo for divers other urgent Cauſes and Conſiderations them thereunto eſpecially moving, have given, granted and confirmed to the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, divers Liberties, Juriſdictions, Privileges, Franchiſes, Immunities, Authorities, Juriſdictions, Ordinances, Cuſtoms and Quittances, as by the ſeveral Letters Patents of our Progenitors, and Predeceſſors, ſometimes Kings of *England*, more fully and manifeſtly is and appeareth.

We alſo, for and in conſideration of the high Fidelity, Conſtancy, and ready and laudable Service by the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of our ſaid City of *London*, to us in the beginning of our Reign, and continually ever ſince manifeſted, faithfully done, and expended, we have ratified and allowed, and for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, as much as in us is, do accept of and approve all and ſingular the Letters Patents, Charters and Confirmations of our moſt famous Progenitors and Anceſtors, to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, and their Predeceſſors, by whatſoever Name of Incorporation before theſe Times made, granted or confirmed; and all and ſingular Gifts, Grants, Confirmations, Reſtitutions, Cuſtoms, Ordinances, Explanations, and all other Things whatſoever, in whatſoever Letters Patents, or Charters of our Predeceſſors, Progenitors or Anceſtors, Kings of *England*; and alſo all and ſingular Things in the ſaid Letters Patents, Charters, Grants, Confirmations, or any of them, contained, recited, confirmed or explained; and all and ſingular Juriſdictions, Authorities, Privileges, Acquittances, and free Cuſtomes and Hereditaments whatſoever, which the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, or their Predeceſſors, by the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, or by by the Name of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, or by the Name of the Mayor, Citizens and Commonalty of the City of *London*, or by Name of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *London*, or by the Name of the Citizens of the City of *London*, or by the Name of the Baron of *London*, or by the Name of the Barons of the City of *London*, or by any other Name whatſoever, by reaſon or force of any Letters Patents, Charters or Confirmations of any of our Progenitors Kings of *England*, which in any Time or Times they had reaſonably uſed or exerciſed, and them all and ſingular, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, do ratifie and confirm, To have and hold, enjoy and exerciſe all and ſingular the Premiſes of the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, and their Succeſſors for ever, ſo fully, clearly, and entirely, and in as ample Manner and Form, as if they were or had been, ſeverally, particularly, and by Name in theſe Preſents expreſſed and declared.

And further, we will, and of our ſpecial Grace, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant, that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, be reſtored to all and ſingular their Authorities, Juriſdictions, Liberties, Franchiſes, Priviledges, Acquittances, Immunities, and free Cuſtomes; and we do reſtore the ſame to them and their Succeſſors, by theſe Preſents, as fully and freely, and intirely, as they or their Predeceſſors, in any time of our Progenitors, or Predeceſſors, Kings of *England*, uſed or enjoyed, or ought to have, uſe and enjoy the ſame.

And we will alſo, and by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, of our ſpecial Grace, do grant, that although the ſame Mayor and Commonalty

nalty of the Citizens of the City aforeſaid, in ſome caſe happening, have not hitherto uſed, or Peradventure have abuſed the ſame, or any Authorities, Juriſdictions, Liberties, Priviledges, Franchiſes, Immunities, Quittances and free Cuſtomes, in the Letters Patents and Charters aforeſaid, or any of them contained, and other their Cuſtomes; they notwithſtanding, the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, from henceforth, fully may enjoy and uſe the ſame Authorities, Liberties, Priviledges, Franchiſes and Immunities, Quittances and free Cuſtomes whatſoever, totally not uſed or abuſed, and every of them, without Let or Hindrance of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, the Juſtices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Eſcheators, or any other Bayliffs or Miniſters of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors whatſoever in Times paſt to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding; To hold all and ſingular the Premiſes of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, by the ſame and ſuch-like Services, Fee-farm Rents, Sums of Money, and Demands whatſoever, by which, and as the ſame of Us, and our Progenitors or Predeceſſors before this time were holden.

And whereas within the ſaid City of *London*, the Liberties and Suburbs, and Port of the ſame, we are informed the Search and Surveying of Oyl, Hops, Sope, Salt, Butter, Cheeſe and ſuch other like things coming or brought to the Port of the ſame City, to the Intent to be ſold or expoſed to Sale by way of Merchandize, and alſo the Meaſuring of all Corn whatſoever, of any Kind, Onions, Salt, Sea-Coals, and Fruit of all Kinds, Fiſh called Shelfiſh, meaſurable and uſed to be meaſured, which are coming or brought to the ſaid City of *London*, to the Intent to be ſold by way of Merchandiſe, hitherto have pertained to the Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Predeceſſors, to be exerciſed and executed by the Mayor of the ſame City for the Time being, according to the Laws, Ordinances and Statutes made concerning the ſame, and the Cuſtome of the ſame City, we of our certain Knowledge and meere Motion, for Us and our Succeſſors do ratifie the ſame Search, Surveying and Meaſuring aboveſaid, in and by all Things as the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, or their Succeſſors, lawfully had or enjoyed before this Time, and to the ſaid now Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, confirm by theſe Preſents.

And further, we will, and by theſe Preſents for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do ordain and grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, that the ſaid City of *London*, and the Circuit, Bounds, Liberties, Franchiſes and Juriſdictions of the ſame, do extend and ſtretch forth, and may and can extend and ſtretch forth, as well in and through all and ſingular the ſeveral Circuits, Bounds, Limits, Franchiſes and Juriſdictions of the late diſſolved Priory of the Church of *Trinity* near *Aldgate*, *London*, commonly called *Creed-Church-ſtreet*, or the *Duke's-place*; and the late diſſolved Priory of St. *Bartholomew*, *London*, near *Smithfield*; and the late diſſolved Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, without *Newgate*, *London*, commonly called *Great St. Bartholomew* and *Little St. Bartholomew*; and alſo the late diſſolved Houſe or Priory of *Preaching Friers*, within and at *Ludgate*, *London*, commonly called *Black-Friers*; and alſo the late diſſolved Houſe or Priory of Friers of the Order of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary* of *Mount Carmel*, called *White Friers*; and alſo the Inn or Liberty of *Cold Herberge*, otherwiſe *Cold Harburgh*, and *Cold Harbourgh-lane*, within the Liberty of *London* aforeſaid, ſo as from henceforth for ever all and ſingular the Circuits and Franchiſes aforeſaid of the late diſſolved Priory Church of St. *Trinity*; and the ſaid diſſolved Priory or Houſe of St. *Bartholomew*; and the ſaid late diſſolved Hoſpital of St.

St. *Bartholomew*; and alſo, the late diſſolved Houſe or Priory of *Preaching Friers*; and alſo, the ſaid late diſſolved Houſe or Priory of Friers of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*; and alſo, the ſaid Inn and Liberty of *Cold Harbour*, be, and every one of them is, and for all Times to come ſhall be and remain within the Circuits, Precincts, Liberties, Franchiſes and Juriſdictions of the ſame our City of *London*.

And that all and ſingular the Inhabitants and Dwellers within the ſame, or any of them, ſhall be, and every of them is, and for all Time to come ſhall be, and remain under the Rule, Government, Juriſdiction, Overſight, Search, Correction, Puniſhment, Precepts and Arreſts of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of our City of *London* aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, and the Sheriffs of our City of *London* for the Time being, and their Officers and Miniſters for ever, any Liberties, Franchiſes, Priviledges, Exemption of Authority whatſoever to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding: Provided nevertheleſs, and we will and ordain, that all Perſons now Inhabitants, or who ſhall inhabit in Time to come within the Liberties and Franchiſes aforeſaid of the ſaid late diſſolved Priory called the *Black Fryers*, and the late diſſolved Priory called the *White Fryers*, and the whole Precinct, Circuit and Compaſs of them, and all Buildings therein built, and to be built from henceforth for ever, ſhall be quit and exonerated of and from all Taxes, Fifteenths, and other Burthens of Scot, and of Watch and Ward, through or within the City of *London*, to be paid, made, ſuſtained or contributed, except the Charges and Expences due and reaſonable for ſetting out of Souldiers, and for the Defence of our Realm, and ſuch like ſpecial Services concerning Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors; and except the Charges for Pavements, and cleanſing the Lanes, Ditches, Ways, Watercourſes and Sewers within the Circuits, Precincts, Liberties, Liberties and Juriſdictions of the ſame late Houſes or Priories, called *Black Fryers* and *White Fryers* aforeſaid, reſpectively to be paid.

And that the Inhabitants ſhall be quit and exonerated of and from the Office of Conſtable, Scavenger, and ſuch Offices of Charge within the City aforeſaid, without the Circuits and Limits of the ſaid late Houſe or Priory called the *Black Fryers* and the *White Fryers*, reſpectively executed and exerciſed. Nevertheleſs, we will, that all Freemen of the City aforeſaid, for the Time being, inhabiting, or who ſhall inhabit within the ſaid Liberties and Franchiſes of the ſaid late Houſe or Priory of *Black Friers*, and *White Friers*, ſhall be chargeable and eligible unto all Offices and Charges, as well Mayor, as Sheriffs and Aldermen of the ſaid City, as of the Company within the ſaid City of *London*, of which they are or ſhall be free, or other Freemen of the ſaid City are.

And furthermore, for the better and common Profit of our City of *London*, and for the Accommodation and Supportation of the Charges and Expences of the ſaid City, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors; we will and grant to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and to their Succeſſors, that from henceforth, all and ſingular Perſons, though they be not free of the ſame City, who now are, or hereafter ſhall be dwelling within the ſaid City, the Liberties or Precincts of the ſame (except the Inhabitants within the Liberties and Franchiſes of the aforeſaid ſeveral late Houſes or Priories of the late Friers, called the *Black Friers* and the *White Friers*) in whatſoever Aids, Tallages, Grants and other Contributions whatſoever, to the Uſe and Service of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, or to the Uſe of the ſaid City, for maintaining the State, Good or Benefit of the ſaid City, howſoever to be aſſeſſed, ſhall reaſonably be taxed and contribute.

And the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City aforeſaid, may and can levy the ſame Aids, Tallages,

Tallages, Grants and other Contributions (except before excepted) by their own Officers and Miniſters, by Diſtreſs of the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Perſons, who from Time to Time ſhall be charged with the Payment of ſuch Aids, Tallages, Grants and other Contributions of any of them, and ſo levyed, they can and may have, hold and enjoy, to the Uſe and Behoof aforeſaid: Provided always, nevertheleſs, that ſuch Reſidents and Dwellers in any Houſes within the aforeſaid City, who are not, nor ſhall be Freemen of the aforeſaid City, ſhall be taxed on ſuch Aids, Tallages, Grants and other Contributions, from Time to Time only for the Houſes in which they ſhall inhabit or reſide, or are dwelling within the ſame City of *London*, Liberties or Precincts of the ſame according to the Cuſtome of the ſaid City, ſhall be aſſeſſed and taxed, and not otherwiſe: Provided alſo, that if any one, or any of the ſaid Inhabitants, Reſidents, or Dwellers, who are not, or ſhall not be a Freeman, or Freemen of the ſaid City, ſhall think himſelf by reaſon of the ſaid Aids, Tallages, Grants or Contributions unjuſtly grieved, that then and in ſuch Caſe, the Chancellor of *England*, of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, for the Time being, upon the Complaint of any Perſon or Perſons ſo grieved, ſhall moderate and qualifie ſuch Aids, Tallages, Grants and Contributions, as to him in that behalf ſhall be thought fit; which Moderations ſhall ſtand and be of Force.

And furthermore we will, and by theſe Preſents for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors do grant to the aforeſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, that the Mayor and Recorder of the ſaid City, which now are, and every Mayor and Recorder of the ſame City, who hereafter for the Time being ſhall be, as well thoſe Aldermen of the ſaid City, as thoſe Aldermen who ſhall for the Time to come bear the Charge of Mayoralty of the ſame City, after that they have ceaſed, or be moved from the Office of Mayoralty of the ſame City, and ſo long as they ſhall continue Aldermen of our City of *London* aforeſaid, for ever be and ſhall be our Juſtices, and of our Heirs and Succeſſors, to keep and make to be kept the Peace of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, and every one of them be, and ſhall be Juſtices and Keepers of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, in and through all and ſingular Circuits, Precincts, Liberties, Franchiſes, and Places aforeſaid, commonly called the *Black Fryers*, the *White Fryers*, the *Duke's Place*, otherwiſe *Creed Church-ſtreet*, *Great St. Bartholomew's*, *Little St. Bartholomew's*, and *Cold Harborough* aforeſaid, and every of them, and to keep or cauſe to be kept and executed all Ordinances and Statutes of this our Realm, made for the Good of our Peace, and the quiet Rule and Government of our People in all their Articles, according to the Force, Form and Effect of the ſame, and to chaſtiſe and puniſh thoſe, who contrary to the Form and Effect of thoſe Ordinances and Statutes, or any of them, within the Limits, Franchiſes and Places aforeſaid are found to offend, as ought to be done according to the Form of the ſaid Ordinances and Statutes, and to make to come before them all thoſe who threaten any of the People of Us our Heirs or Succeſſors concerning their Bodies, or burning their Houſes, to find ſufficient Security of the Peace or good Behaviour towards Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors; and if they refuſe to find ſuch Security, them to cauſe to be ſafely kept in Priſon until they ſhall find ſuch Security.

Aud further, we will and grant for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, that the Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time being, and the Recorder of the ſame now being, and who for the Time to come ſhall be, and every Alderman as aforeſaid, who has been or hereafter ſhall be Mayor of the ſaid City, after they ſhall ceaſe or be amoved from

the Office of Mayoralty of the ſaid City, and ſo long as the Aldermen of the ſaid City ſhall continue, or any four or more of the ſame, Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen (whereof the Mayor and Recorder of the ſame City for the Time being we will to be two) from henceforth for ever, may be Juſtices of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors; to enquire of all, and all manner of Felonies, Witchcrafts, Inchantments, Sorceries, Magick Art, Treſpaſſes, Foreſtallers, Regraters, Ingroſſers, and Extortioners whatſoever, and of all and ſingular other Miſdeeds and Offences, of which our Juſtices of the Peace may and ought lawfully to enquire, howſoever and whereſoever done or committed, or which hereafter ſhall be done or attempted in the Liberties, Franchiſes and Places aforeſaid; and alſo, of all other who within the ſame Franchiſes, Liberties and Places, go or ride in Aſſemblies, or with armed Force againſt our Peace, and to the Diſturbance of our People; and alſo of thoſe who lye in wait to kill our People, or hereafter ſhall preſume to lye in wait; and alſo of Hoſtlers, and all and ſingular other Perſons who have offended or attempted, or hereafter ſhall preſume to offend, or attempt in Abuſe of Weights and Meaſures, and in ſelling Victuals againſt the Form of the Ordinances and Statutes, or any of them made for the common Profit of our Kingdom and People; and alſo to hear and determine all and ſingular the ſame Felonies and Miſdeeds, according to the Laws and Statutes of our Realm of *England*: And alſo, to hear and determine, do and execute all and ſingular other Thing or Things, which pertain, have pertained, or in Time to come may pertain to Juſtices of the Peace within the ſaid City of *London*; ſo always that the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, may have and hold all and ſingular their antient Privileges, free, whole, and unhurt; and that no other Keeper of the Peace, or Juſtice, or other Officers or Miniſters of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors whatſoever, ſhall intermeddle in the ſame, or any of them.

We will alſo, and by theſe Preſents for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, charge and command the Sheriffs of the ſaid City of *London* for the Time being, that from Time to Time they be aſſiſting, aiding, attending and deviſing, as it behoveth, to the ſaid Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, and every or any of them, in execution of the Premiſes, and according to our true Meaning herein expreſſed.

And furthermore, we do hereby give and grant for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors for the time being, may have and enjoy to their own proper Uſe, without any Account thereof to be rendered to Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, all Treaſure found, or to be found in the ſaid Franchiſes and Places called *Black Fryers*, *White Fryers*, *Duke's Place*, *Great St. Bartholomew's*, *little St. Bartholomew's*, and *Cold Harbour* aboveſaid, and waifed Goods and Chattles, and Eſtrays, Goods and Chattels of Felons, and Fugitives, for whatſoever Felony done or to be done by them within any the ſaid Franchiſes or Places adjudged, or to be adjudged before Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, or any the Juſtices aforeſaid; and that it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, by their Deputy or Miniſter, Deputies or Miniſters of the ſaid City, Liberties or Suburbs of the ſame, to put themſelves in Seizen and Poſſeſſion of, and in all manner of Treaſure found, Goods, Chattels, waifed and eſtrayed, Goods and Chattels of Felons and Fugitives, from Time to Time, when they ſhall happen, by vertue of theſe our Letters Patents, without any further Warrant whatſoever.

We will alſo, and by theſe Preſents grant, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, that they ſhall have theſe our Letters Patents under our Great Seal of *England*, in due manner made and ſealed,

ed, without Fine or Fee, great or little, to be rendered, paid or made, to us in our Hamper, or otherwiſe, to us in any wiſe for the ſame; for that expreſs mention is made of the Time, yearly Value or Certainty of the Premiſes, or any of them, or of any other Gifts or Grants made by us or by our Progenitors, or Predeceſſors, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, before their time, or any Statute, Ordinance, Proviſion, Proclamation, or Reſtriction to the contrary thereof heretofore made or ordained, ſet forth or provided, or any other Thing, Cauſe or Matter whatſoever. Whereof theſe our Letters we have cauſed to be made Patents.

Witneſs Ourſelf at our Honour of *Hampton-Court*, the 20th Day of *September*, in the Year of our Reign of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, the Sixth, and of *Scotland* the Two and Fortieth."

By this valuable Charter, all the ancient Rights, Liberties and Immunities of the Citizens are not only in the moſt ample manner confirm'd, but likewiſe are added to the Bounds of the City, and Juriſdiction thereof, the Precincts of *Dukes Place*, *St. Bartholomew's the Great* and *Leſs*, *Black* and *White Friers*, and *Cold Harbour*.

King *James*, for the more effectual preventing Rebellion in *Ireland*, was graciouſly pleas'd to make a Tender of the Province of *Ulſter*, in the North Part of that Kingdom, to the Lord Mayor and Citizens of *London*, for their ſettling an *Engliſh* Colony therein; which generous and advantageous Offer being deliberated upon, the Citizens unanimouſly reſolv'd to ſend over Four Perſons duly qualified to ſurvey the ſaid Province; and who being accordingly appointed, they were accompanied thither aſſiſted by Sir *Thomas Philips*, the King's Surveyor; and having executed their Commiſſion, return'd, and made Report to the Lord Mayor and Common Council of their ſeveral Tranſactions and Obſervations in that Country, by which the Citizens were made ſenſible of the great Advantages that would reſult from ſuch an Undertaking; they gratefully accepted of his Majeſty's gracious and bounteous Offer; and having, by virtue of an Act of Common Council, rais'd the Sum of 20,000 *l.* for carrying on the Enterprize, they, for the Government thereof, appointed a Commitee to be annually choſen, conſiſting of ſix Aldermen, and eighteen Commoners, Two thereof to be Governor and Deputy.

Some time after, another Proclamation was publiſh'd, to prevent building in this City and Suburbs upon new Foundations; the Reaſon whereof, according to my Author, was, that the King look'd upon the great Increaſe of Buildings in and about *London*, as a rickety Diſtemper in the Head of the Kingdom, which occaſion'd a Flux of Humours and Diſeaſes to approach the Court; and being apprehenſive that the Plague would ſoon be in the Neighbourhood of *Whitehall*, if an effectual Stop was not put to ſuch Proceedings, by the Advice of his Council, he ſtrictly prohibited the erecting of Buildings upon new Foundations within Two Miles of the City, upon Penalty of having the ſame deſtroy'd as ſoon as finiſh'd.

This Proclamation was as little regarded as the former; for the Builders continu'd to work with the greateſt Aſſiduity, in which they were encourag'd to proceed, by the Government's winking thereat for the Space of Seven Years; but about the Expiration of that Term, a great Number of Houſes being erected contrary to the Tenor of the ſaid Proclamation, and vaſt Sums of Money expended thereon; the ſaid Builders were either oblig'd to re-purchaſe their Houſes at an extravagant Rate, or elſe demoliſh the ſame.

Some Authors are of Opinion, that thoſe frequent Proclamations were purely calculated to enrich the rapacious Court Favourites.

On the laſt of *May*, *A. D.* 1610, Prince *Henry* was created Prince of *Wales*; on which Occaſion the Lord Mayor

Mayor and Aldermen, in the City Barge, attended by Fifty-four of the City Corporations, in their reſpective Barges, richly decorated, repair'd by Water to *Chelſey*, where they attended the Return of the Prince from *Richmond*; whence he arriv'd at Four o'Clock, and continuing his Voyage to *Whitehall*, was, by the Citizens, entertain'd with the Diverſions of divers luminous Pageants; for which he return'd Thanks, and taking leave of them, they return'd to the City, where they ſumptuouſly regal'd themſelves in their ſeveral Halls upon that joyful Occaſion.

The Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs being exceedingly encreas'd, 'twas dreaded that ſuch a Multitude would occaſion a Famine; for the obviating of ſo great a Misfortune, the Mayor and Citizens prudently reſolv'd to increaſe the Number of publick Granaries; to which end they caus'd Twelve new ones to be erected at *Bridewell*, capacious enough to contain 6000 Quarters of Corn.

Soon after, the Prince of *Anhalt*, Generaliſſimo of the Confederate Army againſt the Emperor, came into *England* to viſit the King, who receiv'd and entertain'd him after the moſt ſumptuous manner. On the Lord Mayor's Day, the ſaid Prince repair'd to the City, to behold the pompous Shew on that Occaſion. The Cavalcade being over, he was magnificently entertain'd by the Lord Mayor at *Guildhall*.

A Marriage being concluded between *Frederick*, the Elector Palatine, and the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, only Daughter to King *James*; for the ſolemnizing of whoſe Nuptials, the Elector, on the 16th of *October*, in the Year 1612, arriv'd in this City, and on the 29th of the ſame Month, being the Lord Mayor's Day, he honour'd the new Mayor with his Company at Dinner in *Guildhall*, where he, with his Attendants, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Duke of *Lenox*, Biſhop of *London*, and many other Lords, were entertain'd in a very ſumptuous Manner; after which the Lord Mayor, in the Name of the Citizens, preſented his Electoral Highneſs with a very large Baſon and Ewer, and two large Pots or Flaggons of Silver richly gilt; on each of which were engraven the Words *Civitas London*. And upon the Wedding-Day, the Lord Mayor preſented the Electoral Bride with a Necklace of Oriental Pearl of above 2000 *l.* in Value.

A. 1613. The King, being informed of the dilatory Proceedings of the Citizens of *London*, in ſettling the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, lately conferr'd upon them; and alſo of the bad Proſecution of that Undertaking; he therefore commanded the Governor and Committee of Direction in that Affair to attend him at *Greenwich*, where he upbraided them with their great Neglect, and careleſs Management in the Execution of ſo valuable and laudable a Work. This Reprimand occaſion'd the calling of a Common Council at their Return; wherein *Henry Montague*, one of the King's Serjeants, laid home to the Lord Mayor and Citizens their ſeveral Faults and Omiſſions in the Proſecution of ſo beneficial an Enterprize, and acquainted them that it was his Majeſty's Pleaſure they ſhould immediately ſend over a Deputation from the Common Council to ſuperintend the Work of Plantation, for the more effectual carrying on of the ſame.

The Common Council approving of this Propoſition, choſe an Alderman and a Commoner for their Deputies; to whom were added by the Governor and Committee of Direction three Gentlemen of great Knowledge and Experience as Aſſiſtants; who arriving in *Ireland*, carefully ſurvey'd every thing relating to the Undertaking; and what was found amiſs, they rectified; and things defective, immediately ſupplied. And having ſettled every thing belonging to the Colony upon the beſt Foundation, return'd, and reported their Proceedings to the Common Council, which were unanimouſly approv'd of.

Smith-

Smithfield, (*A.* 1614) the publick Market-place for Cattle, being as yet unpav'd, 'twas frequently, by Rain, and the vaſt Number of Beaſts brought thither for Sale, render'd almoſt unpaſſable; for the remedying of which, the King, by his Letter, enjoin'd the Lord Mayor to pave the ſame, thereby to remove the Scandal the City was obnoxious to on account of its ruinous and dangerous Condition; whereby, inſtead of being a Service, 'twas render'd a common Nuiſance to the City.

The Letter had ſo good an Effect, that the Mayor and Citizens immediately ſet about the Work, and in the Space of Six Months accompliſh'd the ſame, at the Expence of 1600 *l.* to the Honour of the City, and great Convenience of the Market People.

Some time after, the King granted the Citizens of *London* the following Charter:

" *James*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* to all whom theſe our preſent Letters ſhall come, greeting.

So great is the Force of our Love towards our City of *London*, our Royal Chamber, as whatſoever is in us, that we ſhall ſee neceſſary or profitable to the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſame our City, that we have been ready, freely to give from our Soul to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of our ſaid City; and it pleaſes us well, that all Grants made by our Predeceſſors in Times paſt to our City of *London*, be not only confirmed, but alſo inlarged. Therefore, whereas amongſt other things it appears, that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, from all Time whereof the Memory of Man is not to the contrary, have had and lawfully exerciſed the Office of Meaſuring all Coals of what Kind or Sort ſoever, in any Port of the ſame City, coming, brought or carried upon the Water of *Thames*, in any Ship, Boat, Barge or other Veſſel whatſoever, floating or being upon what Part ſoever of the ſaid Water of *Thames*, or on what Bank, Shore, or Wharf ſoever, of the ſame Water of *Thames*, from the Bridge in the Town of *Stanes* in the County of *Middleſex*, and to the Bridge of *London*; and from thence to a certain Place called *Yendale*, or *Yenland*, or *Yenleet*, toward the Sea, and Eaſt, and alſo in *Medway* in the Port of the City of *London*. Nevertheleſs a Queſtion is riſen, whether the weighing of Coals brought within the Limits aforeſaid, together with the meaſuring of Coals, doth belong to the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City.

We therefore, to take away all Controverſies in this Part, as well for the preſent as for the Time to come, and to remove all Doubt; and to the Intent the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, may uſe, have and enjoy, as well the weighing as meaſuring, and each as the Wages, Rewards, Fees and Profits uſed for the ſame, of our ſpecial Grace, have given, granted and confirmed, and by theſe Preſents, for Us, and our Heirs and Succeſſors, do give, grant and confirm to our beloved the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of our ſaid City of *London*, and to their Succeſſors, the weighing of all Coals called Stone-Coals, Pit-Coals, Earth-Coals, and all other Coals weighable, of what Kind or Sort ſoever, in or at the ſaid Port of *London*, coming or brought up the ſaid Water of *Thames*, in any Ship, Boat, or Barge, or other Veſſel whatſoever, floating, or being in any Port of the ſame Water of *Thames*, and upon whatſoever Bank, Shore, or Wharf of the ſame Water of *Thames*, from the ſaid Bridge of *Stanes* to the ſaid Bridge of *London*, and from thence to the ſaid Place called *Yendal* towards the Sea; and alſo in *Medway*, and in the Port of *London* aforeſaid, to be ſold or put to Sale, and alſo all Fees, Wages, Rewards, Profits and Advantages uſed, or to that Time belonging, or any wiſe appertaining, to be exerciſed by the Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time

Time being, and by the Deputies, Officers and Miniſters of the ſaid Mayor.

And further, we do hereby, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give, grant and confirm to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, that they for ever have and enjoy the Office of weighing all Coals, called Stone-Coals, Pit-Coals, Earth-Coals, and all other Coals weighable, of what Kind or Sort ſoever, at the Port of the ſaid City of *London*, coming or brought upon the ſaid Water of *Thames*, in any Ship, Boat, Barge or other Veſſel whatſoever, floating or being in any Part of the ſaid Water of *Thames*, or upon any Bank, Shore or Wharf of the ſame, from the ſaid Bridge of *Staines* to the ſaid Bridge of *London*, from thence to the ſaid Place called *Yendale* towards the Sea, and alſo in *Medway*, and in the Port of *London* aforeſaid, to be ſold or ſet to ſale; and alſo all Fees, Wages, Profits, Rewards and Advantages whatſoever, uſed, or to the ſame Office belonging, or any way appertaining, to be exerciſed by the Mayor of the ſame City for the Time being, and by the Deputies, Officers and Miniſters of the ſame Mayor.

And we have alſo conſtituted, and by theſe Preſents for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do conſtitute, ordain, create and make the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, by the Mayor of the ſame City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his Deputies, Officers or Miniſters, to be Weigher of all and ſingular Coals, called Stone-Coals, Pit-Coals, Earth-Coals, and all other Coals weighable, of what Kind ſoever, in or at the Port of the ſaid City of *London*, coming, carried or brought upon the ſame Water of *Thames*, in any Ship, Boat or Barge, or any other Veſſel whatſoever, floating or being in any Part of the ſame Water of *Thames*, and upon any Bank, Shore or Wharf of the ſame Water of *Thames*, which ſhall happen to ſtay, be delivered, or laid down from the ſaid Bridge of *Staynes*, to the aforeſaid Place called *Yendale* towards the Sea; and alſo in *Medway*, and in the Port of *London* aforeſaid, to be ſold or put to Sale.

And whereas there is a Queſtion riſen of the Quantity of the Fee demanded and received by the Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time being, and by their Deputies, Miniſters and Officers, for the weighing of every Tun Weight of Coals, containing Five Score and Twelve Pounds to every Tun Weight (ſhould be Hundred Weight) brought within the Limits aforeſaid:

We wholly, to take away every the ſaid Queſtion, and the like Queſtion, do declare, eſtabliſh, and for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, that it ſhall be lawful for the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City for the Time being, by the Mayor of the ſame City, and by the Deputy, Miniſter and Officers of ſuch Mayor for the Time being, to aſk, demand, take and receive a Fee of Eight-pence of lawful Money of *England*, to the Uſe of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, for the weighing of every ſuch-like Tun of Coals aforeſaid, and all other Coals weighable of what Kind ſoever; and ſo according to the ſame Rate, for a ſmaller, or greater Quantity, of the Perſon bringing ſuch-like Coals, for and in reſpect of the Charge and Coſts of them, the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, in the Beam and Weights, and for and in reſpect of their Attendance, Labour, and neceſſary Coſts and Expences, to be had and expended in and about the Premiſes; which Fee of Eight-pence aforeſaid, the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City had and received formerly.

And alſo we command, and by theſe

Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, firmly enjoin and charge all Merchants, and other Perſons whatſoever, who ſhall bring Coals called Sea-Coals, Pit-Coals, and Earth-Coals, of what Kind ſoever the ſame ſhall be, within the Limits aforeſaid, upon the Water of *Thames* aforeſaid, in any Ship, Boat or Veſſel whatſoever, that none of them henceforth ſhall unlade, deliver, or lay down, nor cauſe or permit ſuch-like Coals to be unladen, delivered or laid down out of ſuch Ships, Boats or other Veſſels, being within the Limits and Bounds aforeſaid, upon any Wharf, Bank or Shore, upon either Part of the ſame Water of *Thames*, or to be diſcharged or laid down, before the Mayor of our ſaid City for the Time being ſhall take certain Notice of the Quantity of ſuch Coals, and ſhall give Direction for the unlading of the ſame, and for the weighing and meaſuring of ſuch Coals, to the Intent that the ſame Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time being, may be able to render a better and more ready Reaſon and Accompt to Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, what Quantity of Coals of what Sort ſoever, from Time to Time, have been brought within the Port of our ſaid City and Limits aforeſaid, and how the ſaid City, and the Parts and Places next adjoining, are from Time to Time provided, and when We, our Heirs or Succeſſors, ſhall require the ſame from the Mayor of our ſaid City for the Time being; and alſo, to the Intent that the Sums and other Profits due to us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, for ſuch Coals ſo to be brought within the Limits aforeſaid (if there ſhall be any due) may be better anſwered and paid unto the Officers and Miniſters of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, to the Uſe of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, under Pain of Contempt of our Royal Mandate, and incurring all ſuch Pains and Puniſhments, which by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm of *England*, may be inflicted upon ſuch Neglecters and Contemners.

And whereas it is notoriouſly known, that the River of *Thames* is ſo neceſſary, commodious and profitable to the ſaid City of *London*, and without the ſaid River our ſaid City would not long ſubſiſt, flouriſh and continue; and for that by foreſtalling, ingroſſing and regrating of Coals in and at the Port of the ſaid City brought from the Water of *Thames* aforeſaid, ſuch Coals are made more dear, to the great Loſs and Prejudice as well of Us as of our Subjects:

And whereas divers ill-diſpoſed Perſons, more affecting their own private Gain and Profit than the general and publick Good and Benefit of our ſaid City, little weighing the Conſervation of the ſaid River, of late and at the preſent do daily and uſually ſell Coals, and other things by Retaile, in leſs Quantity in Boats, commonly called Lighters, and other Veſſels floating and being on the Water of *Thames* aforeſaid, after ſuch Coals have been unladen from the Ships and other Veſſels which firſt brought them within the Limits aforeſaid, which Perſons make the ſame Boats or Lighters as their common Shops and Warehouſes, and in them do daily hold upon the ſaid Water of *Thames* a common Market for ſelling ſuch Coals and other things, having One, Two, Three, and ſometimes more Boats or Lighters lying together, and faſtened one to the other in the River of *Thames* aforeſaid, by which foreſtalling, ingroſſing and regrating aforeſaid, to the great Coſinage, Damage and Oppreſſion, as well of the Poor as the Rich, daily increaſes and augments, and the Price of Coals and other things is made dearer:

And for that by the frequent Importation, unlading and meaſuring of ſuch Coals, and ſuch-like things, in and from the ſaid Boats or Lighters, very many of the ſame Coals and other Dirt often fall, and are caſt into the River of *Thames*, to the great Harm and choaking up the Stream of the ſaid River, and the ſaid Boats ſo placed do greatly hinder the Stream of the ſaid River, and the Paſſage of Paſſengers upon the Water of the ſaid River: We

We therefore, thinking it fit that ſuch an Evil ought not to be permitted to continue, we command, and for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, prohibit all Perſons whatſoever, that they, nor any of them, from henceforth, ſell or preſume to ſell any Coals, of what Kind ſoever, upon the Water of *Thames*, in any Boat, Lighter or other Veſſel whatſoever, except only in ſuch Ships or other Veſſels which at firſt brought the ſame Coals within the Port of the ſaid City, and the Limits aboveſaid, unleſs upon ſome Port, Key or Wharf near the ſaid River; upon Pain of Contempt of our Royal Mandate, and incurring ſuch Pains and Puniſhments which may be inflicted by the Laws and Statutes of this our Kingdom, upon ſuch Contemners and Neglecters.

And becauſe it is our Intent, that the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, ſhall fully enjoy the Premiſes; we therefore by theſe Preſents declare and ſignify, and for Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, do grant and covenant to and with the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, that they may ſafely, freely and quietly have, uſe and enjoy, all and ſingular the Premiſes for ever, without the Hindrance of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, or any Officers or Miniſters of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors.

And if any Doubt in Time to come ſhall be found in theſe Preſents, or any Default, Scruple or Queſtion concerning the Premiſes ſhall happen to ariſe, We, our Heirs and Succeſſors ſhall vouchſafe to make and grant other Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*, of our Heirs or Succeſſors, to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, for the better giving, granting and confirming, and for the ſafer enjoying of the Premiſes, when it ſhall be deſired by the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, for that the Preſs Mention of the true yearly Value, or of the certainty of the Premiſes, or of other Gifts and Grants by Us, or by any of our Anceſtors made in Times paſt to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, is not made, or being in theſe Preſents, or any other Statute, Act, Ordinance, Proclamation or Reſtriction to the contrary heretofore made, ordain'd or publiſhed, or any other Matter or Thing whatſoever in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

In Witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs Myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 15th of *September*, in the Twelfth Year of our Reign of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, and of *Scotland* the Forty-eighth."

By this third and laſt Charter of King *James* the Firſt, the Privilege of weighing of Coals was granted to the Citizens of *London*.

At this Time, the Sides of the Streets of this City being pav'd with Pebble-Stones, walking was thereby render'd very troubleſome; wherefore the Inhabitants of the principal Streets ſet about paving their ſeveral Doors with broad Freeſtones.

A. D. 1616, Sir *Peter Proby*, an Alderman of this City, and Governor of the Colony of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, by a ſpecial Commiſſion from the King and City of *London*, repair'd thither, attended by divers of the moſt eminent Citizens, for regulating certain Affairs belonging to the Plantation, taking along with him two rich Swords of State as a Preſent from the City, to be carried before the Mayors of *Londonderry* and *Colerain*, the former whereof being by the King ſome Time before erected into a City, and the latter into a Mayor-Town.

In *September* following, the King, at his Return from *Scotland* by way of *Windſor*, was met at *Hide-Park* by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs in their Formalities, attended by Four hundred of the principal Citizens richly dreſs'd, with Chains of Gold about their Necks, where the Mayor

preſented his Majeſty with a Purſe of Five hundred Broad Pieces of Gold; for which Favour the Recorder receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood.

The laſt Day of *October* being appointed for celebrating the Ceremony of creating *Charles*, Prince of *Wales*; on this Occaſion the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the City Barge, attended by the ſeveral Companies in their proper Barges richly decorated, repair'd by Water in great Pomp to *Chelſey*, where they receiv'd the Prince upon the River, and conducted and entertain'd him to *Whitehall*, with the moſt magnificent Shews and curious Diverſions that had been ſeen on the River *Thames* on the like Occaſion.

On *Eaſter-Monday*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Lord-Keeper, Lord-Chamberlain, Earl of *Worceſter*, Lord *Carew*, Biſhop of *London*, and divers other Perſons of Diſtinction, in an unaccuſtom'd manner, honour'd the Lord Mayor with their Company at the Spittal Sermon, whence they accompanied him on Horſeback to his Houſe near *Billingſgate*, where they were moſt ſumptuouſly regal'd, with all their Attendants.

At this Time divers of the Biſhops apply'd to the King for a Liberty for the People to divert themſelves on the Sabbath-Day. The King, willing to indulge the Prelates in their Requeſt, as well as the People in their Pleaſures, caus'd certain Rules to be drawn up and publiſh'd, under the Royal Sanction, intitled, *The Book of Sports*; with a poſitive Injunction to the ſeveral parochial Incumbents, to read the ſame in their reſpective Churches, upon pain of the King's Diſpleaſure; but many of them proving refractory, they were by the High Commiſſion Court ſuſpended and impriſon'd; and the Lord Mayor of *London*, in ſpite of the ſaid Licence, caus'd the King's Carriages to be ſtop'd, as they were paſſing through the City on a *Sunday* in the time of Divine Service: This Proceeding occaſion'd the Officers attending the ſame, to return to Court in the utmoſt Fury, bitterly inveighing againſt the Mayor for his rude Deportment in this Affair; which the King was no ſooner acquainted with, than in a great Rage, he ſwore, "He thought there had been no more Kings in *England* but himſelf." Yet after the allaying of his Paſſion, he ſent a Warrant to the Mayor, commanding him to let them paſs; which he obey'd, with this Declarative, "While it was in my Power, I did my Duty; but that being taken away by a higher Power, it is my Duty to obey:" which the King afterwards, upon Reflection, took well, and thank'd him for it.

A. D. 1620. On *Sunday* the 16th of *March*, the King, accompanied by the Prince of *Wales* and many of the chief Nobility, came from *Whitehall* in great State to the City; he was receiv'd at *Temple-Bar* by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs in their Formalities, and preſented with the City Sword and a Purſe of Gold, the former of which being return'd, 'twas carried by the Mayor on Horſeback before his Majeſty to St. *Paul*'s Church (the Streets thro' which the Cavalcade paſs'd, were on both Sides lin'd by the City Companies in their Formalities) where the King alighting at the Weſt Door, he repair'd to a brazen Pillar, and kneeling down, invok'd the Almighty for a Bleſſing on his preſent Deſign; thence he proceeded to the Choir, where having heard an Anthem, he repair'd to St. *Paul*'s *Croſs* to Sermon, whence he went to the Biſhop's Palace, to concert Meaſures for the more effectual repairing St. *Paul*'s Cathedral.

About the ſame Time, the King being in great want of Money for the Support of his Son-in-law the Elector *Palatine*, had recourſe to a Method formerly practis'd upon the like Emergencies, of raiſing Money by way of Benevolence, and to which End he iſſued out his Letter, a Copy whereof was ſent to moſt of the Nobility and Biſhops, as was alſo one to the Lord Mayor of *London*; and tho' no Sum was

was therein ſpecified, yet a Demand was made upon the ſaid Mayor and Citizens, of 20,000 *l.* which they upon Deliberation imagining to be too exorbitant, agreed to the Payment of one Moiety thereof, which was rais'd by the ſeveral Companies.

The Winter following a very great Froſt happen'd, whereby the River *Thames* was ſo ſtrongly frozen, that Streets of Booths were erected thereon, wherein were ſold all Sorts of Goods as in a publick Fair; as were likewiſe all Sorts of Diverſions practiſed as well as on Land.

A. D. 1621. The ſeveral Treaties that were negotiating between the King, the Emperor, and King of *Spain*, gave great Uneaſineſs to the Citizens of *London*, inſomuch, that they aſſaulted *Gondomar*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, as he was paſſing along the Streets; this ſo highly enrag'd the King, that he came to *Guildhall*, and ſeverely reprimanded the Lord Mayor and others the City Magiſtrates for the Inſolence of the Populace, threatening to reſtrain them by a military Power from committing any ſuch intolerable Abuſes upon the Perſons of Ambaſſadors for the future; and at the ſame time ſtrictly commanded the Recorder diligently to enquire after the Authors of that villainous Attempt, in order to puniſh the Aggreſſors in an exemplary Manner. Purſuant to this Order, a Fellow was apprehended for reflecting upon the ſaid Ambaſſador, and tho' no otherwiſe guilty, he was the next Day, by the arbitrary Command of the King, cruelly whipp'd from *Aldgate* to *Temple-Bar*.

On the 24th of *October*, *A. D.* 1623, a very melancholy Accident happen'd in the Houſe of the *French* Ambaſſador in *Black Friers*, where one *Drury* a *Jeſuit*, preaching in the Chapel (a large upper Room) to an Auditory of above Three hundred Perſons, the Floor giving way, it fell with the Congregation and broke down lower, whereby the Preacher and near a Hundred of his Hearers were kill'd, and about the ſame Number miſerably mangled, ſome whereof continu'd for ſome Time under the Ruins, with hideous Groans and lamentable Cries for help.

In the 22d Year of *James*, *A. D.* 1624, Warrans were iſſu'd for the immediate raiſing of Ten thouſand Men, for the Aſſiſtance of the Elector *Palatine*, the King's Son-in-law, on which Occaſion the City of *London*, to ſhew her hearty Zeal for the Intereſt of that Proteſtant Prince, immediately rais'd 2000 Men for his Relief.

SECT. II.

Tranſactions, &c. *of the* Citizens *in the Reign of the Royal Martyr, King* Charles I.

UPON the Demiſe of King *James*, the Privy Council by a Meſſage, requir'd the Lord Mayor and Aldermen forthwith to appear in their Robes at *Ludgate*, whither the Lords would preſently repair to proclaim King *Charles*, where arriving on Horſeback accordingly, they on the 28th of *March* proclaim'd him there, and at all other Places in the City, as uſual, with the greateſt Solemnity and joyful Acclamations of the Citizens.

On the 16th of *June* following, the King with his new-married Conſort (the Prince Royal of *France*) arriv'd in this City, where great Preparations had been made for their Publick Entries; but the Plague greatly increaſing, the intended Solemnity was laid aſide. This dreadful Peſtilence rag'd in the moſt deſtructive Degree in this City and Suburbs, where within the Space of a Year it carried off 35,417 Perſons; beſides thoſe who dy'd of all other Diſtempers, which in the whole amounted to 54,265, which by a genuine Account appears to have been the greateſt Year of Mortality that till that Time happen'd in this City, for about one Third of the Inhabitants were then ſwept away.

On the 2d Day of *February*, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London* aſſiſted at the Coronation of *Charles*, in

the Proceſſion of which Sir *Allen Cotton*, the Mayor, carried the ſhort Scepter; and after having ſerv'd his Majeſty as chief Butler, return'd to the City with the uſual Fee of a golden Cup and Ewer.

On the 12th of *June* in the Afternoon, *A. D.* 1626, a great Hurricane happen'd, attended by a violent Storm of Thunder, Lightning, Rain and Hail, whereby the Church-Yard Walls of St. *Andrew's Holbourn* and St. *Botolph's Biſhopſgate* were blown down, and many Corps, who had dy'd of the Plague, expos'd, to the great Danger of the City. But by a ſpeedy Reparation, the bad Effects thereof were happily prevented.

Juſt after, an extraordinary Phænomenon happen'd in the River *Thames*, where, by a violent Agitation of the Water, aroſe a denſe circular Vapour of a conſiderable Magnitude, which diffus'd itſelf in the Air, like a Smoak emitted from a Furnace, which after ſome Duration, gradually aſcended till it diſappear'd, to the great Admiration of all the Spectators. This uncommon Appearance, I take, to have been what is uſually call'd a Water-ſpout, an Exhalation common in hot Climates, and well known to our Mariners.

A War having broke out between *England* and *France*, and the King not being able to obtain an Aid of the Parliament, he diſſolv'd it, and ſet about raiſing Money by way of Loan, to which End he ſent to the City of *London*, to advance him the Sum of 100,000 *l.* but the Citizens not judging it convenient to lend Money at that critical Juncture, endeavour'd to excuſe themſelves before the Privy Council; but their Excuſes being deem'd frivolous and inſignificant, a poſitive Command was ſent to the Mayor and Aldermen to comply with his Majeſty's preſſing Neceſſities, or otherwiſe riſk the Conſequences of an obſtinate Refuſal: However, this Sum, neither that impos'd upon the other Parts of the Kingdom, were ever rais'd, as will preſently appear.

Soon after another Precept was ſent from Court to the City, for the immediate Fitting out of Twenty of the beſt Ships in the River, well mann'd and ſtor'd with Ammunition and Proviſions for three Months. Whereupon the Mayor and Common Council petition'd for an Abatement, and that on account of their (pretended) Inability his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleas'd to accept of Ten Ships and Two Pinnaces; whereunto Anſwer was made, that the Number demanded were neceſſary for the Preſervation of the State, and that the Charge impos'd was ſo moderate, as not to exceed the Value of ſome (one) of their Eſtates; and that all Petitions and Excuſes to the Command were to be rejected, as tending to the manifeſt Danger of the Publick; and that as the ſaid Command was not only directed to the Generallity of the City, but likewiſe to the ſeveral Members, his Majeſty would therefore require an Account of every Citizen in particular. And as no abatement could be obtain'd, the Citizens fitted out the ſaid Twenty Ships, which did good Service againſt the *French*, who juſt before had ſeiz'd above 100 of our Ships in their own Harbours.

A. D. 1627. The abovemention'd Loan demanded of the Citizens of *London*, and their Fellow Subjects in other Parts of the Kingdom, met with ſuch a vigorous Oppoſition from all Degrees of Men, that many Perſons of Diſtinction on that Account were arbitrarily committed to Priſon, among whom were Twenty of the principal Citizens, while thoſe of a lower Sphere were forc'd into the Sea-Service and the Refractory into the Country, into that of the Land.

The King, perceiving that the People were not to be brought to a Submiſſion by ſuch arbitrary Proceedings, caus'd an Order of Council to be made, and Warrants iſſu'd and ſent into all Parts, to releaſe the Gentlemen confin'd on account of the Loan: At which time Orders were ſent to the Lord Mayor of this City, to proceed moderately

ly in demanding the ſaid Loan Money of the Citizens.

A. D. 1528, Dr. *Lamb*, a Creature of the Duke of *Buckingham*, as ſuch, was not only hated by the Populace, but likewiſe on the account of his being reputed a Conjurer; whereby he was render'd ſo very obnoxious to the People, that on the Eighteenth of *June* he was inſulted in the City by a few Boys, who ſoon after being increas'd by the acceding Multitude, they ſurrounded him with bitter Invectives, which oblig'd him to ſeek Refuge in a Tavern in the *Old Jewry*; but the Tumult continuing to increaſe, the Vintner for his own Safety judg'd it proper to turn him out of his Houſe; whereupon the Mob renew'd their Acclamations againſt him, with the Appellations of Wizard, Conjurer and Devil. But at laſt perceiving the Approach of a Guard, ſent by the Lord Mayor to his Reſcue, they fell upon and beat the Doctor in ſuch a cruel and barbarous Manner, that he was by the ſaid Guard taken up for dead, and carried to the Counter, where he ſoon after expir'd. This horrid Murder was no ſooner known at Court, than the Privy Council ſent the following Letter to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of *London*.

"Whereas we are given to underſtand, that by the Fury and Outrage of divers diſſolute and diſorderly Perſons aſſembled together in great Numbers, without any Reſiſtance made, or Courſe taken to ſuppreſs them (by the Magiſtrates to whom it appertain'd) one *Lamb* was, in a barbarous Manner ſlaine and murdered, wherewith his Majeſty having been likewiſe made acquainted, as he is very ſenſible of the Scandal that may thereby be caſt upon the Peace and Government of the Realm in general, when the chief City thereof, and where his own Perſon is reſident, ſhould by the Remiſſneſſe and Neglect of Magiſtrates, in the Execution of his Laws, ſuffer a Fact and Miſdemeanour of ſo high a Nature to be committed, and to paſs unpuniſhed, ſo he is very highly diſpleaſed thereat, and hath therefore commanded us in his Name hereby ſtreightly to charge and require your Lordſhip, *&c.* that with all Care and Diligence you do forthwith enquire out the principal Actors and Abettors therein, and to cauſe them to be apprehended and committed to Priſon, and to be proceeded with, and puniſhed in the ſevereſt Manner, that by the Laws of the Realm is provided againſt Offenders in ſo high a Nature. And ſo, *&c.*

According to my Author, the Council muſt have been miſinform'd in reſpect to the Lord Mayor's Care, in providing a Guard for the Defence of Dr. *Lamb*; but the Pretence in their Letter of no Proviſion being made for Reſiſtance, ſeems to be only calculated to extort Money from the Citizens, as will preſently appear. For the Lord Mayor, in Obedience to the abovemention'd Letter, caus'd a ſtrict Search to be made for detecting the Perſons chiefly concern'd in *Lamb*'s Murder; but not being able to diſcover any of them, the Mayor and Aldermen were commanded to attend the Council, where, after Examination, they were threatned, that if they did not deliver up the principal Actors in the late Murder, their Charter ſhould be confiſcated; but the principal Thing intended was, the Impoſition of a Fine of 6000 *l.* upon the Citizens for their pretended Neglect, which it ſeems was afterwas reduc'd to Fifteen hundred Marks.

Soon after, Three worthy Patriots *Samuel Vaſſal*, *Richard Chambers*, and *John Rolls*, Merchants of this City, did vigorouſly oppoſe the new Impoſitions upon ſundry ſorts of Merchandize, by the arbitrary Command of the King, without the Conſent of Parliament, for which the Effects of the ſaid Gentlemen were ſeiz'd and condemn'd to pay the Duties demanded; and the Perſon of the Firſt committed to Priſon.

A. D. 1629, Sir *Richard Deane*, the Lord Mayor of this City, having

ſeriouſly conſider'd the general Prophanation of the Sabbath, he publiſh'd the following Order for redreſſing the ſame.

" Whereas I am credibly inform'd, that notwithſtanding divers good Laws provided for the keeping of the Sabbath-day holy, according to the expreſs Commandment of Almighty God, divers Inhabitants and other Perſons of this City, and other Places, having no Reſpect of Duty towards God, and his Majeſty, or his Laws, but in Contempt of them all, do commonly and of Cuſtom greatly prophane the Sabbath-day, in buying, ſelling, uttering and venting their Wares and Commodities upon that Day for their private Gain: Alſo Innholders ſuffering Markets to be kept by Carriers, in moſt rude and prophane Manner, in ſelling Victuals to Huckſters, Chandlers, and all other Comers: Alſo Carriers, Carmen, Clothworkers, Water-bearers, and Porters carrying of Burthens, and Watermen plying their Fares; and divers others working in their ordinary Callings: And likewiſe, that I am further informed, that Vintners, Alehouſe-keepers, Tobacco and Strong-Water-Sellers, greatly prophane the Sabbath-day, by ſuffering Company to ſit drinking and bibbing in their Houſes on that Day; and likewiſe divers by Curſing and Swearing and ſuch like Behaviour, contrary to the expreſs Commandment of Almighty God, his Majeſty's Laws in that Behalf, and all good Government: For the Reformation whereof, I do hereby require, and in his Majeſty's Name ſtraitly command all his Majeſty's loving Subjects whatſoever, and alſo all Conſtables, Head-boroughs, Beadles, and all other Officers whatſoever, to be aiding and aſſiſting to *J. S.* the Bearer hereof, in finding out and apprehending all and every ſuch Perſon and Perſons as ſhall be found to offend in any of theſe Kinds; and them to bring before me, or ſome other of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, to anſwer to all ſuch Matters as ſhall be objected againſt them, and to put in good Security for their good Behaviour. Whereof fail you not, as you or any of you will anſwer at your Peril. 20 *April*, 1629."

On the 26th of the ſame Month, Eleven of the Nobility, Knights-Companions of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, richly apparell'd, each attended by Fifty Servants in rich Liveries, came into the City, and honour'd Sir *James Cambell*, the Lord Mayor, with their Company at Supper, by whom they were ſumptuouſly entertain'd.

At this time the City greatly abounded in Riches and Splendor, ſuch as former Ages were unacquainted with; then it was beautiful to behold the glorious Appearance of the Goldſmiths Shops in the South Row of *Cheapſide*, which in a continu'd Courſe, reach'd from the *Old-Change* to *Bucklerſbury*, excluſive of four Shops only of other Trades in all that Space, which occaſion'd the Privy Council, on the 18th of *November*, to make the following Order.

" Foraſmuch as his Majeſty hath received Information of the Unſeemlineſs and Deformity appearing in *Cheapſide*, by reaſon that divers Men of mean Trades have Shops amongſt the Goldſmiths; which Diſorder it is his Majeſty's expreſs Pleaſure to have reform'd; whereas by Occaſion that Sir *Heneage Finch* Knight, and ſome Aldermen, did this Day attend the Board upon other Buſineſs, there was the ſame time alſo mention made of the aforeſaid Deformity.

It was thereupon thought fit, and accordingly ordered, that the Two Lord Chief Juſtices, with ſuch other Judges as they ſhall think meet to call unto them, ſhall conſider what Statutes or Laws there are, to enforce the Goldſmiths to plant themſelves for the Uſe of their Trade, in *Cheapſide*, and *Lumbard-ſtreet*, and the Parts adjacent, and thereupon return Certificate to the Board in Writing, with all convenient Expedition: Of which Order the ſaid Lord Chief Juſtices are hereby prayed and required to take Notice, and to perform the ſame accordingly."

Some

Some of the Sheriffs Officers having arreſted a Perſon in *Fleet-ſtreet*, the Populace in a very riotous and tumultuous Manner attempted his Reſcue, but being ſtrongly oppoſed by Conſtables, Watchmen and others that were come to the Officers Aſſiſtance, a deſperate Scuffle enſu'd, wherein divers Perſons were kill'd, and a Number dangerouſly wounded; in the Interim, the Lord Mayor, with an admirable Celerity, aſſembled a Party of the Train'd-Bands, and march'd thither, to ſuppreſs that dangerous Commotion; but being ſtrongly reſiſted by the Populace, Proclamation was made for apprehending the Ringleaders of the Sedition, and particularly Captain *Vaughan*, *Henry Stamford*, and one *Ward*, an Enſign, divers whereof being apprehended, they were indicted and convicted of Murder, and *Stamford*, one of the chief Rioters executed.

Notwithſtanding the numerous Laws made for reſtraining People from incumbering the principal Streets of this City with Stalls and Stands; yet at this Time they were more peſter'd than ever, by Bakers, Butchers, Poulterers, Chandlers, Fruiterers, Sempſters, Oyſter, Herb, and Trype-women, whereby many of the Inhabitants were oblig'd to remore elſewhere, to their great Damage; wherefore to remove all ſuch Nuiſances, and prevent ſuch Practices for the future, 'twas by the Lord Mayor and Common Council enacted, that no Inhabitant of the City whatſoever, ſhould preſume to ſell any thing in the Streets or Lanes of the City, upon Pain of forfeiting for the Firſt Crime 20 *s.* the Second 40 *s.* the Third, 4 *l.* and for ever after, the Penalty to double for each Offence.

The King, careful to prevent the Ruin of the Nobility and Gentry, by their Reſidence at, and profuſe Way of living in this City; as alſo, to remedy the growing Miſeries of the ſeveral Countries they formerly reſided in, occaſion'd by their long Abſence; by a Proclamation, ſtrictly commanded all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants of Counties, Juſtices of Peace, Baronets, Knights, Eſquires, Gentlemen, and all Clerks having Benefices with Cure, Prebendaries, or Dignities in Cathedral or Collegiate Churches, who had Manſion-houſes and Places of Reſidence in other Parts, to repair thither within the Space of 40 Days, there to reſide and exerciſe their accuſtom'd Hoſpitality; ſuch only excepted, as were Members of the Privy Council, or bound to daily Attendance on their Majeſties or their Deſcendants.

Further declaring, that it was his firm Reſolution to withſtand this great and growing Evil, by a conſtant Severity towards Offenders. This ſoon after appear'd, by the grievous arbitrary Fines many were by the Court of Star-Chamber condemn'd in for Contumacy; whereby this ſeems to have been a Project calculated more for filling the King's Coffers, than any great Regard to the Welfare of the Nobility and Gentry: As was alſo the Commiſſion ſoon after granted to divers Perſons, for detecting Offenders that had enlarg'd the City of *London* by building on new Foundations, in direct Oppoſition to, and Contempt of former Prohibitions, many whereof being apprehended were carried before the Court of Star-Chamber, and amerc'd in exorbitant Fines.

A. D. 1633, Many great Abuſes being committed by Vintners, Bakers, Chandlers, *&c.* in and about the City; for the redreſſing theſe Enormities, a Decree was made in the High Court of Star-Chamber, ordaining,

1. That after Publication of the ſaid Ordinance in the City of *London*, no Perſon whatſoever ſhould preſume to ingroſs any Sort of Proviſions, and in particular, Chandlers were forbid to buy Corn, Grain, Meal, or Flower to ſell again at Market or elſewhere.

2. Conſidering the exorbitant Prices demanded by Vintners, for dreſſing and ſelling Proviſions, it was decreed, that for the future no Vintner ſhall ſell any thing but Bread and Wine; nor ſhall permit any Fleſh, or other Sorts of Proviſion

viſions to be brought into his Houſe, to be there eaten by any of his Gueſts.

3. It being notorious, that many Frauds have been committed by Bakers, in ſelling 16 Loaves to the Dozen, to thoſe who retale the ſame, to the great Oppreſſion of the Poor; it is therefore appointed, that thereafter no Baker ſhall ſell Bread at any other Rate, than Twelve, or at moſt Thirteen to the Dozen.

4. Whereas the Keepers of Victualling-houſes have greatly enhanc'd the Prices of their Ordinaries; therefore they are hereby ſtrictly enjoin'd to take no more of each Gueſt for a Meal than 2 *s.* including Wine and Beer: And of each Servant 8 *d.* Which Regulation plainly evinces, that Proviſions of all Sorts muſt have been very dear.

5. All Victuallers and Vintners were likewiſe enjoin'd, not to ſuffer in any of their Houſes, the Uſe of Cards, Dice, Tables, or other unlawful Games; nor to depend upon any Licence granted them upon that Account by the Groom-Porter; for all ſuch are by this Decree declar'd null and void.

6. To prevent all Impoſitions by Inn-keepers, 'tis commanded, that no Inn-holder within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or Ten Miles of the ſame, ſhall take above 6 *d.* in 24 Hours for Hay for one Horſe, nor more than 6 *d.* for a Peck of Oats: Which manifeſtly ſhews, that both Hay and Oats muſt then have been very dear.

7. It being apprehended, that great Inconveniencies would ariſe from the great Number of Livery-Stables lately ſet up in *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwark*; it was ordain'd, that after the ſaid Stable-keepers had conſum'd their Stocks of Hay and Oats, they ſhould not preſume to make any further Proviſion, but lay the Buſineſs entirely aſide.

The King being return'd from his Progreſs into *Scotland*, the Gentlemen of the four Inns of Court reſolv'd to entertain their Majeſties with a pompous Maſquerade, which for Curioſity of Fancy, Excellency of Performance, and dazling Splendor, far excell'd every thing of the Kind that had ever been ſeen in *England*; the Charge whereof, (according to a celebrated Author, who was one of the Committee appointed for the Preparation of that magnificent Shew) amounted to above 21,000 *l.* 'Tis not to be doubted but this enormous Sum, (which without a Peradventure, may juſtly be reckon'd the greateſt that ever was expended in this Kingdom on any Occaſion, other than that of a Coronation) will whet the Deſire of the Curious, to have the ſaid magnificent, pompous, and incomparable Maſquerade deſcrib'd; therefore without regarding its Prolixity, I ſhall for the Satisfaction of all ſuch, inſert an Account thereof, as publiſh'd by the learned and ingenious *Whitelocke*, one of the above-mention'd Committee, and Author of the celebrated Memorials.

"On *Candlemas-day* in the Afternoon, the Maſquers, Horſemen, Muſicians, Dancers, and all that were Actors in this Buſineſs, according to Order, met at *Ely-Houſe* in *Holbourn*, there the grand Committee ſat all Day, to order all Affairs, and when the Evening was come, all things being in full Readineſs, they began to ſet forth in this Order down *Chancery-lane* to *Whitehall*.

The Firſt that march'd were 20 Footmen in ſcarlet Liveries with Silver Lace, each one having his Sword by his Side, a Baton in his Hand; there were the Marſhal's Men, who clear'd the Streets, made way, and were all about the Marſhal, then Mr. *Darrel*, afterwards knighted by the King; he was of *Lincoln's-Inn*, an extraordinary handſom, proper Gentleman; he was mounted upon one of the King's beſt Horſes, and richeſt Saddles, and his own Habit was exceeding rich and glorious, his Horſemanſhip very gallant, and beſides his Marſhal's-Men, he had Two Lacquies, who carried Torches by him, and a Page in Livery that went by him, carrying his Cloak.

After him followed 100 Gentlemen of

of the Inns of Court, 25 choſen out of each Houſe; of the moſt proper and handſom young Gentlemen of the Societies, every one of them was gallantly mounted on the beſt Horſes, and with the beſt Furniture that the King's Stable, and the Stables of the Noblemen in Town would afford, and they were forward on this Occaſion to lend them to the Inns of Court.

Every one of theſe 100 Gentlemen were in very rich Cloaths, ſcarce any thing but Gold and Silver Lace to be ſeen of them, and each Gentleman had a Page and Two Lacquies waiting on him in his Livery by his Horſe's Side: The Lacquies carried Torches, and the Page his Maſter's Cloak. The Richneſs of their Apparel and Furniture glittering by the Light of a Multitude of Torches attended on them, with the Motion and Stirring of their mettled Horſes, and the many and various gay Liveries of their Servants, but eſpecially the perſonal Beauty and Gallantry of the handſom young Gentlemen, made the moſt glorious and ſplendid Appearance that ever was beheld in *England*.

After the Horſemen, came the Antimaſquers; and as the Horſemen had their Muſick, about a Dozen of the beſt Trumpeters proper for them; ſo the firſt Antimaſque being of Cripples, and Beggars on Horſeback, had their Muſick of Keys and Tongs, and the like ſnapping, and yet playing in a Conſort before them.

Theſe Beggars were alſo mounted, but on the pooreſt, leaneſt Jades that could be gotten out of the Dirt-Carts, or elſewhere; and the Variety and Change from ſuch noble Muſick, and gallant Horſes as went before them, unto their proper Muſick, and pitiful Horſes, made both of them the more pleaſing.

The Habits and Properties of theſe Cripples and Beggars were moſt ingeniouſly fitted (as of all the reſt) by the Commiſſioners Direction, wherein (as in the whole Buſineſs) Mr. Attorney *Noy*, Sir *John Finch*, Sir *Edward Herbert*, and Mr. *Selden*, thoſe great and eminent Perſons, as all the reſt of the Committee, had often Meetings, and took extraordinary Care and Pains in the ordering of this Buſineſs, and it ſeemed a Pleaſure to them.

After the Beggars Antimaſque, came Men on Horſeback playing upon Pipes, Whiſtles and Inſtruments, ſounding Notes like thoſe of Birds of all Sorts, and in excellent Conſort, and were followed by the Antimaſque of Birds: This was an Owl in an Ivy-buſh, with many ſeveral Sorts of other Birds, in a Cluſtre about the Owl, gazing, as it were, upon her. Theſe were little Boys put into Covers of the Shapes of thoſe Birds, rarely fitted, and ſitting on ſmall Horſes, with Footmen going by them, with Torches in their Hands; and here were ſome beſides to look unto the Children, and this was very pleaſant to the Beholders.

After this Antimaſque came other Muſicians on Horſeback, playing upon Bagpipes, Hornpipes, and ſuch kind of Northern Muſick, ſpeaking the following Antimaſque of Projectors to be of the *Scotch* and Northern Quarters; and theſe, as all the reſt, had many Footmen with Torches waiting on them.

Firſt in this Antimaſque rode a Fellow upon a little Horſe, with a great Bit in his Mouth, and upon the Man's Head was a Bit, with Headſtall and Reins faſtned, and ſignified a Projector, who begged a Patent, that none in the Kingdom might ride their Horſes, but with ſuch Bits as they ſhould buy of him.

Then came another Fellow with a Bunch of Carrots upon his Head, and a Capon upon his Fiſt, deſcribed a Projector who begged a Patent of Monopoly, as the firſt Inventor of the Art to feed Capons fat with Carrots, and that none but himſelf ſhould make uſe of that Invention, and have the Privilege for Fourteen Years, according to the Statute.

Several other Projectors were in like manner perſonated in this Antimaſque; and it pleaſed the Spectators the more, becauſe

becauſe by it an Information was covertly given to the King of the Unfitneſs of theſe Projects againſt the Law; and the Attorney *Noy*, who had moſt Knowledge of them, had a great Head in this Antimaſque of the Projectors.

After this, and the reſt of the Antimaſques were paſt, all which are not here remembered, there came Six of the chief Muſicians on Horſeback upon Foot-clothes, and in the Habits of Heathen Prieſts, and Footmen carrying of Torches by them.

After theſe Muſicians followed a large open Chariot, drawn with Six brave Horſes, with large Plumes of Feathers on their Heads and Buttocks: The Coachman and Poſtillion in rich antique Liveries. In the Chariot were about a Dozen Perſons, in ſeveral Habits of Gods and Goddeſſes, and by them many Footmen on all Sides bearing Torches.

After this Chariot followed Six more of the Muſicians on Horſeback, with Footclothes habited, and attended with Torches as the former were.

After them came another large open Chariot like the former, drawn with Six gallant Horſes, with Feathers, Liveries and Torches as the other had.

Theſe Chariots were made purpoſely for this Occaſion; and in this latter Chariot were about a Dozen Muſicians in like Habit (but all with ſome Variety and Diſtinction) as thoſe in the firſt Chariot.

Theſe going immediately before the Grand Maſquers Chariots, played upon excellent and loud Muſick all the way as they went.

After this Chariot came Six more Muſicians on footcloth Horſes, habited and attended as the other.

Then came the firſt Chariot of the Grand Maſquers, which was not ſo large as thoſe that went before, but moſt curiouſly framed, carved and painted with exquiſite Art, and purpoſely for this Service and Occaſion. The Form of it was after that of the *Roman* Triumphant Chariots, as near as could be gathered by ſome old Prints and Pictures extant of them. The Seats in it were made of an oval Form in the back End of the Chariot, ſo that there was no Precedence in them, and the Faces of all that ſate in it might be ſeen together.

The Colours of the firſt Chariot were Silver and Crimſon, given by the Lot to *Gray's-Inn*, as I remember. The Chariot was all over painted richly with theſe Colours, even the Wheels of it moſt artificially laid on; and the carved Work was as curious for that Art, and it made a ſtately Show. It was drawn by four Horſes all on Breaſt and they were covered to their Heels all over with Cloth of Tiſſue, of the Colour of Crimſon and Silver, huge Plumes of Red and White Feathers on their Heads and Buttocks. The Coachman's Cap and Feather, his long Coat and his very Whip and Cuſhion of the ſame Stuff and Colour.

In this Chariot ſate the four Grand Maſquers of *Gray's-Inn*, their Habits Doublets, Trunk-hoſe and Caps of moſt rich Cloth of Tiſſue, and wrought as thick with Silver Spangles as they could be placed; large white Silk Stockings up to their Trunk-hoſe and rich Sprigs in their Caps; themſelves proper and beautiful young Gentlemen.

On each Side of the Chariot were four Footmen in Liveries of the Colour of the Chariot, carrying huge Flamboys in their Hands, which, with the Torches, gave ſuch a Luſtre to the Paintings, Spangles and Habits, that hardly any thing could be invented to appear more glorious.

After this Chariot came Six more Muſicians on Footcloths, and in Habit like the former; theſe were followed by the ſecond Chariot, as the Lot fell for the *Middle-Temple*. This differed not in any thing from the former, but in Colours only, which were of this Chariot and Horſes Silver and Blue; the Chariot were covered and deckt with Cloth of Tiſſue, of Blue and Silver, as the former was with Silver and Crimſon.

In this ſecond Chariot were the Four Grand

Grand Maſquers of the *Middle-Temple*, in the ſame Habits as the other Maſquers were, and with the like Attendance, Torches and Flamboys with the former. And theſe followed the third and Fourth Chariots, and Six Muſicians between each Chariot, habited on Footcloths and Horſes as before. The Chariots were all of the ſame Make, and alike carved and painted, differing only in the Colours.

In the third Chariot rode the Grand Maſquers of the *Inner-Temple*; and in the Fourth Chariot went thoſe of *Lincoln's-Inn*, according to the Lot of each of them.

The Habits of the Sixteen Grand Maſquers were all the ſame, their Perſons moſt handſome and lovely, the Equipage ſo full of State and Height of Gallantry, that it never was outdone by any Repreſentation mentioned in our former Stories."

In this Order they proceeded to *Whitehall*, where the King and Queen from a Window of the Banqueting-Houſe beheld the ſtately Proceſſion, wherewith they were ſo highly delighted, that the King ſent to the Marſhal thereof, to deſire him to fetch a Turn round the *Tilt-Yard*, that he and his Conſort might have the Satisfaction of a Second View of that moſt pompous Proceſſion; which being accordingly perform'd, they enter'd the Palace, and were conducted to ſeveral Apartments prepar'd for the Entertainment, where the Ladies of Honour not only honour'd the Maſkers by dancing with them, but likewiſe the Queen herſelf, by dancing with divers of the Principal.

The Maſquerade in all its Parts being perform'd with ſuch an amazing Dexterity and Pomp, that the Royal Conſort was therewith ſo extreamly well pleas'd, that ſhe deſir'd to have it repeated; which *Raphe Freeman*, the Lord Mayor, receiving Intimation of, he invited the King and Queen, and the aforeſaid Maſkers, to an Entertainment in the City, where he regal'd their Majeſties in *Merchant-Taylors-Hall* with the utmoſt Magnificence. On which Occaſion the abovemention'd Maſkers came in Proceſſion into the City, and perfom'd the Maſquerade in all its Parts, with the ſame Dexterity, Splendor and Applauſe as at *Whitehall*. After which, the Maſkers were ſumptuouſly entertain'd by the ſaid Mayor.

The King having reſolv'd to raiſe Money of his Subjects without the Aſſent of Parliament, for the fitting out a formidable Fleet (which Impoſt is known by the Appellation of Ship-Money); for putting the ſaid Reſolution in Execution, he ſent the following Writ to the City of *London*:

Carolus Rex, &c.

" To the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of our City of *London*, and to the Sheriffs of the ſame City, and good Men in the ſaid City, and in the Liberties and Members of the ſame greeting.

Becauſe we are given to underſtand, that certain Thieves, Pirates and Robbers of the Sea, as well Turks, Enemies of the Chriſtian Name, as others, being gathered together, wickedly taking by Force, and ſpoiling the Ships and Goods, and Merchandizes, not only of our Subjects, but alſo of the Subjects of our Friends in the Sea, which hath been accuſtomed anciently to be defended by the *Engliſh* Nation; and the ſame, at their Pleaſure, they have carried away, delivering the Men in the ſame into a miſerable Captivity: And forafmuch as we ſee them daily preparing all manner of Shipping, farther to moleſt our Merchants, and to grieve the Kingdom, unleſs Remedy be not ſooner applied, and their Endeavours be not more manly met withal; alſo the Dangers conſider'd, which on every Side in theſe Times of War do hang over our Heads, that it behoveth us and our Subjects to haſten the Defence of the Sea and Kingdom with all Expedition or Speed that we can; We, willing, by the Help of God, chiefly to provide for the Defence of the Kingdom, Safeguard of the Sea, Security of our Subjects,

jects, Safe-conduct of Ships and Merchandizes to the Kingdom of *England* coming, and from the ſame Kingdom to foreign Parts, paſſing; foraſmuch as we, and our Progenitors, Kings of *England*, have been always heretofore Maſters of the aforeſaid Sea; and it would be very irkſome unto us, if that Princely Honour, in our Times, ſhould be loſt, or in any Thing diminiſhed.

And although that Charge of Defence, which concerneth all Men, ought to be ſupported by all, as by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Kingdom of *England* hath been accuſtomed to be done; notwithſtanding we conſidering, that you conſtituted in the Sea Coaſts, to whom by Sea as well great Dangers are imminent, and who by the ſame do get more plentiful Gains, for the Defence of the Sea, and Conſervation of our Princely Honour in that behalf, according to the Duty of your Allegiance, againſt ſuch Attempts are chiefly bound to ſet to your helping Hand; we command firmly, enjoyning you the aforeſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, and Sheriffs of the ſaid City, and the good Men in the ſame City, and in the Liberties and Members of the ſame, in the Faith and Allegiance wherein ye are bound unto us, and as ye do love Us and our Honour, and under the Forfeiture of all which ye can forfeit to us, that ye cauſe to be prepared, and brought to the Port to *Portſmouth*, before the Firſt Day of *March* now next enſuing, One Ship of War of the Burthen of 900 Tuns, with 350 Men at the leaſt, as well expert Maſters as very able and ſkilful Mariners; One other Ship of War of 800 Tuns, with 260 Men at leaſt, as well ſkilful Maſters as very able and expert Mariners; Four other Ships of War, every one of them of the Burthen of 500 Tuns, and every of them with 200 Men at leaſt, as well expert Maſters as very able and ſkilful Mariners; and one other Ship of War, of the Burthen of 300 Tuns, with 150 Men, as well expert Maſters as very able and ſkilful Mariners; and alſo every of the ſaid Ships with Ordnance, as well greater as leſſer, Gunpowder, and Spears and Weapons, and other neceſſary Arms ſufficient for War, and with double Tackling, and with Victuals, until the ſaid Firſt of *March*, competent for ſo many Men; and from that Time, for 26 Weeks, at your Charges, as well in Victuals as in Mens Wages, and other Things neceſſary for War, during that Time, upon Defence of the Sea in our Service, in Command of the Admiral of the Sea, to whom we ſhall commit the Cuſtody of the Sea, before the aforeſaid Firſt Day of *March*, and as he, on our Behalf, ſhall command them to continue; ſo that they may be there the ſame Day at the fartheſt, to go from thence with our Ships, and the Ships of other faithful Subjects, for the Safeguard of the Sea, and Defence of you and yours, and Repulſe and Vanquiſhing of whomſoever buſying themſelves to moleſt or trouble upon the Sea our Merchants, and other Subjects, and faithful People coming into our Dominions for Cauſe of Merchandize, or from thence returning to their own Countries.

Alſo we have aſſigned you, the aforeſaid Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforeſaid, or any thirteen or more of you, within 30 Days after the Receipt of this Writ, to aſſeſs all Men in the ſaid City, and in the Liberties and Members of the ſame; and the Landholders in the ſame, not having a Ship or any Part of the aforeſaid Ships, not ſerving in the ſame, to contribute to the Expences about the neceſſary Proviſion of the Premiſes; and to aſſeſs and lay upon the aforeſaid City, with the Liberties and Members thereof, *viz.* upon every of them, according to their Eſtate and Subſtances, and the Portion aſſeſſed upon them; and to nominate and appoint Collectors in this Behalf. Alſo we have aſſigned you, the aforeſaid Mayor, and alſo the Sheriffs of the City aforeſaid, to levy the Portions ſo as aforeſaid aſſeſſed upon the aforeſaid Men and Landholders, and every of them in the aforeſaid City, with the

Liberties

Liberties and Members of the ſame, by Diſtreſs and other due Means; and to commit to Priſon all thoſe whom you ſhall find rebellious and contrary in the Premiſes, there to remain till we ſhall give further Order for their Delivery.

And moreover, we command you, that about the Premiſes ye diligently attend, and do, and execute thoſe Things with Effect, upon Peril that ſhall fall thereon: But we will not, that, under colour of our aforeſaid Command, more ſhould be levied of the ſaid Men than ſhall ſuffice for the neceſſary Expences of the Premiſes; or that any, who have levied Money for Contribution, to raiſe the aforeſaid Charges, ſhould by him detain the ſame, or any Part thereof, or ſhould preſume, by any manner of Colour, to appropriate the ſame to other Uſes; willing, that if more than may be ſufficient ſhall be collected, the ſame may be paid out among the Contributors, for the Rate of the Part to them belonging.

Witneſs Myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 20th Day of *October*, in the Tenth Year of our Reign."

Upon the Receipt of this arbitrary Command, a Common Council was ſummon'd to deliberate thereon, wherein it was reſolv'd to preſent the following Petition to the King for Relief againſt that illegal and exorbitant Demand.

"That whereas your Majeſty by Writ, bearing *teſte* 20 *Octobris* laſt, commanded your Petitioners, at their Charge, to provide Seven Ships of War, furniſhed with Men, Victual, and all warlike Proviſions, to be at *Portſmouth* from thence by the Space of Twenty-ſix Weeks, in your Majeſty's Service, upon the Defence of the Seas, and other Cauſes in the ſaid Writ contained;

Your Petitioners do in all ſubmiſſive Humbleneſs, and with Acknowledgment of your ſacred Majeſty's many Favours unto your ſaid City, inform your Majeſty, that they conceive, that by ancient Privileges, Grants and Acts of Parliament (which they are ready humbly to ſhew forth) they are exempt, and are to be freed from that Charge:

And do moſt humbly pray,

That your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed, that the Petitioners, with your Princely Grace and Favour, may enjoy the ſaid Privileges and Exemptions, and be freed from providing of the ſaid Ships and Proviſions."

However, it does not appear, that the Exemption inſiſted on by the Citizens, by virtue of their ancient Rights and Privileges, prov'd of any Service to them; for the King, inſtead of dropping his Projects, (which at firſt was only peculiar to the maritime Towns,) 'twas impos'd upon the whole Kingdom.

A. D. 1635. 'Tis obſervable, that in the Year 1625, there were not above Twenty Hackney Coaches in the City of *London* and Parts contiguous, and thoſe not uſed to ply in the Streets as at preſent, but were, by ſuch as had Occaſion for ſuch Conveniencies, ſent for from the Stables where they ſtood. But at this Time, the Number of theſe Coaches being greatly increas'd, they ply'd in the Streets as at preſent, whereby the common Paſſages were not only obſtructed, and render'd dangerous and incommodious to their Majeſties and the Nobility; but it was likewiſe alledg'd, that by their great Increaſe, the Prices of Hay and other Provender were much enhanc'd: For the redreſſing of which, a Proclamation was publiſh'd on the Nineteenth of *January*, ſtrictly commanding, that after the 24th of the approaching *June*, no Hackney Coach ſhall be uſed in the City of *London* nor Suburbs thereof, other, than by carrying of People to and from their Habitations in the Country; and by the ſaid Proclamation it was enjoin'd, that no Perſon whatſoever ſhould make uſe of a Coach in this City, except ſuch Perſons as were capable of keeping Four able Horſes fit for his Majeſty's Service, which were at all times to be ready when call'd for, under a ſevere Penalty.

Some

Some Time after, the King, to prevent the ſpreading of the dreadful Contagion raging in this City (which within the Year carried off 10,400 of the Citizens) by Proclamation of the 26th of *July*, prohibited the keeping of either *Bartholomew* or *Southwark* Fairs.

The raiſing of Ship-Money met with great Oppoſition in moſt Parts of the Kingdom, but more eſpecially in this City, where great Numbers refus'd to pay; among whom was *Richard Chambers*, a Merchant, already mention'd, who for his peremptorily refuſing to pay, was by Sir *Edward Bromfield*, the Lord Mayor, committed to Priſon; againſt whom he commenc'd a Suit for falſe Impriſonment, the Legality whereof was to have been try'd in *Trinity Term:* But ſuch was the iniquitous Partiality of *Robert Berkley*, one of the Juſtices of the King's-Bench, that he would not ſuffer the Lawfulneſs of Ship-Money to be controverted by *Chambers*'s Council, but declar'd in Court, that there was a Rule of Law and another of Government, and that many things that could not be done by the Rule of Law, might be done by that of Government.

This Diſtinction was look'd upon to be new and dangerous, and the quaſhing of the Cauſe; and inſtead of ſerving to promote the peaceable Payment of the Money demanded, it had a quite different Effect; for by this Proceeding, the Citizens of *London* became more obſtinate than ever, inſomuch, that the Privy Council thought proper to write to them to ſubmit; but having receiv'd an Anſwer not agreeable to their Expectations, they wrote the following Letter to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen:

A. D. 1636. "We have receiv'd by ſome of you the Aldermen a Denial in the Name of the City to our late Letter, for the ſetting forth of Shipping for the preſent and neceſſary Defence of the Kingdom; and the Excuſes which are made ſince upon the like Occaſions, we cannot impute it truly to any Thing but Want of Duty.

We do therefore in his Majeſty's Name, and by his Commandment, require you to ſee the Directions of our ſaid Letter performed, upon your Allegiance, and as you will anſwer the contrary at your Perils. And ſo, *&c.*

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, perceiving by this threatening Letter, that they could not ſhake off the Burthen, drew up and preſented a Petition to the Council for an Abatement of the Number of Ships rated upon the City, and that inſtead of Twenty, his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleas'd to accept of Ten; which Petition being rejected, they were told, That the preſſing Neceſſities and Preſervation of the State requir'd their immediate Submiſſion, whereby they would happily obviate an Occaſion of ſhewing them more particularly what is due to thoſe that diſobey his Majeſty's Commands on ſuch an Emergency.

A. D. 1637, the Government ſeems to have had the Honour and Splendor of this City very much at Heart, as will appear by the following Letter ſent the Lord Mayor and Aldermen:

"Whereas by our Letters of the 15th of *July*, and Laſt of *January* 1635, we did not only take Notice of the preſent Remiſſneſs and Backwardneſs in the then Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in ſeeing our Directions, by his Majeſty's expreſs Command, forthwith put in Execution, by bringing the Goldſmiths living diſperſed in the City, to ſeat themſelves either in *Cheapſide* or *Lombardſtreet*; for which Purpoſe we requir'd, that all other Tradeſmen ſhould be removed, and give Place unto them. But if they ſhould obſtinately refuſe, and remain refractory, then to take Security of them to perform the ſame by a certain Day; or in Default of giving ſuch Security, to commit them to Priſon until they conform themſelves. Notwithſtanding all which, his Majeſty has been informed, that there are yet a great Number of Houſes of other ſeveral Trades, that live both in *Cheapſide* and *Lombardſtreet*, contrary to his Majeſty's Command and our ſaid

said Directions; which Neglect being both inexcusable, and very worthy of Blame, we must let your Lordship, *&c.* know, that if speedy and effectual Care be not taken by you, in seeing the same duly performed, his Majesty will not pass it by, without calling you to an Account for it.

And in the mean while, we are, by his Majesty's Command, to require and charge you, forthwith to cause all such Shops as are not Goldsmiths, and have been taken or opened either in *Cheapside* or *Lombardstreet* since our said Letters, to be presently shut up, and not permitted to be opened, till further Order from this Board; whereof your Lordship, *&c.* may not fail. And so, *&c.* 24 *May* 1657."

And, as if the above arbitrary Letter was not sufficient to enforce a Submission, 'twas by the Court of Star-Chamber thought convenient by the following thundering Order to compel the Citizens to a Compliance.

" Whereas their Lordships did this Day take notice, that, contrary to the Orders and Directions of their Lordships, divers Tradesmen which are not Goldsmiths, do contemptuously open again their Shops both in *Cheapside* and *Lombardstreet*, though they kept them for a while shut; their Lordships greatly blaming the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, that they have so negligently performed his Majesty's Commands, and the strict Directions of the Board, by Letters of the Four and Twentieth of *May* last, and before, concerning the shutting up all such Houses and Shops in *Cheapside* and *Lombardstreet* as aforesaid, and that some of their Lordships have been Eye-witnesses (very lately) of their Disobedience in this Particular, did think fit to order, that if the Alderman or his Deputy shall not forthwith cause to be shut up every such Shop standing within his Ward in *Cheapside* and *Lombardstreet* which are not Goldsmiths; upon Knowledge thereof, the said Alderman or his Deputy shall be committed to Prison by Warrant from the Board.

And their Lordships do command, that this Order should be sent to the Lord Mayor, to the End, that Notice might be given to whom it appertained.

Star-Chamber, July 7. 1637.

The Magistrates of the City seem to have paid but little Respect to this Letter and Order, as will appear by the following Letter sent by the Privy Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

" By several Letters and Orders of this Board, and particularly that of the 24th of *May*, and 7th of *July* last, we took Notice how negligently the then Lord Mayor and Aldermen had performed his Majesty's Commands, and the strict Directions of this Board, concerning the shutting up of all such Houses and Shops in *Cheapside* and *Lombardstreet* as were not Goldsmiths; and did order, that if the Aldermen of the said Wards, or their Deputies, should not forthwith cause to be shut up every such Shop standing within their Wards in *Cheapside* and *Lombard-street*, which are not Goldsmiths, the said Aldermen, or his Deputy neglecting so to do, should be committed to Prison by Warrant from the Board.

Yet nevertheless, as we are inform'd, there are at the least 24 Houses and Shops that are not inhabited by Goldsmiths, but in some of them are one *Grove*, and one Widow *Hill*, Stationers; one *Dover*, a Milliner; and one *Brown*, a Band-seller; one *Sanders*, a Drugster; and one *Medcalfe*, a Cook; and one *Edwards*, a Girdler; who do, by Connivance, still inhabit there, having some Part of their Shops shut, and the rest open; which Contempt of theirs, and Disrespect, and Neglect, of the Aldermen, or their Deputies of those Wards, as we cannot but take Notice of, so we must hereby pray and require your Lordship (without Delay) to acquaint the said Aldermen and their Deputies therewith; and that if they do not presently put our former Directions in that Particular in Execution, we shall then give such further Order as shall teach them to know, that he

Commands of this Board ought not be be ſlighted.

And hereof we ſhall expect to receive a particular Account from your Lordſhip, who we hope will have a better Care to ſee his Majeſty's Commands performed on this Behalf, than your Predeceſſors have had. And ſo, *&c.* 12 *January* 1637.

A. D. 1638. K. *Charles*, in the 13th of his Reign, granted the Citizens of *London* the underwritten Charter.

"Know ye now, that we deeply conſidering and calling to Memory the good and laudable Services performed by our beloved and faithful Subjects, the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, which we graciouſly accept; and from our Soul affecting the good and happy Eſtate of our ſaid City, to encreaſe and enlarge with the greateſt Favour and Grace we can, and to eſtabliſh with all Care and Diligence we can, the Rule and Government of our ſaid City, of our eſpecial Grace and from our certain Knowledge and meer Motion, and for divers other good Cauſes and Conſiderations eſpecially moving us at preſent, we do accept and approve of for Us and our Heirs and Succeſſors, as much as in us lies, all and ſingular the Letters Patents, Charters, and Confirmations aforeſaid, all and ſingular Gifts, Grants, Confirmations, Reſtitutions, Cuſtoms, Ordinances, Explanations, Articles and all other Things whatſoever in the ſame Letters Patents, or Charters (except as are herein after excepted) and all and ſingular Lands, Tenements, Offices, Juriſdictions, Authorities, Privileges, Liberties, Franchiſes, Quittals, Immunities, free Cuſtoms and Hereditaments whatſoever, which the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, of the ſame City of *London*, or their Predeceſſors, by the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, or by the Name of the Mayor and Aldermen, Citizens, or Commonalty of *London*, or by the Name of Mayor and Citizens of the City of *London*, or by the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *London*, or by the Name of Citizens of the City of *London*, or by the Name of Barons of *London*, or by any other Name whatſoever, by Reaſon and Force of the ſaid Letters Patents, Charters, or Confirmations, or by Us or Preſcription, or any other lawful Means at any Time or Times heretofore they have had, ratified and beſtowed, and all thoſe we ratifie and confirm by theſe Preſents to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, and their Succeſſors.

We will alſo, and for the Confirmations aforeſaid, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant, that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, be fully and wholly reſtored to all and ſingular their Authorities, Juriſdictions, Liberties, Franchiſes, Priviledges, Quittals, and free Cuſtoms whatſoever aboveſaid (except ſuch as are herein after excepted) and all and ſingular to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors; We for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do reſtore by theſe Preſents, as fully, freely and wholly, and in as ample Manner and Form as they or their Predeceſſors had uſed or enjoyed the ſame in any Times of our Progenitors or Predeceſſors, once Kings and Queens of *England*.

We will alſo, and by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, grant, that it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London* aforeſaid, any Authority, Office, Juriſdiction, Liberty, Priviledge, Franchiſes, Immunity, Quittals, and free Cuſtoms mentioned in the Letters Patents or Charters aforeſaid, or any of them, or other their Cuſtoms which hitherto they have uſed, or perhaps have abuſed, or not claimed when they ought to have claimed; that they nevertheleſs, the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, may henceforth for ever fully have, enjoy and uſe any Matter, Cauſe or Thing whatſoever, in Times paſt had, made or

or provided to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding; without Hindrance or Impediment of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, our Juſtices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Eſcheators, or any other Bailiff or Miniſters of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors whatſoever, the ſame Authorities, Offices, Juriſdictions, Liberties, Priviledges, Franchiſes, Immunities, Quittals, and free Cuſtoms mentioned in the Letters Patents or Charters aforeſaid, or any of them, or other their Cuſtoms which hitherto they have abuſed, or not claimed when they ought to have claimed; that they nevertheleſs, the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, may henceforth for ever fully have, enjoy and uſe any Matter, Cauſe or Thing whatſoever, in Times paſt had, made or provided to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding; without Hindrance or Impediment of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, our Juſtices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Eſcheators, or any other Bailiff or Miniſter of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors whatſoever, the ſame Authorities, Offices, Juriſdictions, Liberties, Priviledges, Franchiſes, Immunities, Quittals and free Cuſtoms whatſoever, in likewiſe not uſed or abuſed, or not claimed, or any of them.

And to the Intent the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City and their Succeſſors in Time to come, may the more ſafely, freely, and quietly hold and enjoy to them and their Succeſſors for ever all and ſingular the Premiſes in the ſaid Letters Patents, or Charters beforementioned, or intended to be given or granted by the ſame; and for the Intent that no Ambiguity, Controverſy, doubtful Conſtruction or Queſtion of, or about the Premiſes, may henceforth ariſe, but be altogether taken away:

We for the Conſideration aforeſaid, and of our ſpecial Grace for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do give and grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors for ever, all and ſingular the Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Offices, Fees, Rewards, Liberties, Priviledges, Juriſdictions, Immunities, Ordinances, Quittals, Hereditaments, and all and ſingular other Things whatſoever, in the ſaid Letters Patents, or Charters afore recited, or any of them contained or mentioned to have been given or granted, with all and ſingular the Appurtenances (except ſuch as in the ſame Charters, or Letters Patents, or in theſe Preſents are excepted) as fully, plainly, freely, wholly, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if they had been expreſſed, named, mentioned, declared, and Word for Word in theſe Preſents; to hold all and ſingular the Premiſes by theſe Preſents mentioned to be granted, or confirmed with all Appurtenances of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, by ſuch, the ſame, or the like Services, Fees, Fee-farm, Rent, Sums of Money, and Demands whatſoever, by which or by what, and as all and ſingular the ſame Premiſes were formerly held of Us, or our Predeceſſors, or were intended to be held by the ſame Letters Patents, Charter or otherwiſe.

And whereas Lord *Henry* the Sixth, ſaid King of *England*, our Predeceſſor, by his Letters Patents under the great Seal of *England*, bearing Date at *Weſtminſter* the 26th Day of *October* in the 23d Year of his Reign; granted unto the Citizens of the City aforeſaid, amongſt other things, that the ſame Citizens and their Succeſſors for ever, ſhould have all Soils, Commons, Purpreſtures, and Improvements in all Waſtes, Commons, Streets, Ways, and other Places in the City and Suburbs aforeſaid, and in the Water of *Thames* within the Limits of the ſame City, together with the Profits of the ſame Purpreſtures and Improvements, and that they may improve, and rent and enjoy the Rents of them, and their Succeſſors for ever, and likewiſe ſeveral other Things, as in the ſaid Letters Patents more fully appears:

And whereas in the Parliament of the ſaid Lord *Henry* the Sixth, late King of *England*, had at *Weſtminſter* in the

28th Year of his Reign, it was enacted by Authority of the ſame Parliament, that the ſame King ſhould take, reſume, ſeize and retain into his Hands Poſſeſſion of all Honours, Caſtles, Lordſhips, Towns, Villages, Mannors, Tenements, Waſtes, Rents, Reverſions, Fees, Fee-farms and Services, with all Appurtenances in *England*, *Wales*, and the Marches of the ſame, *Ireland*, *Guiana*, *Calice*, and the Marches of the ſame, which the ſaid Lord *Henry* by his Letters Patents or otherwiſe had granted from the Firſt Day of his Reign, and all Honours, Caſtles, Lordſhips, Towns, Villages, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Waſtes, Rents, Reverſions, Fees, Fee-farms and Services, all their Appurtenances, which were of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and by the King himſelf convey'd by Grant or Grants of the ſame King, and the ſaid King to have, hold and retain all the ſame Premiſes, in the like State he had them at the time of ſuch like Conceſſion made by the ſame King of the ſame; and that all Letters Patents by the ſaid King, or any other Perſon or Perſons, at the Requeſt and Deſire of the ſaid King, to any Perſon or Perſons made of the Premiſes, or any of them, ſhould be void and of no Force in Law; as by the ſame Act of Parliament (amongſt other things) doth more fully appear:

And whereas our moſt famous Progenitor, *Henry* the Seventh late King of *England*, &c. by his Letters Patents, under the great Seal of *England*, bearing Date at *Weſtminſter* the 23d of *July*, in the 20th Year of his Reign, reciting, amongſt other Things, all and ſingular Donations, Confirmations, Grants, Reſtitutions, Innovations, Ordinances, and all other Articles and Things to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Heirs and Succeſſors by the ſame Letters Patents, and did grant and confirm by his ſaid Letters Patents, all and ſingular thoſe Things as fully, plainly and wholly, as if they had been ſeverally and Word for Word expreſſed, declared and manifeſted in the ſaid Letters Patents of the ſame Lord *Henry* the Seventh, to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors; as by the ſaid Letters Patents amongſt other Things more plainly appear:

And whereas there are divers Queſtions lately ariſen concerning the Validity as well of the ſaid Letters Patents of the ſaid Lord *Henry* the Sixth, as of the ſaid Lord *Henry* the 7th, thereupon made by Reaſon or Pretence of the ſame Act of Parliament concerning Reſumption aforeſaid:

We, willing that all Queſtions thereof ſhould be from henceforth taken away, and to the Intent the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors may the better, more ſafely, and quietly have, hold and enjoy ſome things in the ſaid Letters Patents of the ſaid late King *Henry* VI. herein after expreſſed; nevertheleſs with ſome Proviſoes, Exceptions, Reſtrictions and Explanations, in theſe Preſents mentioned; it is our good Pleaſure by theſe our preſent Letters to grant, and confirm to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, the ſame particular Things, and others hereafter ſpecified, in ſuch Manner and Form as is afterwards mentioned.

Know ye therefore, that we for divers good Cauſes and Conſiderations eſpecially moving us thereunto, of our ſpecial Grace, and from our certain Knowledge and meer Motion, have given and granted, by theſe Preſents for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do give and grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, that the Mayor and Recorder of the ſaid City, who now are, and for the Time ſhall be, as well thoſe Aldermen who for the Time to come ſhall ſuſtain and bear the Burthen and Office of the Mayoralty of the ſaid City, although they ſhall ceaſe from their Mayoralty or are diſmiſſed from it, ſo long as nevertheleſs they ſtand Aldermen, and the Three ſenior Aldermen of the ſaid City for the Time being

being, who have ſtood longeſt in the Office of Aldermen, and before that Time have not yet born the Burthen and the Office of Mayoralty of that City, for ever Keepers, and each of them a Keeper of the Peace of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors within the City of *London* aforeſaid, and the Liberties of the ſame, to be conſerved and kept.

And we do conſtitute, make and ordain by theſe Preſents for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, the ſame Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen aforeſaid, our Keepers and Juſtice, and each of them the Keeper and Juſtices of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors within the City of *London* aforeſaid, and the Liberties of the ſame; to keep and cauſe to be kept, all and ſingular the Statutes, and Ordinances made or to be made, for the Good of the Peace of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, for the Conſervation of the ſame, and for the quiet Rule and Government of the People of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, in all their Articles, as well within the ſaid City as the Liberty thereof, according to the Force, Form and Effect of them; and to correct and puniſh all thoſe whom they ſhall find offending againſt the Form and Effect of the ſaid Ordinances and Statutes, and any of them in the City aforeſaid, and the Liberties thereof, as ſhould be done according to the Form of thoſe Ordinances and Statutes; and to cauſe all ſuch who ſhall threaten all or any of the People of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, concerning their Bodies, or burning their Houſes, to find a ſufficient Security for his Peace, and good Behaviour towards Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors; and if they ſhall refuſe to find ſuch Security, then to cauſe them to be ſafely kept in our Goal of *Newgate*, or in any other Priſon of Us, or our Heirs and Succeſſors in the ſaid City of *London*, until they ſhall find Security; and to do and execute all ſuch Things which the Juſtices and Keepers of the Peace of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors within any County of our Kingdom of *England*, are inabled, may, or ought by Vertue of any Statutes or Ordinances of this our Kingdom of *England*, or by Vertue of any Commiſſion of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, to execute or do for the keeping of the Peace in any the like Counties.

We will alſo, and by theſe Preſents for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, that the Mayor, and Recorder of the ſaid City for the Time being, and ſuchlike Aldermen as is aforeſaid for the Time being, who have formerly born and exerciſed the Office or Place of Mayoralty of that City, and therefore ſuchlike (as aforeſaid) ſenior Aldermen for the Time being, who have not yet born the Place of Mayoralty aforeſaid, or Four of the ſame, Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen (whereof we will the ſaid Mayor or Recorder for the Time being to be one) be the Juſtices of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors for ever; to enquire as often, and when it ſhall ſeem beſt expedient to them by the Oath of honeſt and lawful Men, as well of the City aforeſaid, as the Liberty of the ſame, by whom the Truth of the Thing may better be known, concerning all manner of Murthers, Felonies, Puniſhments, Witchcrafts, Inchantments, Sorceries, Art Magick, Tranſgreſſions, Foreſtallings, Regrateings, Ingroſſings and Extortions whatſoever, and of all and ſingular other Miſdemeanors and Offences heretofore had or committed, or which ſhall henceforth happen to be done or attempted, concerning which the Juſtices of the Peace of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, may, or ought lawfully to inquire within the City, aforeſaid, or the Liberties thereof, and as well of all others who have in Companies within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, gone or rode, or ſhall from henceforth preſume to go or ride armed againſt Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, and alſo of thoſe who there have lyn in wait, or ſhall preſume to ly in wait for the Time to come to maim

or kill the People of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors. And alſo of all Hoſtlers, and other Perſons who ſhall offend, or attempt in the ſaid City and the Liberty of the ſame, in the Abuſe of Meaſures and Weights, or in the ſelling of Victuals againſt the Form of the Ordinances and Statutes, or any of them made, or to be made, for the common Profit of our Kingdom of *England*, and the ſame People of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, and alſo of all Sheriffs, Conſtables, Gaolers, and other Officers who have behaved themſelves unduely about the Premiſes or any of them, or ſhall preſume hereafter to behave themſelves unduely, or ſhall have been remiſs, or negligent, or ſhall ſo be within the City aforeſaid, and the Liberties of the ſame, and of all and ſingular Articles, and Things whatſoever made and committed, or which henceforth ſhall be made, or attempted any way concerning the Premiſes, or any of them in the City aforeſaid and the Liberties of the ſame.

And to ſee into whatſoever Indictments which ſhall be taken before the Mayor or Recorder of the City aforeſaid for the Time being, or ſuch like (as is aforeſaid) Aldermen, or Four or more of them (whereof we will the ſaid Mayor, or Recorder for the Time being to be one) and to make and continue Proceſs againſt all and ſingular ſo indicted, or who after ſhall chance to be indicted until they be taken, render themſelves, or outlawed: And to hear, and determine all and ſingular Murthers, Felonies, Poyſonings, Witchcraft, Inchantments, Sorceries, Magick Arts, Tranſgreſſions, falſe Conſpiracies, and other Miſdemeanors, Foreſtallings, Regrateings, Ingroſſings, Extortions, Conventicles and Judgments aforeſaid, and all and ſingular the Premiſes according to the Laws, and Statutes of our Kingdom of *England*, as uſed and ought to be done in ſuchlike Caſe: And to chaſtiſe and puniſh the ſame Offenders for their Faults by Fines, Redemptions, Amerciaments, Forfeitures, and otherwiſe, as hath been, and ought to be according to the Law and Cuſtom of our Kingdom of *England*, and the Form of the Ordinances and Statutes of the ſame: And to do, exerciſe, hear, determine and execute all and ſingular Things within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, which Juſtices of the Peace by the Laws and Statutes of our Kingdom, may and are enabled to do, inquire, or execute, and in as ample Manner and Form, as any one or more Juſtices of the Peace in any other Counties of this our Kingdom of *England*, may, and are enabled lawfully to do, inquire, puniſh, or execute; giving it ſtrictly in Command by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, to our Sheriffs of our ſaid City for the Time being, and their Succeſſors, Sheriffs of the ſaid City, and to whatſoever Citizens of the ſaid City, who now are, and in Time to come ſhall be, that they be attending, counſelling, anſwering and aiding to the ſaid Keepers of the Peace the aforeſaid Mayor, and Recorder for the Time being, and ſuch Aldermen as are aforeſaid, in all and ſingular Things which do, or may belong to the Office of the Keeper of the Peace, and ſuch like Juſtices within the ſaid City and Liberties of the ſame, according to the ſaid Form, as often, and when they ſhall be duely required by them, or ſome, or one of them in the Behalf of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors.

Know ye alſo, that We, for the Conſideration aforeſaid, have given and granted, and by theſe Preſents for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors do give and grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, all Recognizances taken or to be taken, acknowledged or to be acknowledged, forfeited or to be forfeited, for Appearance at any Seſſion or Seſſions of the Peace, holden or to be holden before the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the ſaid City as aforeſaid; or any other Juſtices of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, aſſigned or to be aſſigned for, or concerning the Peace in the City of *London*, and the Liberties

Liberties thereof; and alſo all and all manner of Recognizances taken or to be taken, acknowledged or to be acknowledged, forfeited or to be forfeited, before the Juſtices of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, for and concerning the Peace in the ſame City and Liberties of the ſame, aſſigned or to be aſſigned, or by one, or any of them for and concerning the keeping and maintaining of Baſtard Children, and the keeping harmleſs the Pariſhes of the ſaid City, touching ſuchlike Children, or of Inmates dividing of Houſes, in or for ſeveral Habitations, or of ſuppreſſing of Alehouſes within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof: And for the Obſervation of ſuchlike Orders, which from Time to Time by the ſaid Juſtices of Peace or any of them have made, touching any of the latementioned Premiſes, and alſo all manner of Recognizances taken or to be taken, acknowledged or to be acknowledged, forfeited or to be forfeited for Non-appearance at any Seſſion or Seſſions of Gaol-delivery, of and for Priſoners in the ſame for the Time being held or to be held, in and for the ſaid City and the Liberties thereof: And alſo Fines and Iſſues of Jurors, and all other Iſſues, Fines and Amerciaments forfeited and to be forfeited, of and for all and ſingular the Matters, Cauſes and Occaſions aforeſaid, and of and for whatſoever Tranſgreſſions, Riots, Offences, Miſpriſons, Extortions, Uſurpations, Contempts of Laws, Violations, and other Miſdemeanors done or to be committed in the ſaid City or Liberties of the ſame, before the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the ſaid City for the Time being, or any of them, or any of the Juſtices of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors concerning the Peace in the ſaid City, or before the Juſtices of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, aſſigned or to be aſſigned, to hear and determine Felonies, Tranſgreſſions, and Miſdemeanors in the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, or before any Juſtices of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, or any of them in the City aforeſaid, judged or to be adjudged, forfeited or to be forfeited, together with the Aſſeſſments and Levies of the ſame, as often, and when there ſhall be Need: Saving and always reſerving for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, all and all manner of Iſſues and Amerciaments, commonly called Fines or Iſſues Royal, hereafter from Time to Time to be impoſed upon theſe the Mayor and Aldermen, and Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, and for the Time or any of them reſpectively, or by them to be forfeited and paid.

And further we by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do give and grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens and their Succeſſors, all and all manner of Recognizances taken or to be taken, acknowledged or to be acknowledged, broken or to be broken, not obſerved or not to be obſerved, before the ſaid Juſtices of the Peace in the ſaid City, and the Liberties of the ſame, or any of them, for the Peace and Security of the Peace and good Behaviour, and alſo all manner of Recognizances taken or to be taken, acknowledged or to be acknowledged, before the Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time being, in his Court, or in the Conſervacy of the River of *Thames*, within the Limits of the ſame River, or in our ſaid Letters Patents of our ſaid Father, as aforeſaid is recited and mentioned for due fiſhing and obſerving of good Order, in taking of Fiſh, or otherwiſe for the Preſervation of ſmall Fiſh in the ſaid River of *Thames*, as for the Conſervation of the ſame Water, or Shores, or Banks of the ſame River, made or to be made, broken or be broken; and alſo all Fines and Amerciaments, Pains and Penalties whatſoever, aſſeſſed, impoſed, or adjudged, or to be aſſeſſed, impoſed or adjudged, by or before the Mayor of the ſaid City, for the Time being, in his Courts, as Conſervator of the ſaid River of the *Thames*, without any account, or other Thing to be rendered or made to Us, or our Heirs or Succeſſors.

And further, for the Conſideration

aforeſaid, We have given and granted, and by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do give and grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens and their Succeſſors, all and all manner of Fines, Amerciaments and Forfeitures, which by reaſon of Force of any Commiſſion or Commiſſions of Sewers of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors iſſued or to be iſſued forth within the City of *London*, and the Liberties of the ſame, under the great Seal of *England*, of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, taxed, impoſed, aſſeſſed, or adjudged, or from Time to Time to be taxed, impoſed, aſſeſſed, or adjudged upon any Perſon or Perſons, without any Account of any other Thing to be rendered, paid or made to Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors.

And further, for the Conſideration aforeſaid, We by theſe Preſents for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do give, grant and confirm to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, all Meſſuages, Houſes, Edifices, Cottages, Buildings, Courts, Yards, Gardens, Conduits, and Ciſterns, Shops, Sheds, Porches, Benches, Cellars, Doors of Cellars, Stables, Stalls, Stages, Pales, Poſts, Jutties, and Penthouſes, Sign-poſts, Props of Signs, and the Ground and Foundation of them, Shores, Water-Courſes, Gutters and Eaſements with their Appurtenances, which now are, or at any Time hereafter have been erected, built, taken, incloſed, obtained, increaſed, poſſeſſed or enjoyed by the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, or any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, of, in, upon or under all or any void Grounds, Waſtes, Commons, Streets, Ways, and other common Places within the ſaid City, and the Liberties of the ſame, within the Liberties of the ſaid City.

We will alſo, and by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, declare and grant, that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens and their Succeſſors for ever may have, hold and enjoy all thoſe Fields called or known by the Name *Inward Moor*, and *Outward Moor*, in the Pariſh of *St. Giles* without *Cripplegate*, *London*; *St. Stephen* in *Coleman-ſtreet*, *London*; and *St. Botolph*, without *Biſhopſgate*, *London*; or in ſome or any of them; and alſo all that Field called *Weſt-Smithfield*, in the Pariſh of *St. Sepulchres*, *St. Bartholomew the Great*, *St. Bartholomew the Leſs*, in the Suburbs of *London*, or in ſome of them, to the Uſes, Intents and Purpoſes after expreſſed; and that the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, may be able to hold in the ſaid Field called *Smithfield*, Fairs and Markets there to be and uſed to be held, and to take, receive and have Pickage, Stallage, Tolls and Profits appertaining, happening, belonging or ariſing out of the Fairs and Markets there, to ſuch Uſes as the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, or their Predeceſſors had, held or enjoyed, and now have, hold or enjoy or ought to have, hold or enjoy the ſaid Premiſes laſt mention'd, and to no other Uſes, Intents or Purpoſes whatſoever.

And that We, our Heirs and Succeſſors, will not erect, or cauſe to be erected, nor will permit or give leave to any Perſon or Perſons, to erect or build a new one, or any Meſſuages, Houſes, Structures, Edifices, in or upon the ſaid Field called *Inner Moor*, or the Field called *Outer Moor*, or the ſaid Field called *Weſt-Smithfield*; but that the ſaid ſeparate Fields and Places be reſerved, diſpoſed and continued to ſuch-like common and publick Uſes, as the ſame heretofore and now are uſed, diſpoſed or converted to, (ſaving nevertheleſs, and always reſerving to Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, all Streets, Lanes and Alleys, and now waſte and void Ground and Places, as they now are within the City and Liberties of the ſame) to hold and enjoy the ſaid Meſſuages, Houſes, Edifices, Court-yards, and all and ſingular the Premiſes granted or confirmed, or mentioned to be granted and confirmed, with all their

Appurtenances

Appurtenances (except before excepted) to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors for ever, to hold in Fee and common Burgage, and not *in Capite*, or by Knights Service.

And further, by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, we pardon, and remit and releaſe to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, all and ſingular the ſame Meſſuages, Edifices, Houſes, Structures, Penthouſes, and other the Premiſes laſt-mentioned (except before excepted) any way due or incurred before the Date of theſe Preſents, to Us or our Predeceſſors, and the Arrearages of the ſame, without any Account, Moleſtation, Suit or Impediment of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, or any Juſtices, Officers or Miniſters of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, and this without any Writ of *ad quod damnum*, or other Writ or Inquiſition to be procured, iſſued or proſecuted in that Behalf.

And that it ſhall be lawful to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, to put themſelves, by them or their Deputies, in full and peaceable Poſſeſſion and Seizin, of all and ſinguluar the Premiſes, as often, and when it ſhall ſeem good and expedient, and thereof to have good Allowance in any Court whatſoever, of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, from Time to Time, without Hindrance, Impediment or Perturbation of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, our Juſtices, Treaſurers of *England*, Barons of the Exchequer, or other Officers or Miniſters whatſoever, of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors.

And further, for the Conſideration aforeſaid, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, we do pardon, remit, releaſe and exonerate to the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, all and all manner of Entries, Intruſions and Ingreſſes whatſoever, at any Time heretofore had or made, of, in and upon the Premiſes aforeſaid, or any Part of them, without any Right or legal Title of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Predeceſſors, or their Tenements, Farmers or Aſſigns, or any other Perſon or Perſons. We will nevertheleſs, and for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do ordain and declare by theſe Preſents, that theſe our Letters Patents, or any thing contained in them, ſhall not be interpreted or conſtrued to the taking or diminiſhing the Force or Effect of any Proclamations publiſhed hereafter, of or concerning Buildings and Edifices in the ſaid City, and the Liberties of the ſame, and in the Places adjoining, for any Contempts or Offences or whatſoever committed, or to be committed; nor to remit or to releaſe any Offences or Contempts heretofore committed, or hereafter to be committed againſt the Tenor of the ſame Proclamations may be and remain in their full Force, any thing in theſe Preſents to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And we will and declare by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, that ſuch like Edifices, Structures, Incroachments and Purpreſtures which before this Time have been made, or had upon any Churches, or Walls of Churches within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, be, and ſhall be ſubject to ſuch Reformation as ſhall be appointed by Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, or our Privy Council for the Time being in that Behalf, any thing in theſe Preſents to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And moreover We, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do give, grant and confirm by theſe Preſents to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, the Office or Exerciſe of Garbling of whatſoever Merchandizes and other things which ought to be garbled, at any Time arriving or coming to the City of *London*, by what Names or Appellations ſoever that they are at preſent called or known; and although the ſame Spices and Merchandizes now or heretofore have not wont

to

to be imported into the Kingdom of *England* or City aforeſaid, but ſhall happen in Time to come to be imported.

And we have made, conſtituted and ordained, and by theſe Preſents for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, theſe the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, Garblers of all and ſingular the ſaid Spices, Merchandizes and Things, which, as aforeſaid, ought to be garbled, to have, hold and enjoy, and exerciſe the Office and Occupation aforeſaid, and the diſpoſing, ordering, ſurveying and correcting of the ſame, together with all and ſingular Fees, Profits and Emoluments lawfully belonging and due to the ſame Office of Garbling, to the aforeſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, to be occupied and exerciſed by them, their Deputy and Deputies, Officer and Officers, Miniſter and Miniſters, without rendring or making any Acccount, or other Thing to Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors.

And further, we will, and for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, and their Deputies, Officers and Miniſters, to aſk, demand, take and receive, to the Uſe of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, for garbling of the ſaid Spices, Things and Merchandizes, for which no Fee or Reward heretofore has been had or taken, which, how great, or of what ſhall be appointed and allowed for garbling by the Lord Chancellor, or Treaſurer of *England*, or Preſident of the Council, of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Lord Steward of the Houſe of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, and the Two Chief Juſtices of the King's-Bench and Common-Bench for the Time being, or by any Four of them at leaſt, and by them ſubſcribed, without any Account, or any Thing to be rendered to Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors; excepting nevertheleſs, and out of theſe Preſents reſerving all ſuch-like Grants of or for garbling of Tobacco, which has heretofore been made by Us, or ſome of our Progenitors or Predeceſſors.

And further, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do give, grant and confirm by theſe Preſents to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, the Office, Occupation and Exerciſe of gawging of whatſoever Wines, Oils, and other Merchandizes and Things gawgable within the ſaid City at any Time ariſing or coming to the ſaid City, by what Names or Appellations ſoever they are at preſent called or known; and although the ſame Wines, Oils, Things or Merchandizes, now or heretofore have not wonted to be imported.

And we do make, conſtitute and ordain by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, Gawgers of all and ſingular the ſaid Wines, Oils, Things and Merchandizes which ought to be gawged; to have and to hold, and to enjoy and exerciſe the Office, Exerciſe and Occupation aforeſaid, and diſpoſing, ordering, ſurveying and correcting of the ſame, together with all and ſingular Fees, Profits, and Emoluments lawfully belonging or appertaining to the ſame Office, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors for ever, to be exerciſed and occupied by them, their Deputy or Deputies, Officer and Officers, Miniſter and Miniſters, without Account, or any other thing thence to be made or rendered unto Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors.

And further, we will, and for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, that it ſhall and may be lawful to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, and their Deputies, Officers and Miniſters, to aſk, demand, take and receive, to the

the Uſe of them, the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, for the gawging of the ſaid Wines, Oils, and other Things and Merchandizes, for which no Fee or Reward was heretofore lawfully had or received, which, how great, and what like, ſhall fromhenceforth be appointed and allowed for gawging, by the Lords Chancellor and Treaſurer of *England*, and Preſident of the Council of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, and the Two Chief Juſtices of the King's-Bench and Common-Bench for the Time being, or by any Four of them at leaſt, and by them ſubſcribed, without any Account or other Thing to be rendered or made thereof to Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors.

And further, for the Conſiderations aboveſaid, we do by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give, grant and confirm to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, the Office of keeping the great Standard and common Ballance ordained to weigh between Merchant and Merchant; and alſo the Office of Keeper of the great Ballance or Weight within the the ſaid City of *London*, for weighing all Merchandizes of *Averdupois*; and alſo all Weights whatſoever within the ſame City, of all Sorts of Wares, Merchandizes, and things to be weighed, by what Names or Appellations ſoever at preſent they be called or known, or hereafter ſhall happen to be called or known; and although the ſame Sort of Wares, Merchandizes and Things heretofore were not accuſtomed to be weighed, but in Time to come ſhall happen to be weighed, or bought and ſold by Weight.

And we do for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, by theſe Preſents, ordain, make and conſtitute the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, Keepers of the great Standard, Ballance and Weight, and all Weights whatſoever; and alſo Weigher of all Sorts of Wares, Commodities, Merchandizes and Things to be weighed, and which have been accuſtomed and uſed to be bought and ſold by Weight within our ſaid City, to have and exerciſe the ſaid Office and Occupation aforeſaid by them, their Deputies, Officers or Miniſters, together with the Fees, Profits, Wages, Rewards and Emoluments of Right belonging or appertaining to the ſame Office, without any Account, or any other thing to be made, rendered or paid for any of the laſt-mentioned Premiſes in this Behalf, to Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors.

And alſo of our ample Grace, and meer Motion, we will, and by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, and their Deputies, Officers and Miniſters, to aſk, demand, take and receive, to the Uſe of the ſame Mayor, and Commonalty and Citizens, for the weighing of all Merchandizes of *Averdupois* aforeſaid, and all Sort of Commodities, Wares and Things to be weighed, the Fees and Rewards of weighing the ſame Sort of Commodities, Merchandizes and Things to be weighed, of which no Fee or Reward was heretofore lawfully had or received, which, how great, and what like they ſhall be for weighing, from henceforth ſhall be appointed and allowed by the Lords Chancellors and Treaſurers of *England*, Preſident of the Council of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Lord Steward of the Houſe of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, the Two Chief Juſtices of the King's-Bench and Common Bench for the Time being, or by Four of them at leaſt, and by them ſubſcribed, without Account, or any thing to be rendered or made to Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors.

And alſo we will, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do erect and create, in and through the ſaid City, and Liberties thereof, and in and through our Borough or Town of *Southwark* in our County of *Surrey*, a certain Office called

led Outroper, or Common Crier, to and for the ſelling of Houſhold Stuff, Apparel, Leaſes of Houſes, Jewels, Goods, Chattels, and other Things of all Perſons who ſhall be willing, that the ſaid Officers ſhall make Sale of the ſame Things, by publick and open Claim, commonly called Outcry, and Sale in ſome common and open Place or Places, in the ſaid City and the Liberties of the ſame, and for the Borough and Town of *Southwark* aforeſaid: And the ſame Office, for the Conſideration aforeſaid, We, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do give and grant to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of *London*, and their Succeſſors for ever; to have and exerciſe the ſame by them or their Deputy, Officer or Miniſter, Officers, Deputies, or Miniſters, being firſt allowed or admitted thereto by the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City for the Time being in Common Council of the ſame City aſſembled, or by the major Part of them.

And that it ſhall and may be lawful to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, and their Deputy or Deputies, Officers or Miniſters, to demand, take and keep for the Uſe of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens aforeſaid, the Wares and Fees expreſſed in a certain Schedule hereunto annexed.

And we will and for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do ſtrictly appoint, command and charge all other Perſons, that neither they, nor any of them, preſume to ſell any Goods, Chattels, Houſhold-ſtuff, Apparell, Jewels, and other Things in publick Claim called Outcry, in the City aforeſaid, or the Liberties of the ſame, or in the Borough and Town of *Southwark*, under Pain of our Royal Diſpleaſure.

And alſo, for the Conſideration aforeſaid, We, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, and by theſe Preſents do declare, that the Relicts and Widows of Freemen of the ſaid City, uſing manual Arts and Occupations, ſo long as they ſhall continue Widows, and remain in the ſame City from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, may and be licenſed to uſe and execute, and exerciſe the ſame Arts and manual Occupations in the ſaid City, although they were not educated by the Space of Seven Years as Apprentices, notwithſtanding the Statute made and publiſhed in Parliament of Lady *Elizabeth*, late Queen of *England*, in the Fifth Year of her Reign, or any other Statute or Ordinance to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And further, for the Conſideration aforeſaid, We by theſe Preſents for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant and confirm to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, that no Market ſhall from henceforth be granted, erected or permitted by Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, within Seven Miles Compaſs of the ſaid City. And becauſe we underſtand, that it has been of an ancient Cuſtom of the ſame City, had and allowed in the Circuits of the Juſtices of our Progenitors, once Kings of *England*, to the Citizens aforeſaid, that the Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City for the Time being, ought to record by Word of Mouth all their ancient Cuſtomes, as often and whenſoever any thing in Act or Queſtion touching the ſaid Cuſtom happens, aad is moved before any Juſtices, We, (the ſame being conſidered) willing that the Cuſtoms of the ſaid City be rather enlarged than diminiſhed, of our ſpecial Grace have granted for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, to the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, that whenſoever and as often as there ſhall happen any Iſſues to be taken of or upon any Cuſtom of the ſame City between any Parties in pleading (although they themſelves be Parties) or if any thing ſhall be moved or happen in Pleading, Act or Queſtion touching the Cuſtoms aforeſaid, before Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, or Juſtices

ces for holding Pleas before Us, our Juſtices of the Common-Bench, Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer, or any other Juſtices of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, which ſhall exact or require Inquiſition, Search or Tryal, the Mayor and Aldermen of the ſame City for the Time may record, teſtify and declare by Word of Mouth by the Recorder of the ſame City for the Time being, thoſe Cuſtomes, and that by ſuch Record, Teſtimony and Declaration, without taking any Jury thereupon, or making any further Proceſs, they may ſpeedily proceed to the Caption or Determination of the Plea, Deed, Cauſe or Buſineſs.

We have alſo given or granted, and by theſe Preſents for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do give and grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, all Treaſure found in the ſame City, or the Liberty of the ſame, and alſo waifed and ſtrayed Good and Chattels of all Felons and Fugitives, for Felons committed, or that ſhall be committed by them in the ſaid City, or the Liberties of the ſame, judged or to be adjudged before Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, or any of our Juſtices.

We have granted alſo, and for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, by theſe Preſents, do grant, that the Mayor of the ſaid City, and his Succeſſors for the Time being, two of the Aldermen of the ſame City, of which one at the Nomination of the ſaid Mayor, ſhall be one of the Keepers of the Peace in the Counties aforeſaid, and may henceforth do, concern and execute, thoſe things which are to be done by the Keepers of the Peace in the Counties aforeſaid, according to the Force and Effect of the Commiſſions directed, or to be directed to them and others.

And whereas the Freedom of the City of *London*, in Times paſt, was had in ſuch Price and Eſtimation, that many Merchants thought themſelves happy to enjoy the ſame, and to be reputed Members of the ſame City: And whereas divers Perſons being Sons of certain Freemen of the ſaid City, reſident in our ſaid City, and others who were Apprentices of Freemen of the ſaid City, reſident in our ſaid City, in theſe late Times have uſed and daily do uſe and exerciſe Merchandize, Negotiation and Commerce, from the Port of the ſame City, to Parts beyond the Seas, and by reaſon thereof, have and do gain and acquire great Profits and Advantages to themſelves, refuſing or at leaſt delaying to become Freemen of the ſaid City, although they be capable of the ſame; and ſo they have Privileges, and yet are looſe and free from publick Offices, Places, Charges and Burthens of the ſaid City for our Service and Honour, and for the upholding of the State and Profit of that City, that the weakening of the Government of the ſaid City and impoveriſhing the Freemen, and diſparaging of the Liberty thereof:

We conſidering theſe things, and intimately deſiring, as much as in us is, to ſtrengthen and enlarge the Liberties of the ſaid City (our Royal Chamber) and to conſerve, ſupport and protect the Rule and Government, and good and happy State of that City; We will, appoint, ordain and declare for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, that all they who are, or hereafter ſhall be Sons of Freemen of the City, or who are, or hereafter ſhall be Apprentices, or Servants of Freemen of our ſaid City, and now do, or hereafter ſhall reſide, or inhabit in the ſame City, or the Liberties of the ſame, or within Ten Miles diſtant from any Part of the ſame, and do, or ſhall uſe Merchandize, and who do, or ſhall refuſe, or delay to become Freemen of the ſaid City, ſhall not be permitted at any Time henceforth, by themſelves or by others, directly or indirectly to tranſport any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, by way of Merchandizing in any way, from the Port of our City of *London*, to Parts foreign, or beyond the Seas: Willing, and for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, we do firmly command the Governours, Aſſiſtants, and Merchant-Adventurers of *England*;

England; the Governours and Aſſiſtants of the *Engliſh* Merchants traffiquing in the *Baltick Sea*; the Society of *Engliſh* Merchants of *England* trading into the *Levant Seas*; the Governour and Society of Merchants of *London* trading to *France* and the Dominions of the ſame, and all other Societies of Merchants trading or merchandizing into foreign Parts beyond the Seas, by what Name or Names ſoever the ſaid diſtinct Societies are known or reputed; that they nor any of them admit, licence, or permit any ſuch-like Perſon or Perſons to merchandize, or traffick, or have Commerce as Merchants to foreign Parts, unleſs ſuch Perſons firſt become Freemen of the ſaid City, and bring a Teſtimonial from the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the Time being, that they are admitted into the Liberty of the ſaid City.

And further, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, we will and command, that no Merchant being, or who hereafter ſhall be a Freeman of the ſaid City, ſhall take henceforth any Apprentice to ſerve him in ſuch-like Merchandize within the City aforeſaid, Liberties or Suburbs of the ſame, or within Ten Miles of the ſame City for leſs than Seven Years to be bound and inrolled according to the Cuſtom of the ſaid City, and not otherwiſe.

And whereas by a certain Act of Parliament made in the Third Year of the Reign of our moſt dear Father, Lord *James*, late King of *England*, it is enacted, that every Citizen and Freeman of the City of *London*, and every other Perſon or Perſons inhabiting or which ſhall inhabit in the ſaid City, or the Liberties of the ſame, being a Tradeſman, Victualler or Labourer, who then had, or from thenceforth ſhould have any Debt or Debts owing to him or them, not amounting to 40 *s.* by any Citizen, or any other Perſon or Perſons being a Victualler, Tradeſman, or Labourer, who doth or ſhall inhabit within the ſaid City, or the Liberties of the ſame, may cauſe ſuch-like Debtor or Debtors to be warned or ſummoned by the Beadle or Officer of the Court of Requeſts in the Guildhall of *London*, for the Time being, by Writing to be left at the Dwelling-houſe of ſuch Debtor or Debtors, or by any reaſonable Notice or Warning to be given to the ſaid Debtor or Debtors to appear before the Commiſſioners of the ſaid Court of Requeſts, holden in the Guildhall of the ſaid City, as by the ſaid Act fully appears:

We will, and for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, ordain and conſtitute, that from Time to Time, and in all future Times there be, and ſhall be a certain Office of the Clerk of the Court of Requeſts aforeſaid. And that there be, and ſhall be from Time to Time, and in all future Times, One fit Perſon to be named and appointed by the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City aſſembled in Common Council of the ſame City, or the greater Part of them, to be a Clerk of the ſame Court, to make, write, enter and regiſter Warrants, Preceps, Proceſs, Acts, Orders, and Executions of that Court; and for Labour and Attendance to have and receive his Fees, and Wages expreſſed in a Schedule annexed to theſe Preſents.

And that there be from Time to Time, and in all future Times ſhall be a certain Office of Beadle of the Court of Requeſts aforeſaid, to be named and appointed by the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City aſſembled in Common Council of the ſame City or the greater Part of them; to ſummon all ſuch Perſons to appear in the ſame Court, to anſwer to ſuch-like Perſons as are appointed in the ſaid Act of Parliament, and to ſerve and execute Warrants, Precept and Proceſs of the ſame Court, and to receive for his Labour in the ſame Office, the Wages and Fees expreſſed in a certain Schedule hereunto annexed.

And whereas divers Burglaries, Felonies, Robberies, clandeſtine Stealings and Thefts of Goods, Jewels, Apparel and Houſhold-ſtuff, and other Things are daily committed within our City of *London*

London and Liberties of the ſame, to the grievous Damage of ſome of our Subjects inhabiting there, or in the Parts adjoining; We, for the better Diſcovery of ſuch-like Offenders, and of Things ſo loſt, will, and for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, by theſe Preſents do ordain, grant and conſtitute, that from henceforth for ever, within the ſaid City of *London* and the Liberties of the ſame, there be and ſhall be, a certain Office of Regiſter of all and for all Sales and Pawns, made or to be made, to retailing Brokers within the ſaid City and Liberties of the ſame; and for any Goods, Jewels, Apparel, Houſhold-ſtuff and other Things ſo to be ſold or pawned by any Perſons.

And for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, We now do give and grant by theſe Preſents, the ſame Office to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, to have and exerciſe the ſaid Office by them, or their Officer, Deputy, or Miniſter, or Officers, Deputies or Miniſters, firſt to be allowed and admitted thereto by the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City aſſembled in Common Council of the ſame City for the Time being, or the greater Part of them. And that it may and ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Mayor and Citizens of the ſaid City and their Succeſſors, and their Deputy or Deputies, Officer or Officers, to demand, take, or have and retain in their Power, to the Uſe of them, the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, the Wages and Fees expreſſed in a certain Schedule annexed to theſe Preſents, without any Account, or any thing elſe to be rendered or made to Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors.

And further, we do give and grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, that it may and ſhall be lawful to the Citizens of the ſame City, or any of them, for the Time being, to expoſe and hang in and over the Streets and Ways, and Alleys of the ſaid City, and Suburbs of the ſame, Signs and Poſts of Signs affixed to their Houſes and Shops, for the better finding out ſuch Citizens Dwellings, Shops, Arts and Occupations without Impediment, Moleſtation or Interruption of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, or any Officers or Miniſters whatſoever of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors.

And whereas Lord *Henry* the Eighth, late King of *England*, &c. by his Letters Patents bearing Date at *Weſtminſter* the 13th Day of *January*, in the 28th Year of his Reign, amongſt other things, for him and his Succeſſors, did give and grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, the keeping, ordering and governing of the Houſe and Hoſpital of him the late King called *Bethlem*, ſituate without and near *Biſhopſgate*, of the ſaid City of *London*, and all Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Poſſeſſions, Revenues and Hereditaments whatſoever, and whereſoever lying and being, belonging and appertaining unto the ſame Hoſpital or Houſe called *Bethlem*; and made and conſtituted by the ſame his Letters Patents, theſe the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, Maſters, Keepers and Governours of the ſaid Houſe and Hoſpital called *Bethlem*, and of the ſaid Mannors, Lands, Tenements and other Premiſes belonging to the ſame Houſe or Hoſpital, to have, hold and enjoy the ſaid Cuſtody, Order and Government of the ſaid Houſe or Hoſpital called *Bethlem*, and the ſaid Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Poſſeſſions, Revenues and Hereditaments belonging to the ſame Houſe and Hoſpital called *Bethlem*, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors for ever, to the Uſes and Intents which are in and upon the Foundation ordered and provided by the ſaid late King, his Heirs or Succeſſors:

And that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, might be better able to ſupport the Burthen and

and Expences of the Poor, in ſuſtaining the Houſe called the Houſe of the Poor in *Weſt-Smithfield*, and other Burthens aſſigned and appointed to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City, and their Succeſſors, by Indenture mentioned to be made between the ſaid late King, and thoſe the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City in the ſaid Letters Patents, as by the ſame his Letters Patents, amongſt other things, more fully appear:

Know ye, that we from our Soul affecting and intimately deſiring to ſupport and eſtabliſh the ſaid Works for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant and confirm to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, the ſaid Cuſtody, Ordering and Government of the ſaid Houſe and Hoſpital called *Bethlem*, and all Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Poſſeſſions and Revenues whatſoever, and whereſoever lying and being, belonging and appertaining to the ſame Houſe and Hoſpital called *Bethlem*; and do make, ordain and conſtitute theſe Preſents, thoſe the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, Maſters, Keepers and Governors of the ſaid Houſe and Hoſpital called *Bethlem*, and of the ſaid Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and other the Premiſes belonging to the ſame Houſe and Hoſpital called *Bethlem*, to have, hold and enjoy the ſaid Cuſtody, Ordering and Government of the ſame Houſe and Hoſpital called *Bethlem*, and the ſaid Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Poſſeſſions, Revenues and Hereditaments belonging to the ſame Houſe and Hoſpital called *Bethlem*, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors for ever, to the ſame Uſes, Intents and Purpoſes, as in the ſaid Letters Patents of Lord *Henry* VIII. are before-mentioned, ordained and appointed:

Willing moreover, and for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, we do declare and ordain, that the ſaid Houſe or Hoſpital of *Bethlem*, or the Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Poſſeſſions, Revenues and Hereditaments belonging and appertaining to the ſame Houſe, or any Part thereof, be not delivered, converted or diſpoſed to any other Works now belonging, and applied in the ſame Hoſpital.

And further, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, we will, and by theſe Preſents do declare our good Pleaſure, and do charge and command the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, that they do not deliver or grant the ſaid Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Poſſeſſions or Revenues belonging to the ſame Houſes or Hoſpital, or any Part of them, for any Term or Terms of Years exceeding the Number of 21 Years to commence from the Time of the making of ſuch-like Grant or Leaſe in Poſſeſſion and not in Reverſion, reſerving half of the yearly Value at the leaſt of ſuch Mannors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments ſo leaſed, and granted yearly, to be paid during the ſaid Term, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and their Succeſſors, to the Uſes, Intents and Purpoſes above-mentioned.

And moreover, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, we grant and give ſpecial Licence to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, that it ſhall and may be lawful to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, and their Succeſſors, to purchaſe and receive, and hold to them, and their Succeſſors, of any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, Five Acres of Land, ſituate, lying and being in the Pariſh of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, in our County of *Middleſex*, and now or late in the Tenure or Occupation of *Margaret Pennall*, or her Aſſigns, although the ſame Five Acres, or any Part of them, be held of us *in Capite* by Knights Service, to have and hold to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and the Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors for ever.

And

And alſo we give Licence and Power by theſe Preſents, to all and ſingular Perſons whatſoever, that they, or any of them, may be able to give and grant the ſaid Five Acres of Land, and every Parcel thereof, with its Appurtenances, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, although the ſame Five Acres of Land, or any Parcel thereof be held of us *in Capite* by Knights Service, the Statute of putting of Lands and Tenements in Mortmain notwithſtanding, or any other Statute, Act, Ordinance, Orders, Reſtitution made, publiſhed, ordained or provided to the contrary, or any other Thing, Cauſe or Matter whatſoever in any thing notwithſtanding; and this without any Inquiſition by Pretence of any Writ or Mandate to be made, preſented or taken, and to be returned into the Chancery of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, or elſewhere:

Willing that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, by Reaſon or Occaſion of the Premiſes, ſhall not be oppreſſed, moleſted, diſquieted or grieved in any thing by Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, or by the Juſtices, Sheriffs, Eſcheators, or other Bailiffs, Officers or Miniſters of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, the Statute of not putting Land into Mortmain, or any other Statute, Act or Proviſion to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

We nevertheleſs declare it to be our Royal Pleaſure, by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, or their Succeſſors, or any other Perſon or Perſons, by the Aſſent and Conſent of the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, ſhall build and erect without the Royal Licence of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors in that Behalf firſt had and obtained, any Houſes, Edifices or Structures upon the Premiſes, or any Parcel thereof: And as We or our Predeceſſors, by diſtinct Letters Patents made to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, and their Predeceſſors, have given and granted (as in the ſaid Letters Patents mentioned be given and granted) to them Licence and Power of purchaſing, having and receiving to them and their Succeſſors, divers Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments to divers diſtinct yearly Values, or Sums expreſſed in the ſame Letters Patents more fully appears, the Statute of not putting Lands in Mortmain notwithſtanding.

We will now and declare, and do to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, grant, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, by theſe Preſents, that theſe our Letters Patents, or any Grant, Thing or Matter contained in the ſame, ſhall not be reputed or judged to be Part or Parcel of ſuch yearly Value or Sum, to which as aforeſaid they have been made capable and able to purchaſe.

And further, we will, and by theſe Preſents for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant unto the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, that theſe our Letters Patents, and the Inrollment of the ſame, ſhall be in and thro' all things firm, valid, good ſufficient and effectual in Law, towards and againſt Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, as well in our Courts as elſewhere within our Kingdom of *England*, without Confirmations, Licences or Tolerations to be procured or obtained of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors by the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, notwithſtanding that any Writ or Writs *ad quod damnum* hath not iſſued, or is not returned before the makeing of theſe our Letters Patents; and notwithſtanding the miſnaming or not rightly or not certainly naming, or ill-reciting, or not reciting the ſaid Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, Offices, Liberties, Authorities, Privileges, Immunities, Quittances, Juriſdictions, and all and ſingular other the Premiſes above hereby granted or confirmed, or mentioned to be granted or confirmed, or any Part or Parcel of them; and not-

notwithſtanding the not finding, or ill, or not right or certain finding of Office or Offices, Inquiſition or Inquiſitions of the Premiſes above hereby granted or confirmed, or any Part or Parcel of it by which our Title in and to the ſaid Premiſes ought to be found, before the making of theſe our Letters Patents; and notwithſtanding any Defect in not reciting or ill reciting of any Leaſe or Leaſes, Grant or Grants heretofore made for Term of Life or Lives, or Years, or otherwiſe, of the Premiſes, or of any Part or Parcel of them being upon Record, or not upon Record, or otherwiſe however; and notwithſtanding the ill naming, or not right or certain naming any Village or Hamlet, Pariſh, Ward, Place, Precinct or Country in which the Premiſes, or any Part of them, is or are; and notwithſtanding any Defect in not mentioning, or not fully, rightly or certainly mentioning the Name or Names of all or any Tenements, Forms, Poſſeſſions or Occupations aforeſaid, and all and ſingular other the Premiſes, or any Parcel thereof, or of the annual Rent reſerved in and upon the Premiſes, or any Part thereof; and notwithſtanding any Defect, Uncertainty or Computation, or Declaration, or Omiſſion of the true Value of the Premiſes, or any Part of them in theſe preſent Letters Patents expreſſed; and notwithſtanding any Defect in not mentioning our true Right, State or Title of or to the ſame Premiſes, or any Part or Parcel of them; and notwithſtanding the Statute of Lord *Henry* the 6th, late King of *England*, our Anceſtor, made and publiſhed in the Year of his Reign; and notwithſtanding the Statute of Lord *Henry* the Fourth, late King of *England*, our Anceſtor, made and publiſhed in the Firſt Year of his Reign; and notwithſtanding the Statute aforeſaid of not putting Lands and Tenements in Mortmain; and notwithſtanding the Statute made in the Parliament of *Edward* the Firſt, in the Third Year of his Reign; and the Statute made in the Parliament of *Edward* the Third, in the 28th Year of his Reign, concerning chooſing of the Coroners; and notwithſtanding any other Statute or Statutes of this our Kingdom of *England*, or any other Defects whatſoever; and notwithſtanding the not mentioning the Natures, Kinds, Species, Quantities of the Premiſes, or any of them, or any Part or Parcel of them.

We will alſo, and by theſe Preſents grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, that they ſhall and may have theſe our Letters Patents, and ſealed under the Great Seal of *England*, without rendering, paying or making Fine, or Fee, great or little, to us in our Hamper, or otherwiſe to our uſe any way, that expreſs Mention is not made of the true yearly Value, or of the Certainty of the Premiſes, or any of them, or of other Gifts or Grants heretofore made by Us, or by any of our Progenitors or Anceſtors, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, or any other Statute, Act, Ordinance, Proclamation, Proviſion or Reſtriction made, publiſhed, ordained or provided to the contrary, or any other Cauſe or Matter whatſoever in any thing notwithſtanding.

In Witneſs whereof, we have made theſe our Letters Patents. Witneſs Myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 18th Day of *Oct.* in the 14th Year of our Reign."

The Schedule referr'd to in the above Charter.

" *Fees to be taken by the Outroper or Common Crier.*

For ſelling of of all (Sorts of) Goods, One Farthing in the Shilling. For writing and keeping the Books, One Penny in the Pound. To the Crier for crying the Goods, One Shilling.

Fees to be taken by the Regiſter for Broakers.

For the Bond to be entered into by every Broaker, Brogger and Huckſter to the Chamber, Eight-pence. For every Bargain, Contract and Pawn, for or upon which there ſhall be lent or given

given One Shilling, or above, and under Five Shillings, One Farthing.

For every the like, for which ſhall be lent Five Shillings, or more, and under Twenty Shillings, One Half-penny.

For every the like, on which ſhall be lent Twenty Shillings, or more, and under Forty Shillings, One Penny.

For every the like, on which ſhall be lent Forty Shillings, or more, Two-pence.

Fees to be taken by the Clerks of the Court of Conſcience.

For every Plaint, Two-pence. For every Appearance, Two-pence. For every Order, Four-pence. For every Remittance to the Common Law, Four-pence. For every Precept or Warrant to commit to Priſon, Six-pence. For every Search, Two-pence. For every Satisfaction acknowledged on an Order, Six-pence. For warning every Perſon without the Liberties, Six-pance. For ſerving every Precept or Warrant, Four-pence."

The additional Favours granted the Citizens in this Charter, are the *Inner Moorfield* (at preſent denominated the Quarters) and *Smithfield*; with a Right of chooſing a Common Crier, and hanging out Signs in the Streets to diſtinguiſh their reſpective Houſes by.

A. D. 1639, the City of *London*, according to a noble Author, "was (by the Court) looked upon too much of late Time as a Common Stock not eaſily to be exhauſted, and as a Body not to be grieved by ordinary Acts of Injuſtice; and therefore, as it was a Place of Reſort, in all Caſes of Neceſſity, for the ſudden borrowing great Sums of Money, in which they were commonly Merchants too good for the Crown; ſo it was become a Practice, upon any ſpecious Pretences, to void the Security that was at any Time given for Money ſo borrowed."

About the ſame Time, the Validity of the City Charter had been frequently queſtioned, which the Citizens were as often oblig'd to remove by conſiderable Sums of Money. However, as if theſe were not Grievances ſufficient to oppreſs the *Londoners*, the Miniſtry, in an illegal, arbitrary and unjuſt manner, commenc'd a Suit in the Court of Star-Chamber againſt the Lord Mayor and Citizens, and the Society of the Governor and Aſſiſtants of the new Plantation in the Province of *Ulſter* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, for ſome pretended Abuſes committed in that Country; for which, after a long Hearing, and ſtrenuous Defence for Seventeen Days, they were, by a Decree of that Court, condemn'd to looſe all their Lands and Poſſeſſions in that Kingdom; for which they had not only paid great Sums of Money to the King, but likewiſe expended vaſt Sums in building and planting the ſame.

Yet as if this was not a ſufficient Puniſhment of Innocency, the Citizens were amerc'd in an exorbitant Fine of Fifty thouſand Pounds. This Sentence of the Court of Star-Chamber ſo highly incens'd the *Londoners*, that tho' the King afterwards remitted the Penalties thereof, they attributed that to the Power of the Parliament, and not to his own Inclination; they therefore rather remember'd how unjuſtly their Poſſeſſions had been taken from them, than by whom the Penalties had been remitted. The direful Effects whereof, that unhappy Prince ſome time after wofully experienc'd, by the City's joining with the Parliament, whom they now regarded as their beſt Friends, as will appear by the following Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons:

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Houſe, That the Citizens of *London* were ſollicited and preſſed to the Undertaking of the Plantation of *Londonderry*.

Reſolved, That the Copy atteſted by Mr. *Goad*'s Hand, is a true Copy of the Sentence given in the Star-Chamber againſt the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *London*, and of the new Plantation of *Ulſter* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*."

Reſolved, That the Order made in the Court of Star-Chamber, dated the

Eighth of *March* in the 8th of *Charles*, is unlawful, both for the Matter, Perſons and Time therein prefixed."

Reſolved, That this Houſe is of Opinion, That the King was not deceived in the Grant which he made unto the Society of Governors and Aſſiſtants of *London* of the new Plantation of *Ulſter* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in particular; nor in creating a new Corporation, called the Society of the Governors and Aſſiſtants of *London* of the new Plantation of *Ulſter* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Reſolved, That this Houſe is of Opinion, That the King did not by that Patent grant more Land than was by him intended to be granted, nor was he therein deceived.

That it doth not appear by ſufficient Proof, that the Citizens of *London* were tied to perform the printed Articles, and conſequently not bound to plant with *Engliſh* and *Scots*, nor reſtrained from planting with Natives.

By the Seven and Twenty Articles, the City was to build Two hundred Houſes in *Derry*, and an hundred at *Colrain*, by the Firſt Day of *November* 1611. Admitting that the Houſes were not built, nor the Caſtle of *Culmore* repaired by the Time prefix'd; yet this is no Crime, nor Cauſe of giving Damages, in regard the City had not their Patent until the Nine and Twentieth of *March* 1613.

That there is no Proof that the Governour, *&c.* of the new Plantation, or any of their Companies, did make any Leaſe unto any Popiſh Recuſant, nor of any Decay of Religion there by Default of the Planters.

There is no Proof of any Default in the Planters for not making a ſufficient Number of Freeholders, nor any Articles that do tie them thereunto.

That there is no Proof that the City of *London*, or the Governour of the new Plantations, have felled any Trees in the Woods called *Glancankin* and *Kellytrough*, contrary to their Covenant.

That the not conveying of Glebe Lands to the ſeveral Incumbents of the ſeveral Pariſh Churches, in regard they did enjoy the Lands, is no Crime puniſhable, nor Cauſe of Seizure of their Lands.

That the Breach of Covenant (if any ſuch were) is no ſufficient Cauſe to forfeit the Lands.

That the Breach of Covenant is no Crime, but tryable in ordinary Courts of Juſtice.

That the Court of Star-Chamber, while it ſtood as a Court, had no Power to examine Freehold nor Inheritance; nor had any Power to examine or determine Breach of Covenant or Truſt.

That the Sentence upon theſe Corporations aggregate, no particular Perſon being guilty, it is againſt Law.

That in all the Proofs of this Cauſe, there doth not appear Matter ſufficient to convince the City of *London* of any Crime.

That upon the whole Matter, the Sentence of the Star-Chamber was unlawful and unjuſt.

That this Compoſition and Agreement made with the City upon theſe Terms in the Time of Extremity ought not to bind the City.

That the Opinion of the Houſe is, that they think fit, that both the Citizens of *London*, and thoſe of the new Plantation, and all Under-Tenants, and all thoſe put out of Poſſeſſion by the Sequeſtration, or King's Commiſſioners, ſhall be reſtored to the ſame State they were in before the Sentence in the Star-Chamber.

That the Citizens of *London*, and all they againſt whom the Judgment is given in the *Scire Facias*, ſhall be diſcharged of that Judgment."

Some time after, Letters were ſent by the Privy Council to the Lords Lieutenants of the ſeveral Counties of the Kingdom, for their immediately raiſing an Army to march againſt the *Scots*; and by other Letters from the ſaid Council, Ten thouſand Men, Part of the ſaid Army, were commanded to march to the ſeveral Ports appointed for their Imbarkation, in order to their being

being tranſported forthwith to *Scotland:* The Complement of this City on that Occaſion was Twelve hundred Men, who were accordingly ſhipp'd at *Blackwall* for the intended Expedition.

The Government at this troubleſome Time willing to prevent all Tumults and Diſorders that might ariſe in this City, the Privy Council ſent the following Letter to Sir *Maurice Abbot* the Lord Mayor.

" After, *&c.* to your Lordſhip. Although it is well known unto you, what have been the Inſolencies and Diſorders committed heretofore on *May*-dayes, and how expreſs and frequent the Directions of this Board have been to your Predeceſſors for preventing the ſame; nevertheleſs we have thought good to renew our like Directions to your Lordſhip, hereby requiring you, that beſides keeping of ſtrong and ſufficient Watches in all fit Places within that City and Liberties thereof, you do likewiſe appoint to be in Readineſs with Powder and Shot, ſome of the Trained-Bands, to the Number of 800 to be inſtructed and trained (as Need ſhall require) on *May*-day next, in ſuch convenient Places as may beſt ſerve for the preventing of any Riots or Tumults, which by the Number of Apprentices, joyned with looſe and diſſolute Perſons (which abound in theſe Parts) might otherwiſe happen, or be attempted: And requiring you to uſe eſpecial Care and Diligence herein, we bid your Lordſhip, *&c.*

From *Whitehall*, the 24th of *April* 1640."

The City Rabble being highly enraged againſt the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, a certain Incendiary, to provoke them to revenge, on the Ninth of *May* ſtuck a Paper upon the *Royal Exchange*, whereby he animated the Apprentices and others to ſack the Archbiſhop's Palace at *Lambeth*; this miſchievous Perſon ſucceeded ſo far in his Deſign, that Two Days after the Populace aſſembled to the Number of Five hundred, who ran by Night to *Lambeth*, where they attack'd the epiſcopal Palace; but the Archbiſhop receiving timely Notice of their Deſign, had ſo effectually fortified it, that the Rabble were beat off, and forc'd to retire, without being able to effect what they went for. However, this Attempt occaſion'd the Lords of the Privy Council to ſend the undermention'd Letter to the Lord Mayor.

" Upon Occaſion of the late tumultuous Aſſembly in and about *Lambeth*, his Majeſty hath commanded us to ſignify his Pleaſure to your Lordſhip, to take preſent and effectual Order, that there be double Watches kept within the City and Liberties of *London*, and that the ſaid Watches do continue in their Charge till Five a Clock in the Morning. Your Lordſhip is further to cauſe every Houſholder within the ſaid City and Liberties, to be anſwerable for the quiet and peaceable Behaviour of all his Apprentices and Servants. And laſtly, your Lordſhip is to take ſpecial Care, that there be a good and ſufficient Watch kept every Night at the Bridge-Foot, to ictercept all vagrant Perſons, and to prevent any Concourſe of People to paſs in or out of the ſaid City. Which ſtrict Courſe and double Watch is to be continued by yoar Lordſhip's vigilant Care, till your Lordſhip ſhall receive further Order. And for your Lordſhip's ſo doing, this ſhall be your Warrant: And ſo, *&c.*

Dated the 11th Day of *May*, 1640. Sign'd, *&c.*"

It appears, that all the Meaſures taken by the Mayor, purſuant to the Directions in the above Letter, were not ſufficient to prevent the miſchievous Deſigns of evil-diſpoſed Perſons, who continuing to accompliſh their villainous Intentions, ſtuck up divers Paſquils in ſeveral Parts of the City, to excite the People to a general Inſurrection; which the Privy Council receiving Intelligence of, were thereby induc'd, for the Peace and Quietneſs of the City to ſend the following Letter to the Lord Mayor.

" Whereas by the late tumultuous

Riots in and about *Lambeth*, we find, that it may be neceſſary, upon the like Occaſion, to have the Train'd Bands of the City of *London* and Liberties, in a Readineſs to ſuppreſs any diſorderly, riotous, and like tumultuous Meetings, which may happen now, or at any other Time hereafter; We have therefore thought fit hereby to authoriſe and require your Lordſhip, for the Prevention and Suppreſſing of any Danger that may happen by the gathering-together of vagrant, or any other idle Perſons, from Time to Time, and ſo often as you ſhall find it requiſite, to cauſe the Trained-Bands of that City, *&c.* or ſuch Part thereof as your Lordſhip ſhall think neceſſary, to be drawn forth in their Arms, and put in Readineſs for the Service aforeſaid; for which this ſhall be your Lordſhip's Warrant. And ſo, *&c.*

Dated the 14th of *May*, 1640."

The King, upon the unhappy Diſſolution of the Parliament, being in great Want of Money for the carrying on his military Preparations againſt *Scotland*, commanded the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City to attend the Privy Council, in order to give the Names of ſuch Citizens in each of their Wards as were able to advance Money for his Majeſty's Service; but divers thereof proving refractory, they were committed to Priſon, as will appear by the following Orders.

" It was the Day of *May* ordered, (his Majeſty preſent in Council) that as well the Lord Mayor, and all the Aldermen of the City of *London*, who this Day attended his Majeſty (excepting Sir *Nicholas Rainton*, Alderman *Somes*, Alderman *Geere*, and Alderman *Atkins*) as alſo all the reſt of the Aldermen who were this Day abſent, together with the Deputies of the Wards belonging to the ſaid Sir *Nicholas Rainton*, Alderman *Somes*, Alderman *Geere*, and Alderman *Atkins*, ſhall forthwith meet and ſet down in Writeing the Names of all ſuch Perſons Inhabitants within their ſeveral and reſpective Wards, as they conceive are able to lend his Majeſty (upon Security) in the whole amongſt them all, the Sum of 200,000."

" And that they ſhall every of them reſpectively ſet down particularly how much every Perſon in their Wards is able, in their Opinions, to lend towards the ſame Sum of 200,0000 *l.* and preſent the ſame in Writing to the Council Board on *Friday* next at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon. And the ſaid Lord Mayor and Aldermen may (if they pleaſe) call to them the Deputies of their ſeveral and reſpective Wards to aſſiſt and inform them for their better Diſpatch of this Buſineſs. And if any of the Aldermen who were abſent, or their Deputies of any of the ſaid Wards, ſhall refuſe or delay to joyn herein according to this Order, his Majeſty's expreſs Command is, that the Lord Mayor do forthwith return his or their Names to the Board."

" Whereas Sir *Nicholas Rainton*, Alderman of the City of *London*, Alderman *Geere*, and Alderman *Atkins*, were heretofore, with the reſt of the Aldermen of the ſaid City, made acquainted with his Majeſty's urgent and preſent Occaſions to uſe and imploy the Sum of 200,000 *l.* for the Safeguard and Defence of the Realm, and were required in his Majeſty's Name to ſet down the Names of ſuch Perſons within their ſeveral and reſpective Wards, who are, in their Opinions, able to lend his Majeſty Moneys toward the ſaid Defence, and to ſet down how much they conceive every ſuch Perſon is able to lend."

" And whereas the ſaid Sir *Nicholas Rainton*, Alderman *Geere* and Alderman *Atkins*, being this Day convened before the Board, his Majeſty preſent in Council, refuſed to ſet down the Names of Perſons within their ſeveral and reſpective Wards, which, in their Opinions, were able to lend his Majeſty Money for the Service aforeſaid, and how much they conceive every ſuch Perſon is able to lend, (although other Aldermen have herein given his Majeſty Satisfaction) for which their Contempt they now ſtand committed by Warrant from

from this Board: It is ordered, that Mr. Attorney General ſhall be hereby prayed and required forthwith to examine all the ſaid Aldermen apart; and having taken all their Examinations, to take preſent Order for proceeding againſt them for their ſaid Contempts, by Information in the Star-Chamber, or otherwiſe, as he with the Advice of other his Majeſty's learned Council ſhall conceive to conduce moſt to his Majeſty's Service."

In purſuance of the above Orders, Warrants were made out for committing Sir *Nicholas Rainton*, to the *Marſhalſey*; Alderman *Somes*, to the *Fleet*; Alderman *Atkins*, to the *King's-Bench*; and Alderman *Geere*, to the *Gatehouſe*.

The King being firmly reſolv'd to carry on a vigorous War againſt his *Scotiſh* Subjects, therefore the better to enable his Majeſty to proſecute the ſame with Succeſs, the Privy Council ſent the following Letter to the Lord Mayor:

"By his Majeſty's Letter dated in laſt *March* ſent herewith, you ſhall underſtand his Majeſtie's Pleaſure, and Intention for the Levying of 4000 Foot, within the City of *London* and Liberties, to go in this preſent Expedition into the North Parts; by which Letters your Lordſhip is referred to us for ſuch Inſtructions and Directions as ſhall be requiſite for that Service; we therefore thought good hereby to pray and require your Lordſhip, to take Order in the firſt Place, that Coat and Conduct Money be levyed for them, ſo as it may not fail to be ready by that time the ſaid Men ſhall be raiſed; and that there be an eſpecial Care had in the Choice of the Men, that they be of able Bodies, and of Years meet for this Imployment, and well clothed; but none of the ſaid Men are to be taken out of the Trained Bands, which you are ſtill to keep intire; Care is likewiſe to be had and expreſs Orders to be given, that the Men levyed, be all in a Readineſs to march away by Land by the Firſt of *July* next; and that they be brought by their Conductors to ſuch Rendezvous as our very good Lord the Earl of *Northumberland*, Lord General of his Majeſtie's Army, ſhall direct, there to be delivered to ſuch Captains or Officers, as ſhall be appointed by his Lordſhip to receive them."

And for that it will be uncertain, what Conduct-money will ſuffice for them, we think fit, that they be allowed 8 *d.* a-piece *per diem Sterling* for 14 Days, from the Time they ſhall be delivered to their Conductors, under whoſe Leading they are to march by reaſonable Journies to the Place of their ſaid Rendezvous, which we expect ſhall not be under Fifteen Miles a Day. And we further pray and require your Lordſhip, to make choice of fit and able Conductors, and to a reaſonable Allowance, according to the Precedents of former Times, having regard to the Proportion and Number of Men they are to conduct; enabling them with ſome Aſſiſtance to keep their Men from ſtraggling and pilfering the Country as they go, or from running from their Colours."

"And your Lordſhip is further to take Care, that they be commodiouſly provided with Coats. All which Money to be employed for the Coating and Conducting of the Soldiers, and Pay of the Conductors, you are to take Order that the ſame be levied in the City and Liberties, according to the Precedents of former Times, upon other the like Occaſions of Service. And it is his Majeſtie's Pleaſure, that the ſaid Moneys diſburſed, ſhall upon a juſt Account thereof made, be repaid again out of his Majeſtie's Exchequer, as in former Times upon the like Occaſion."

"And we do likewiſe pray and require your Lordſhip, that at the Delivery of the Men to the Conductors, aforeſaid, the Number and Names of the Perſons may be received by Indenture between the ſaid Conductors, and ſuch as ſhall have Charge by your Commandment to ſee the Men delivered to them; whereof one Duplicate is to be

ſent to the Board, and another to the Lord General, to the End there may be an Account given when the ſame ſhall be required."

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs proving not only very dilatory in urging the Affair of theSuburbs Subſcription to the Loan of the abovemention'd 200,000 *l.* but likewiſe as remiſs in the Buſineſs of Ship-Money; therefore the following Order of Council was made for their Proſecution in the Court of Star-Chamber:

"Whereas the Lord Mayor of *London* and the Two Sheriffs did this Day appear before his Majeſty and the Board, to give an Account of their Proceedings upon the Writ for the Ship Buſineſs this preſent Year: Foraſmuch as it did appear, that beſides all former Neglects in the Execution of that Writ, his Majeſty having reſpited the Information againſt them for the ſame; yet they have ſince diſtrained any one Perſon according to the ſaid Writ: It was this Day ordered by his Majeſty, with the Advice of the Board, that his Majeſtie's Attorney General ſhall forthwith prefer an Information in the Star-Chamber, againſt the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, of *London* and *Middleſex*, for their Contempt and Default in the Execution of the ſaid Writ; and ſhall forthwith proceed againſt them *de die in diem*, until the Cauſe be ready for hearing: And if upon Examination of the ſaid Cauſe, his Majeſtie's Attorney General ſhall find ſufficient Cauſe againſt any of the Aldermen, that then he do prefer one other Information againſt the ſaid Aldermen; and in like Manner do proceed againſt them apart."

At this Time the Lord Mayor and Citizens of *London* purchas'd of the King the following Charter.

"*Charles* by the Grace of God, of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom the preſent Letters ſhall come, Greeting."

"Whereas our well-beloved the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Predeceſſors, within the Port of *London*, within the Liberties and Franchiſes of our City of *London*, and Suburbs thereof, have had, exerciſed, and enjoyed, or claimed to have, exerciſe and enjoy the Office of Paccage of all Cloths, Wools, Woolfells, Calves-ſkins, Goat-ſkins, Bales of Tinne, and of all other Merchandizes whatſoever to be packed, caſked, piped, barrelled, or otherwiſe veſſelled, out of the ſaid Port, to be tranſported to any the Parts beyond the Seas, of the Goods and Merchandizes as well of Aliens and Perſons born under any foreign Alliance, in any Parts beyond the Seas, whereſoever they ſhould be cuſtomed; and alſo the Office as well for Surveying, or Scavage of all Goods, or Wares of any Merchant either Alien, or Denizen, whoſe Father was or ſhould be an Alien born without our Allegiance, and from the Parts beyond the Seas to be brought to the ſaid Port by way of Merchandize, as alſo for Surveying, Delivering, or Balliage of all Goods and Wares of any ſuch Merchants, aforeſaid, to be exported from the ſaid Port into the Parts beyond the Seas, or otherwiſe, on the Account of Merchandizes upon and through the River *Thames*, within the ſaid Port, in any Ship, Boat, Barge, or Veſſel whatſoever, floating, laden, remaining, or being off of any Shore of the ſaid River of *Thames*, and upon any Wharffe, or Shore of the ſame River, which ſhould happen there to remaine, and be delivered or unladen, as well by Water as by Land, within the Port aforeſaid, within the Franchiſes and Liberties of the ſaid City, and Suburbs thereof; all which they have enjoyed Time out of Mind, and by Vertue of ſeveral Charters or Letters Patents of *Edward* the Fourth, late King of *England*, in the Firſt and Eighteenth Years of his Reign, to them granted:"

"And alſo by Vertue of a certain other Charter, or Letters Patents of *Henry* the Eighth, late King of *England*, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens aforeſaid, granted in the Third Year of his Reign, by whatſoever

whatſoever Name or Names the ſame are called in the ſaid Letters Patents by Authority of Parliament confirmed, or by Colour of the ſame Letters Patents, or any of them, or by the Preſcription aforeſaid, with divers Fees and Rewards to the ſaid Offices belonging and appertaining:"

"And whereas divers Queſtions and Differences have of late ariſen about and concerning the Offices aforeſaid, and the Execution thereof within the Port aforeſaid within the Liberties and Franchiſes of the City aforeſaid, and Suburbs thereof, whereby the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London* aforeſaid, have been hindred or diſturbed in the Offices aforeſaid, and in the Exerciſes of them:"

"Know ye, that We, for the removing and utter taking away all Doubts and Queſtions about the ſaid Offices, and likewiſe for the corroborating, amplifying, encreaſing, declaring and eſtabliſhing the Liberties and Priviledges of the ſaid City, of our ſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, and alſo for and in Conſideration of 4200 *l.* of lawful Money of *England*, to the Hands of our antient and faithful Servant *George Kinge*, Gentleman of our Robes, and one of the Grooms of our Bedchamber, by a Warrant under our Privy Seal, heretofore paid or aſſigned to be paid, whereof we do acknowledge Ourſelf to be fully ſatisfied and paid, and them the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London* aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, to be thereof acquitted and diſcharged for ever by theſe Preſents; and for divers other good Cauſes and Conſiderations Us hereunto eſpecially moving, have for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, created, ordained, and conſtituted, and by theſe Preſents do create, ordain, and conſtitute, that from henceforth, for ever after, there ſhall be within the ſaid Port of *London*, and the Limits and Bounds thereof within the Liberties and Franchiſes of the ſaid City and Suburbs thereof, an Office and Offices, Imployment and Imployments, of Paccage of all woolen Cloths, Woolfells, Calves-ſkins, Goat-ſkins, Bales of Tinne, and of all other Merchandizes whatſoever, to be packed, caſked, piped, barrelled or any ways veſſelled, with a Survey of the Meaſure, Number, and Weight of the ſaid Merchandizes, and alſo the Survey of all cuſtomable Merchandizes, to the ſaid Port, within the Liberties and Franchiſes of the ſaid City and Suburbs thereof coming, and out of the ſame Port going, as well by Land as by Water, within the Liberties and Franchiſes of the City aforeſaid, and Suburbs thereof, as well of the Goods of any Denizons, whoſe Father is or ſhall be an Alien, as of the Goods of Aliens, whereſoever the ſame ſhall be cuſtomed."

"As alſo an Office, or Imployment of Carriage and Portage of all Woolls, Woolfells, Bales of Tinne, and of all other Merchandizes whatſoever, as well of any Denizen, whoſe Father is, or ſhall be an Alien, born without the Allegiance of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, as of Aliens born without the Allegiance of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, and under any foreign Allegiance in any the Parts beyond the Seas, which ſhall be carried into *London*, from the River of *Thames* to the Houſe or Warehouſe of ſuch Alien, and from thence to the ſaid River: Together with the Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and Emoluments of the ſaid Office or Imployments, and other the Premiſes, in Two Tables hereunto annexed, mention'd, and reſpectively limited and appointed; all and ſingular Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and Emoluments in the ſaid Tables, or Schedules, expreſſed as due and lawful Fees to the ſaid ſeveral Offices of Paccage and Portage annexed and belonging, and in the Execution of the ſame Offices, and either of them, reſpectively, to be had and taken."

We do for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, ratify, eſtabliſh, and confirm, by theſe Preſents, the ſame Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and Emoluments in the ſaid Tables, or Schedules beforementioned, we do for Us, our Heirs and

and Succeſſors, grant unto the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors for ever by theſe Preſents.

And furthermore, of our ſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, for the Conſideration aforeſaid, we do for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, the ſaid Office, or Imployment of Paccage of and all manner of woollen Cloths, Woolfells, Calves-ſkins, Goat-ſkins, Bales of Tinne, and all other Merchandizes whatſoever, to be packed, caſked, piped, barrelled, or any ways veſſelled; with the Survey of the Meaſure, Number, and Weight of the ſaid Merchandizes, together with the Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and Emoluments aforeſaid.

And alſo the Office, or Imployment of Carriage and Portage of all Woolls, Woolfells, Bales and Tinne, and all other Merchandizes whatſoever, as well of any Denizens, whoſe Father is or ſhall be an Alien born, without the Allegiance of Us, our Predeceſſors, Heirs or Succeſſors, as of any Alien born without the Allegiance of Us, our Predeceſſors, Heirs or Succeſſors, and under any foreign Allegiance, in Parts beyond the Seas, which ſhall be carried into *London* from the River of *Thames*, to the Houſe of ſuch Alien, and from thence to the ſaid River, together with the Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and Emoluments aforeſaid; To hold and exerciſe the Offices and Imployments aforeſaid, and either of them, with their Apurtenances, and the Diſpoſitions, Orderings, Surveyings, and Corrections thereof, and of either of them; together with all Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and Emoluments whatſoever, to the ſaid Offices or Imployments, or either of them, in the ſaid Two Tables or Schedules to theſe Preſents annexed, mentioned, and reſpectively appointed, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors for ever.

And alſo, to exerciſe and occupy the ſaid Offices or Imployments, and every and either of them, by themſelves, or by their ſufficient Miniſter or Miniſters, Deputy or Deputies, without any Accompt or other thing to be therefore rendered or made to Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, (beſides the Rent hereafter in theſe Preſents mentioned to be reſerved and paid to Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors) and without incurring any Penalty or Forfeiture of the Offices aforeſaid, or either of them, or any Parcel thereof, although they, or their Deputies, Officers or Servants, do not pack the ſaid Goods or Merchandizes, when they are ready, and upon reaſonable Requeſt and Notice thereof given, for the performing the ſaid Services. And that no other Porter or Carrier, or any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, ſhall preſume to intermitt, or intrude him, or themſelves, to carry, or lade any of the ſaid Goods or Merchandizes, from any Wharf, or Shore within the Limits aforeſaid, into any Ship or Veſſel, or to unlade any Goods or Merchandizes from any Ship or Veſſel, upon any Wharf, Shore, or Lane, within the Limits aforeſaid; without the ſpecial Appointment or Licence of the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforeſaid, or of their Officers, or Deputies for that Purpoſe, firſt had or obtained.

And that the Porter or Carrier appointed, and from Time to Time to be appointed, by the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors; or by their ſufficient Officers, or Deputies for the Time being, ſhall have, take, or receive, of or from the ſaid Merchants, as well Aliens born without the Allegiance of Us, our Predeceſſors, Heirs or Succeſſors, and under any foreign Allegiance in Parts beyond the Seas, as of the ſaid Denizens born, or to be born within the Power or Allegiance of Us, our Predeceſſors, Heirs or Succeſſors, for the Carriage or Portage of the ſaid Goods and Merchandizes, ſuch Sum

of Money for their Labour aforesaid, as in a certain Schedule to these Presents annexed, are mentioned and appointed; without any Account or other thing to be therefore rendered, or made to Us, our Heirs or Successors, besides the Rents hereafter in these Presents mentioned, to be paid to Us, our Heirs or Successors.

And further, of our more abundant Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, and for the Consideration aforesaid, We do, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, give and grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City aforesaid, and their Successors, the Office or Imployment of the Scavage and Surveying, and also the Scavage of all the Goods and Wares customable whatsoever, of any Merchants, as well Aliens as Denizens, whose Father is or shall be an Alien born, or to be born without the Allegiance of Us, our Predecessors, Heirs or Successors, and to be brought from any Parts beyond the Seas, within the Liberties and Franchises of the said City and Suburbs thereof, on account of Merchandizing.

And also the Surveying, Delivering, or Balliage of all the Goods and Wares of any of the said Merchants, within the Liberties and Franchises of the said City, which shall be carried out into Parts beyond the Seas, by way of Merchandize, through and upon the River *Thames*, within the Limits aforesaid, in any Ship, Boat, Barge, or Vessel whatsoever, floating, laden, remaining or being off of any Shore of the said River of *Thames*, and which upon any Bank, Wharf, or Shore of the said River, shall happen to remain and be delivered, or unladen within the Liberties and Franchises of the said City, and Suburbs thereof; together with the Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and Emoluments, in a certain Table, or Schedule to these Presents annexed, mentioned and respectively limited and appointed, according to the Form of the Statute made and published in the 22d Year of *Henry* VIII. late King of *England*. All and singular which said Fees, Sums of Money, Profits, and Emoluments, in the said Table or Schedule last mentioned and expressed, as due and lawful Fees to the said several Offices of Scavage and Balliage aforesaid annexed and belonging, and in the Execution of the same Offices, and either of them respectively, hereafter to be had and taken.

We do for Us, our Heirs and Successors, ratify, establish and confirm, by these Presents; and the same Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and Emoluments in the said last mentioned Table or Schedule, We do for Us, our Heirs and Successors, grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City aforesaid, and their Successors, for ever, by these Presents, to have and exercise the said Offices and Imployments last-mentioned, and either of them, with the Appurtenances, and the Disputings, Orderings, Supervisings and Corrections of the same, and either of them, together with all the Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and Emoluments, to the said Offices or Imployments, and either of them, in the said Table or Schedule to the Presents annexed, mentioned, and respectively appointed, unto the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors for ever.

And also to exercise and occupy the said Offices or Imployments by themselves, or by their sufficient Minister or Ministers, Deputy or Deputies, without any Account or other Matter to be rendered or made to Us, our Heirs or Successors for the same, (besides the Rents hereafter in these Presents mentioned, to be reserved and paid to Us, our Heirs or Successors) and without incurring any Penalty of the said Offices or Imployments, or either of them, or any Parcel thereof, although they, or their Deputies, Officers or Servants, shall not survey or deliver the Goods and Merchandizes aforesaid, when they shall be ready,

upon

upon reaſonable Requeſt, or Notice thereof given, for the performing the ſaid Work or Services.

Willing, and by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, enjoyning and commanding all and ſingular ſuch Aliens and Denizens aforeſaid, that they from Time to Time do make and deliver, or cauſe to be made and delivered, unto the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, or their Servants, Deputies or Collectors of the Scavage aforeſaid, for the Time being, true and perfect Bills of Entry, of all and every their Goods, Merchandizes and Wares, which ſhall be from Time to Time brought within the Liberties and Franchiſes of the ſaid City and Suburbs thereof, under Pain of our Royal Indignation, and of being farther puniſhed for their Contempt of our Command in this Behalf: Yielding therefore yearly to Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, into the Receipt of our Exchequer at *Weſtminſter*, 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* of lawful Money of *England*, at the Feaſts of *St. Michael the Archangel*, and the *Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary*, by equal Portions every Year to be paid.

And whereas we are informed, that, with Intent to defraud and deceive the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City aforeſaid, of the Fees and Profits to the ſaid ſeveral Offices belonging and appertaining, ſeveral Goods and Merchandizes have been fraudulently laden and unladen by divers Perſons at certain Wharfs or Places, commonly called *St. Katherines*, *Tower-Wharf*, *Southwark*, *Bickſhoar*, *Wappin*, *Redrith*, *Deptford*, *Greenwich* and *Blackwall*, and other Places between *Blackwall* and *London-Bridge*, on both Sides of the River of *Thames* aforeſaid, ſuppoſing the ſame Places to be without the Port of *London* aforeſaid, and the Liberties, Franchiſes and Suburbs thereof:

We will, and by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do ordain and declare, that for ever hereafter, all and ſingular Merchant Strangers, born without our Allegiance, in Parts beyond the Seas, and under Foreign Obedience; and alſo the Sons of ſuch Merchant-Strangers, who henceforth ſhall lade or unlade any Goods or Merchandizes, cuſtomable in the Port of the City of *London* aforeſaid, or in any of the ſaid Places or Wharfs above-mention'd, ſhall from Time to Time render and pay, or make and cauſe to be rendered and paid, unto the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, or their Officers, Deputies and Servants, ſuch Wages and Fees as are in the ſaid Tables or Schedules mentioned and expreſſed.

And further, becauſe it was given to underſtand, that divers Goods and Merchandizes of Merchants, as well Aliens born without Allegiance, under Foreign Obedience, in Parts beyond the Seas, as alſo ſuch Denizens, whoſe Father is or ſhall be an Alien and born under Foreign Allegiance, in Parts beyond the Seas, which are carried out of the Port of the ſaid City, and brought into the ſaid Port from Foreign Parts, and beyond the Seas, are very often ſubtilly concealed and coloured, under the Names of other Perſons, to defraud us of our Cuſtoms, and other Things to us belonging, for ſuch Goods and Merchandizes, to the Prejudice and Loſs of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors; and alſo of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, of the Fees and Sums of Money, ſo as aforeſaid reſpectively limited, appointed and ordained by reaſon of the Exerciſe of the Offices aforeſaid, or any of them.

We therefore, being willing to look after our Indempnity in this Behalf, and alſo to the Intent that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens may the better detect the Frauds, Covins and Deceits of all Perſons, ſo concealing and withdrawing the ſaid Goods and Merchandizes, and the Fees aforeſaid; We do, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give, and by theſe Preſents

ſents grant, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, that the Mayor of the City aforeſaid, for the Time being, and the ſufficient Deputies, Servants or Officers of the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforeſaid in that Behalf, from Time to Time duly aſſigned, ſhall and may have full Power and Authority to give and adminiſter the Oath upon the Holy Evangeliſts, from Time to Time, and all ſuch Perſons ſuſpected, or to be ſuſpected, of the ſaid Withdrawings, Concealments, Colourings, Frauds and Covins; and that it ſhall and may be lawful to the ſaid Mayor, his Miniſter and Deputy, or Officer for the Time being, by all lawful Ways and Means, to compell all ſuch Perſons ſuſpected, or to be ſuſpected, (as ſhall refuſe to deny to take the ſaid Oath), to take the ſame Oath:

Although expreſs Mention of the true yearly Value, or of the Certainty of the Premiſes, or any ot them, or of any other Gifts or Grants by us, or by any of our Progenitors or Predeceſſors, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City aforeſaid, or any of them heretofore made, is not made in theſe Preſents, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Proviſion, Proclamation or Reſtraint to the contrary thereof, heretofore had, made, publiſhed, ordained or provided, or any other Thing, Cauſe or Matter whatſoever, in any wiſe, notwithſtanding.

In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs Ourſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the Fifth Day of *September*, in the 16th Year of our Reign,"

The Tables or Schedules referr'd to in the above-recited Charter.

The Scavage Table of Rates inwards.

	s.	d.	q.
Allum, the c. weight, qt 112 *l*	0	2	0
Amotto, the c. qt Five Score	0	4	0
Apples and Pears, the little Barrel	0	0	1
Aquavitæ, the Hogſhead	0	6	0
Argil, White or Red, the c. weight, qt 112 *l*	0	1	2
Babbies Heads, the Dozen	0	0	2
Bacon, the c. weight, qt 112 *l*	0	3	0
Bandſtrings, the Dozen Knots	0	0	1
Balks, great, the c. qt Six Score	1	6	0
Balks, middle, the c. qt ditto	0	9	0
Balks, ſmall the c. qt ditto	0	4	0
Barlings, the c. Six Score	0	4	0
Barley, the Quarter, qt 8 Buſh.	0	0	2
Barilla or Saffora, the Barrel, qt c. weight	0	4	0
Baſket Rods, the Dozen Bundles	0	4	0
Baſt Ropes, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	0	2
Battery, Baſherows or Kettles, the c. weight, qt 112 *l*	0	6	0
Beef, the Barrel	0	1	0
Bellmettal, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	2	0
Beans, the Quarter	0	0	2
Blacking, or Lamb-black, the c. weight, qt 112 *l*	0	3	0
Bottles of all Sorts, the Dozen	0	0	2
Barrel Boards, the Thouſand	0	4	0
Boards-clap, the c. qt Six Score	0	1	0
Boards-pipe, the c. qt Six Score	0	1	0
Boratto's, narrow, the ſingle Piece, qt 15 Yards	0	2	0
Bombaſſins, broad, the ſingle Piece, qt 15 Yards	0	3	0
Books, unbound, the Baſket or Maund	0	8	0
Bow Staves, the c. qt Six Score	0	2	0
Braſs Andirons, Rivercocks, Chafing-diſhes, and all other Braſs, or Lattin wrt the c. qt Five Score	0	3	0
Brimſtone, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	0	2
Briſtles, the Dozen Pound	0	0	2
Buckromes of *Germany*, the Dozen Pieces	0	3	0
Buckromes of *France*, the Dozen Pieces	0	2	0
Buffins, Liles and Morcadoes narrow, the ſingle Piece of Fifteen Yards	0	1	0
Buffins, Liles, Morcadoes, broad, the ſingle Piece of 15 Yards	0	2	0
Bullruſhes, the Load	0	1	0
Burrs for Millſtones, the c. wt Five Score	0	3	0
Butter, the c. weight qt 112 *l*	0	1	0
Cable Ropes for Cordage, c. weight, qt 112 *l*	0	1	0

Cabinets,

Cabinets, great, the Piece	0 2 0	Durance of Duretty, with Silk, each 15 Yards	0 2 0
Cabinets, ſmall, the Piece	0 1 0	Drugs, Ambergreaſe, the Ounce	0 1 2
Caddas, or Cruel Ribbons, the Dozen Pieces, qt 26 Yards each	0 1 0	Ditto, Alloficatrina, the Pound	0 0 2
Candleweeks, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 0	Ditto, Barley hulled, the c. weight, qt 112 *l*	0 1 0
Candles of Tallow, the Dozen Pound	0 0 1	Ditto, Carway and Comin Seed, the c. wt 112 *l*	0 1 2
Capers, the c. wt Five Score	0 2 0	Ditto, China Roots, the c. wt qt Five Score	1 6 0
Capravans, the c. wt Six Score	0 3 0	Ditto, Civet, the Ounce	0 1 0
Cards, playing, the ſmall Groſs, 12 Dozen Pair	0 2 0	Ditto, Gum Armoniack, the c. qt Score	0 6 0
Cards, Woll, the Dozen Pair	0 0 2	Ditto, Muſk, the Ounce	0 1 0
Carpets, *Turky*, *Perſia*, *India* and *Venice*, long, the Piece	0 6 0	Ditto, Muſk Cods, the Dozen	0 1 0
Carpets, of the ſame, or like Sorts, ſhort, the Piece	0 4 0	Ditto, Saunders, White or Red, the c. qt Five Score	0 6 0
Carpets, of all other Sorts, the Piece	0 0 2	Ditto, Treacle, common, the c. weight, qt Five Score	0 2 0
Caſes for looking Glaſſes, gilt, from No 3 to No 10 the Dozen	0 1 2	Ditto, Turpentine, common, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 0
Caſes for looking Glaſſes, ungilt, the Dozen	0 0 2	Feathers for Beds, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Camlets, Moyhair and *Turkey* Grograms, each 15 Yards	0 1 2	Fiſh, Cod, the c. weight qt Six Score	0 4 0
Cheeſe, the c. wt. qt. 112 *l*	0 1 0	Fiſh, Cole, the c. weight, qt Six Score	0 1 0
Cherries, the c. weight qt 112 *l*	0 1 2	Fiſh, Eeles, the Barrel	0 1 0
Cloth, *French* Woollen, each Twenty Yards	0 8 0	Fiſh, Eeles, Quick, the Ship Lading	10 0 0
Cloth, Scarlet, the Yard	0 1 0	Fiſh, Herrings, White or Red, the Laſt	0 6 0
Cochenele, *Silveſter* or *Campecha* the Pound	0 0 2	Fiſh Lings, the c. weight, qt Six Score	0 6 0
Cochenele, of all other Sorts, the Pound	0 1 0	Fiſh, Lub, the c. qt Six Score	0 2 0
Combs, of Box or light Wood, the Groſs, qt 12 Dozen	0 0 1	Fiſh, Croplings, the c. qt Six Score	0 1 0
Copper Bricks, or Plates, Round or Square, the c. weight.	0 4 0	Fiſh, Titlings, the c. qt Six Score	0 0 2
Copperas, the c. weight, qt 112 *l*	0 1 0	Fiſh, Sturgeon, the Firkin	0 1 0
Corral, Rough or Poliſh'd, the Maſt, qt 27 *l*	0 2 0	Fiſh, Sturgeon, the Keg	0 0 1
Cork, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 0	Fiſh, Salmon, the Barrel	0 1 0
Cork, the Dozen Pieces, for Shoemakers	0 0 1	Flax the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Deal Boards, of all Sorts, the c. qt Six Score	1 0 0	Flax undreſt, the c. weight, qt 112 *l*	0 1 2
Dogs of Earth, the ſmall Groſs, qt 12 Dozen	0 1 2	Flax, dreſt or wrought, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 4 0
Durance of Duretty, with Thread, each 15 Yards	0 1 2	Frankincenſe, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 0
		Fuſtian, *Barmillion*, each Piece, qt 30 Yards	0 2 0

Fuſtian, *Neapolitan*, *Tripe* or *Velvet*, the Piece, 15 Yards	0 2 0
Furs, Bever-ſkins, the Piece	0 0 2
Furs, Bever Bellies or Wombs, the Dozen	0 4 0
Furs, Budge, taw'd or untaw'd the c. wt qt Five Score	0 2 0
Furs, Fox Skins, the c. weight Five Score	0 4 0
Furs, Foines, without Tails, the Dozen	0 1 2
Galley Diſhes, each Twenty Dozen	0 1 0
Gauls, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Glaſs for Windows, the Cheſt or Caſe	0 3 0
Glaſs, *Venice* Drinking-Glaſſes, the Dozen	0 3 0
Glaſs, Looking, Half-penny Ware, the Groſs, qt 12 Dozen	0 0 1
Glaſs, ditto, Penny Ware, the Groſs, qt 12 Dozen	0 0 2
Glaſs, ditto, of Steel, the ſmall Dozen	0 0 2
Glaſs, ditto, of Steel, the large Dozen	0 1 0
Glaſs, ditto, of Chryſtal, ſmall, the Dozen, under No 6	0 1 0
Glaſs, ditto, of Chryſtal, middle, the Dozen, No 6	0 2 0
Glaſs, ditto, of Chryſtal, the Dozen, No 7, 8, 9, and 10	0 4 0
Glaſs, ditto, of Chryſtal, the Dozen, No 11, and 12	1 6 0
Glaſs Stone Plates for Spectacles, rough, the Dozen	0 0 2
Glaſs Plates of Chryſtal, ſmall, under No 6 the Dozen	0 0 2
Glaſs Looking Plates of Chryſtal, No 6 the Dozen	0 1 0
Glaſs ditto, of Chryſtal, No 7, 8, 9, and 10, the Dozen	0 2 0
Glaſs ditto, of Chryſtal, No 11, and 12, the Dozen	1 0 0
Gloves of *Spaniſh* Leather, the Dozen Pair	0 0 2
Grain for Dyers, Scarlet Powder, the Pound	0 0 2
Grain of *Sevil*, in Berries, and that of *Portugal* or Rotta, the Pound	0 0 1
Grocery Wares, Almonds, the c. wt qt 212 *l*	0 3 0
Ditto, Anniſeeds, the c. weight qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Ditto, Cloves, the c. wt qt Five Score	1 6 0
Ditto, Currants, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Ditto, Dates, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 3 0
Ditto, Figgs, the c. weight, qt 112 *l*	0 1 0
Ditto, Fuſſes of Cloves, the c. wt qt Five Score	0 8 0
Ditto, Ginger, the c. wt qt Five Score	1 0 0
Ditto, Liquoriſh, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 2
Ditto, Mace, the c. wt qt Five Score	2 0 0
Ditto, Nutmegs, the c. wt qt Five Score	1 6 0
Ditto, Pepper, the c. wt qt Five Score	0 6 0
Ditto, Prunes, the c. weight, qt 112 *l*	0 1 0
Ditto, Raiſons of the Sun, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Ditto, *Malaga* Raiſons, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 0
Ditto, Cinnamon, the c. wt qt Five Score	1 0 0
Ditto, Sugar refined, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 10 0
Ditto, Sugar candied, Brown or White, the c. wt	0 8 0
Ditto, Sugar, Muſcavadoes and White, the c. wt	0 4 0
Ditto, *St. Thomæ & Pennellis*, the c. wt	0 2 0
Goats-Hair, the c. wt qt Five Score	0 6 0
Gunpowder, the Barrel, qt 112 *l*	0 3 0
Gum Arabick, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Hawks, of all Sorts, each	0 2 0
Hatts, Beaſt or Straw, the Dozen	0 0 1
Hatts, ditto, plain, the Groſs, qt 12 Dozen	0 1 2
Hatts, Woolfells, the Dozen	0 1 2
Hatts, Demycaſters, the Piece	0 0 2

Hatts;

Hatts, Beaver, the Piece	0	2	0
Headlings, for Pipes, Hogſheads or Barrels, the Thouſand	0	2	0
Heath for Bruſhes, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	1	0
Hemp undreſt, the c. wt qt. 112 *l*	0	1	0
Hemp dreſt, the c. wt 112 *l*	0	2	0
Hides, Buff, the Piece	0	0	2
Hides, Cow or Horſe, the Doz	0	3	0
Honey, the Barrel	0	1	2
Horſes and Mares, each	0	6	0
Hops, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	2	0
Indico, the c. wt qt Five Score	2	0	0
Indico Duſt, the c. wt qt Five Score	0	8	0
Incle, wrought, the Dozen Pounds	0	1	2
Incle Roles, the Dozen Pieces qt 36 Yards each	0	1	0
Incle unwrought, the c. wt qt Five Score	0	4	0
Iron, wrought, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	1	0
Iron, unwrought, the Ton	0	6	0
Iron Pots, the Dozen	0	1	2
Lattin, Shaven, the c. wt qt 112 *l*.	0	6	0
Lattin, Black, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	3	0
Lace, Bone, of Thread, the Dozen Yards	0	0	2
Lace, Bone, of Silk, the Pound, qt 16 Ounces	0	2	0
Lace, Silk, of all other Sorts, qt 16 Ounces	0	1	0
Leamonds or Limons, the Thouſand	0	1	0
Leamond Juice, the Pipe	0	6	0
Leamonds, pickled, the pipe	0	3	0
Linſeed, the Quarter	0	1	0
Leaves of Gold, the c. qt Five Score	0	0	1
Lewres for Hawks, the Dozen	0	0	2
Leather, Bazel, the Doz Skins	0	0	2
Leather Hangings, gilt, the Piece	0	3	0
Leather for Maſks, the Dozen Pounds	0	2	0
Lutes, the Dozen	0	4	0
Luteſtrings, Catling, the great Groſs	0	1	0
Luteſtrings, Minikins, the Groſs qt 12 Dozen of Knots	0	0	2
Linnen, *Britiſh*, the c. Ells, qt Five Score	0	2	0
Ditto, of *Brabant*, *Anden*, *Flemiſh*, *Freeze*, *Gentiſh*, *Holland*, *Iſſingham*, *Overeſily*, *Rowſe*, *Cowfield* or *Platts*, each Piece of Thirty Ells	0	2	0
Ditto, Callicoes or Dutties, the Piece	0	0	2
Ditto, Cambricks, the Piece, qt Thirteen Ells	0	2	0
Ditto, *Holland* Table Damaſk, the Dozen Yards	0	4	0
Ditto, *Seleſia* ditto, the Dozen Yards	0	2	0
Ditto, *Holland* ditto, for Napkins and Towels, the Dozen Yards	0	1	0
Ditto, of *Seleſia*, for ditto, the Dozen Yards	0	2	0
Ditto, *Holland* Diaper, for Tabling, the Dozen Yards	0	1	0
Ditto, of *Seleſia*, for ditto, the Dozen Yards	0	0	2
Ditto, of *Holland*, for Napkins and Towels, the Dozen Yards	0	1	0
Ditto, of *Seleſia*, for ditto, the Dozen Yards	0	0	2
Ditto, *French* Canvas and Line, Ell and Halfquarter broad, or upwards, the c. Ells, qt Six Score	0	3	0
Ditto, *Norman* Canvas and Line, narrow Vandales, or Vittry Canvas, *Dutch* Barras, and *Heſſen* Canvas, the c. Ells, qt Six Score	0	1	0
Ditto, Gutting and Sprúce Canvas, Drillinges Pack, Duck Hinderland, middle good Headlock, narrow *Muſcovia* Linnen, narrow ditto *Hamburgh*, and *Iriſh* ditto, the c. Ells, qt Six Score	0	1	0
Ditto *Hamburg* and *Seleſia* broad the c. Ells qt Six Score	0	3	0
Ditto, Poldavis, the Bolt	0	1	0
Ditto, Lawns, the whole Piece, qt 13 Ells	0	2	0
Ditto, Callicoe Lawns, the Piece	0	0	2

Ditto, *French* Lawns, the Piece	0	0	2
Ditto, Lockrams of all Sorts, the Piece, qt 106 Ells	0	1	2
Ditto, Southwick, the c. Ells, qt Six Score	0	1	2
Dit. Straſbrow, each Piece, qt 30 Ells	0	1	0
Dit. ſtriped or tufted Canvas with Thread, the Piece 15 Yards	0	1	0
Dit. ſtriped, tufted or quilted Canvas, with Silk, the Piece, 15 Yards	0	1	0
Littimus, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	1	0
Malt, the Quarter	0	0	2
Magnus, the c. wt	0	1	0
Maſks of Velvet, or Satten, the Dozen	0	1	0
Maſts, the great Sort, each	0	2	0
Maſts, the middle Sort, each	0	1	0
Maſts, the ſmaller Sort, each	0	0	2
Mapps, printed, the Ream	0	1	0
Madder, Crop and all other Bale Madder, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	2	0
Madder, Fatt, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	1	2
Madder, Mull, the c. wt 112 *l*	0	0	2
Meal, the Laſt, qt 12 Barrels	0	4	0
Moccado Ends, the Dozen Pounds	0	1	2
Oars, the c. qt Six Score	0	2	0
Oats, the Quarter	0	0	2
Oyls, of *Civel*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Provence*, *Portugal*, and Sallet Oyl, the Ton	2	8	0
Oyl, Rape and Linſeed, the Ton	2	6	0
Oyl, Train, the Ton	1	4	0
Olives, the Hogſhead	0	4	0
Onyons, the hundred Bunches	0	1	0
Onyon Seed, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	3	0
Oranges, the Thouſand	0	1	0
Orchal, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	1	2
Packthred, the c. wt qt Five Score	0	1	2
Pans, Dripping of Frying, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	1	2
Pans, Warming, the Dozen	0	1	2
Paper, Brown, the Hundred Bundles	0	6	0
Paper, of all other Sorts, each Five Score Reams	1	8	0
Peas, the Quarter	0	0	2
Pitch and Tar, the Laſt	0	3	0
Plates, ſingle, White or Black, the c. Plates	0	1	0
Plates, double, White or Black, the c. Plates	0	2	0
Pomegranate, the Thouſand	0	2	0
Pork, the Barrel	0	1	2
Pots of Earth or Stone covered, the c. qt Five Score	0	1	0
Pots of ditto uncovered, the c. caſt, qt a Gallon	0	2	0
Quales, the Dozen	0	0	1
Quickſilver, the c. wt qt Five Score	0	10	0
Quinces, the c. qt Five Score	0	0	2
Rapeſeed, the Quarter	0	1	0
Rozin, the Ton	0	8	0
Rice, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	1	0
Rye, the Quarter	0	0	2
Rims for Sieves, the Groſs, qt Twelve Dozen	0	0	2
Saffron, the Pound	0	0	2
Safflore, the c. wt qt Five Score	0	4	0
Salt, the Weight	0	2	0
Salt Petre, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	1	2
Sayes, double, or *Flanders* Serges the piece	0	3	0
Sayes, Hounſcot, and middle Sayes, the piece	0	2	0
Shumack, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	1	2
Silk, of *Bridges*, *Granadoes*, *Naples*, *Organſine*, *Pole* and *Spaniſh*, Sattin Silk, Slear Silke, Fine and Thrown Silk, the pound, qt 16 Ounces	0	1	0
Dit. Raw, of China, the pound, qt 24 Ounces	0	1	0
Dit. Ferret or Floret Silk, Fillozel, Sleave Silk, courſe, the pound qt 16 Ounces	0	0	2
Dit. Raw long, the pound, qt 14 Ounces	0	0	2
Dit. Raw ſhort, and Raw Morea, the pound qt 24 Ounces	0	0	1
Silk Stockings, the pair	0	0	2
Dit. of Baradoes, Catalapha, China, Damaſk, Chamlet, China Grogram, Tabby Grogram, Philloſellas, narrow, Tabbies of Silk Towers, Taffaty, the Dozen Yards	0	2	0

Dit. Grograms, narrow, Say Calunaucoes and Phillosellas broad, the Dozen Yards	0 3 0
Dit. Grograms, broad, Caff or Damask, the Dozen Yards	0 4 0
Dit. wrought Sattins, of Bolonia, Lukes, Jean, and other of like Making, the Dozen Yards	0 6 0
Dit. Sattin of *Bridges*, *China* and *Turkey*, the Doz. Yards	0 1 2
Dit. Sarcenets of *Bolonia* or *Florence*, the Dozen Ells	0 1 2
Dit. of *China*, the Dozen Ells	0 1 0
Dit. of *Cypress*, broad, the Doz. Yards	0 0 2
Dit. of *Cypress*, narrow, each 24 Yards	0 0 1
Dit. Taffaties, Ell Broad, each Dozen Yards	0 2 0
Dit. Taffaties, of *China* and the *Levant*, the Dozen Yards	0 0 2
Dit. Velvets of *China*, each Doz. Yards	0 1 0
Dit. all other Sorts of Velvets and Plushes, the Doz. Yards	0 6 0
Skins, Cordovant, the Dozen	0 2 0
Skins, Goat, in the Hair, the Dozen	0 1 0
Skins, Kid, of all Sorts, the c. qt Five Score	0 3 0
Smalts, the c. weight qt Five Score	0 4 0
Spars, Bonny, the c. qt Five Score	0 3 0
Spars, Cant, the c. qt Five Score	0 2 0
Spars, Small, the c. qt Six Score	0 1 0
Stones, Dog, the Last	0 6 0
Stones, Marble, the Ton	0 8 0
Stones, Mill, the Piece	0 6 0
Stones, Quern, the Last	0 2 0
Sword Blades, the Dozen	3 1 0
Staves, Pipe, or Hogshead, the Thousand	0 6 0
Staves, Barrel, the Thousand	0 3 0
Staves, Firkin, the Thousand	0 1 2
Steel, Long, Wisp, and such-like, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Steel, Gad, the Half Barrel	0 4 0
Succads, wet or dry, the c. wt qt Five Score	0 10 0
Syder, the Ton	0 4 0
Tallow, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 0
Tapistry, with Hair, the c. *Flemish* Ells, qt Five Score	0 4 0
Tapistry, with Wool, the c. *Flemish* Ells, qt Five Score	0 6 0
Tapistry, with Caddas, the c. *Flemish* Ells, qt Five Score	1 0 0
Tapistry, with Silk, the Dozen *Flemish* Ells	0 2 0
Tarras, the Barrel	0 0 1
Tazells, the Thousand	0 0 1
Tykes of all Sorts, the Tyke	0 1 2
Thred, Bridges, the Dozen Pounds	0 1 0
Thred, Outnal, the Dozen Pounds	0 1 0
Thred, Whited Brown or piecing, the Dozen Pounds	0 1 2
Thred, Sifters, the Pound	0 0 2
Thred, *Lions* or *Paris*, the Bale, qt c. Bolts	0 8 0
Tobacco, *Spanish*, *Verins* and *Brazil*, the c. wt qt Five Score	0 2 0
Tobacco *St. Christopher's*, or the like, the c. qt Five Score	0 2 0
Tow, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 0 2
Tyles, Pan or *Flanders*, the Thousand	0 2 0
Wax, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 4 0
Wainscot, the c. qt Five Score	0 6 0
Whale Fins, the Dozen Fins	0 1 0
Wheat, the Quarter, Eight Bushels	0 1 0
Woad, Island, the Ton	1 0 0
Woad, *Tholose*, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 0
Wood, Box, the Thousand Pieces	0 2 0
Wood, *Brazil* or *Fernando*, Buck, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 3 0
Wood, *Brazeletto* or *Jamaica*, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 0
Wood, Fustick, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 0 2
Wood, Red or Guinny, the c. wt. qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Wood, Sipet, of *East-India*, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 0
Wool, Beaver, the Pound	0 1 0
Wool, Cotton, the c. wt qt Five Score	0 3 0

Wool, *Iriſh*, combed, the c. wt Five Score	0 4 0
Wool, *Iriſh*, uncombed, the c. wt Five Score	0 2 0
Wool, Eſtridge, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Wool, *Polonia*, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 3 0
Wool, *French*, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Wool, Lambs, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 3 0
Wool, *Spaniſh*, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 4 0
Wool, Red, the Pound	0 0 1
Wyer, Lattin, and all other Sorts, the c. wt	0 4 0
Wine, Eager, the Ton	0 6 0
Wine, *Gaſcoyne*, and all other Sorts of *French*, the Ton	2 0 0
Wine, Rheniſh, the Awm	0 6 0
Wine, Muſkadell, and all other Sorts of *Levant*, the Butt	1 0 0
Wines, Sack, *Canaries*, *Malagaes*, *Maderaes*, *Romneys*, Baſtards, Tents and *Alicants*, the Pipe	1 0 0
Yarn, Cable, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 0
Yarn, Grogram or Moyhair, the c. wt qt Five Score	1 6 0
Yarn, Cotton, the c. wt qt Five Score	0 4 0
Yarn, *Iriſh*, the Pack, qt Four c. wt at Six Score *per* c.	0 6 0
Yarn, Raw Linnen, *Dutch* or *French*, the c. qt Five Score	0 4 0
Yarn, Spruce or *Muſcovia*, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0

The Balliage Table of Rates outwards.

Beer, the Ton	0 4 0
Canvas, the Hundred Ells, at Six Score	0 2 0
Coles, the Chaldron	0 1 0
Cloth, Broad, the Piece	0 1 2
Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs and Cinnamon, the c. wt qt Five Score	0 6 0
Cochinele, the c. qt Five Score	0 7 0
Fuſtians, *Engliſh*, each Fifteen Yards	0 0 2
Indico, the c. qt Five Score	0 4 0
Iron, the Ton, unwrought	0 6 0
Iron, the Ton, wrought, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 0
Kerſies, of all Sorts, the Piece	0 0 2
Lamprones, the Thouſand	0 0 2
Lead, the Fodder	0 6 0
Pepper or Ginger, the c. wt qt Five Score	0 2 0
Perpetuannoes, the Piece	0 0 2
Raiſons, the Piece or Frail	0 0 2
Raiſons of the Sun, the c. wt	0 1 0
Saffron, the Pound	0 0 2
Salt, the Weigh	0 2 0
Salt Petre, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 0
Silk, Raw or Thrown, the Pound, qt 16 Ounces	0 0 1
Skins, Bever, the c. qt Five Score	1 6 0
Skins, Badger, the c. qt Five Score	0 6 0
Skins, Coney, Black, the c. qt Five Score	0 2 0
Skins, Cat, the c. qt Five Score	0 2 0
Skins, Calf, the c. qt Five Score	0 2 0
Skins, Fox, the c. qt Five Score	0 6 0
Skins, Fitches, the Timber	0 1 0
Skins, Morkins, the c. qt Six Score	0 2 0
Skins, Otter, the c. qt Five Score	0 6 0
Skins, Sheep or Lamb, the c. qt Six Score	0 2 0
Skins, Squirril, the Thouſand	0 1 0
Stuffs, Woollen or Worſted, the ſingle Piece	0 0 2
Stuffs, Woollen or Worſted, the double Piece	0 1 0
Tin or Pewter, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Wax, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Wood, of all Sorts for Dyers, the c. wt qt 112	0 1 0
Wool, of all Sorts, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0

A Table of other Merchandize, Liquid and Dry, not rated in the above Table, ſhall pay Balliage outwards, according to their undermentioned Bulks.

A great Pack, Truſs or Fardel, containing betwixt Fifteen or Twenty Cloths, or other Goods to that Proportion	1 6 0
An ordinary Pack, Truſs or Fardel, containing in Bigneſs about Ten, or Twelve, or Fourteen Bays, or the like Proportion in Freezes, Cottons, or other Goods	1 0 0
A Bale containing Three or Four Cloths, or Four or Five Bays, or the like Proportion in other Goods	0 6 0
For a great Maund, or great Baſket	0 8 0
For a ſmall Maund or Baſket, poize Three Hundred Weight or under	0 8 0
For a Hamper or Coffer, poize Two Hundred Weight or under	0 3 0
For a But or pipe	0 8 0
For a Hogſhead or puncheon	0 4 0
For a Barrel	0 2 0
For a Firkin	0 0 1
For a Dry Fatt	0 8 0
For a Drum Fatt	0 4 0
For a Bale	0 6 0
For a great Cheſt or Caſe	0 8 0
For a ſmall Cheſt or Caſe, poize 300 *l* or under	0 4 0
For a ſmall Box	0 2 0
For a great Trunk	0 6 0
For a ſmall Trunk, poize not above Two hundred Weight	0 3 0
For a Back or Sack	0 4 0
For a Seron	0 3 0

The Package Table of Rates.

Arnetto, the Hundred, qt Five Score	0 3 0
Aquavitæ, the Hogſhead	0 4 0
Argal, White or Red, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 2
Aſhes, pot, the Barrel, qt Two hundred Weight	0 2 0
Aſhes, Sope, the Laſt	1 0 0
Aule Blades for Shoemakers, the Thouſand	0 0 2
Barrilla or Saffora, the Barrel, qt 200 wt	0 4 0
Beer, the Ton	0 6 0
Birding Shot-lead, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Books, the Maund	1 0 0
Bottles of Glaſs covered with Leather, the Dozen	0 1 0
Brimſtone, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 0
Bruſhes, the Dozen	0 0 2
Broken Glaſs, the Barrel	0 0 1
Buttons, Braſs, Steel, Copper or Lattin, the great Groſs, qt Twelve ſmall Groſs	0 1 0
Buttons, Hair, the great Groſs	0 1 0
Buttons, Silk, the great Groſs	0 0 2
Buttons, Thred, the great Groſs	0 0 1
Buckromes, of all Sorts, the Dozen pieces	0 2 0
Buckweed, the Quarter	0 1 0
Caps for Sailors, *Monmouth* and others, the Dozen	0 1 0
Canary Seed, the Buſhel	0 0 2
Cloaks, old, the piece	0 0 2
Copperas, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 2
Cochenele, *Silveſter* or *Campecha*, the pound	0 0 2
Cochenele, of all other Sorts, the pound	0 1 0
Cobweb Lawns, each Fifteen Yards	0 1 0
Drugs, Aſſafetida, Gum Armoniack, Gumlack, Olibanum, and Saſſafras, the c. wt qt Five Score	0 6 0
Ditto, Caſſia Fiſtula, the c. wt qt Five Score	0 8 0
Dit. Caſſia Lignea, the c. wt qt Five Score	0 8 0
Dit. Cubebs, the c. wt qt Five Score	0 6 0
Dit. Rubarb, the pound	0 1 0
Dit. Scamony, the pound	0 1 0
Elephants Teeth, the c. qt Five Score	0 4 0
Eſtridge Feathers, the pound, undreſt	0 0 2
Fileings of Iron, called Swarfe, the Barrel	0 2 0

Flaſks

Flaſks of Horn, the Dozen	0	1	0
Flax, dreſt, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	4	0
Flax, undreſt, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	2	0
Frankincenſe, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	1	2
Fiſh, Herrings, full or ſhotten, the Laſt	0	6	0
Fiſh, Stock, of all Sorts, the Laſt	0	6	0
Fuſtians, *Engliſh* Million, qt 30 Yards the Piece	0	1	0
Fuſtians, *Venetian*, *Engliſh*, 15 Yards each Piece	0	1	0
Gauls, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	2	0
Glew, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	1	0
Glovers Clippings, the Maund or Baſket	0	1	2
Grain, Scarlet Powder, Sevil Berries, and Grain of *Portugal* or *Rotta*, the c. wt	2	6	0
Grain, *French* or *Guinny*, the c. wt	0	4	0
Garble, of Cloves, the c. wt qt Five Score	0	4	0
Ditto, of Almonds, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	1	0
Dit. of Ginger, the c. wt qt Five Score	0	1	0
Dit. of Mace, the c. wt qt Five Score	0	9	0
Dit. of Pepper, the c. wt qt Five Score	0	3	0
Gloves, Buck Leather, the Dozen Pair	0	1	0
Gloves, with Silk Fringe, and faced with Taffaty, the Doz. Pair	0	1	0
Gloves, lined with Coney or Lamb Skins, or Plain, the Dozen Pair	0	0	2
Grocery, Almonds, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	2	0
Dit. Anniſeeds, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	2	0
Dit. Cloves, the c. wt qt Five Score	1	0	0
Dit. Currants, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	3	0
Dit. Dates, the c. wt 112 *l*	0	4	0
Dit. Figs, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	0	2
Dit. Ginger, the c. wt qt Five Score	0	9	0
Dit. Liquoriſh, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	1	2
Dit. Mace, the c. wt qt Five Score	1	6	0
Dit. Nutmegs, the c. wt qt Five Score	1	1	0
Dit. Prunes, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	0	2
Dit. Raiſons, great and *Maliga*, the c. qt 112 *l*	0	1	0
Dit. Raiſons of the Sun, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	2	0
Dit. Sugar Candy, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	8	0
Dit. Sugar of *St. Thome & Pannellis*, the c. qt 112 *l*	0	3	0
Dit. Sugar of all Sorts, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	6	0
Dit. Cinnamon, the c. wt Five Score	1	0	0
Hemp, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	1	2
Hatts, Bever, the Piece	0	2	0
Hatts, Demi-Caſters, the Piece	0	1	0
Hatts, plain Felts, the Dozen	0	1	2
Hatts, Felts, lined or faced, the Dozen	0	2	0
Hair, Coney, the c. wt Five Score	0	4	0
Hair, of Goats or Kids, the c. wt qt Five Score	0	4	0
Hair, of Ox or Cow Tails, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	0	2
Horns, Ink, the ſmall Groſs, qt 12 Dozen	0	0	2
Horns, Lanthorn Leaves, the Thouſand	0	2	0
Horns, Tipps, the Thouſand	0	1	0
Hops, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	2	0
Indico, of all Sorts, the c. wt qt Five Score	1	0	0
Indico Duſt, the c. wt qt Five Score	0	6	0
India Hides, the c. qt Five Score	1	6	0
Iriſh Rugs, the Piece	0	1	2
Iron, the Ton, unwrought	0	6	0
Iron, wrought, the c. wt	0	1	0
Iron Spurs, the Dozen Pair	0	1	0
Ivory Combs, the Dozen Pounds	0	2	0
Knives, *London*, ordinary, the ſmall Groſs	0	3	0
Knives, *Sheffield*, the ſmall Groſs	0	1	2
Knives, Shoemakers Pareing, the ſmall Groſs	0	0	2

Lace, Bone, of Thred, the Dozen Yards	0 0 2
Lace, Silk, the Pound, qt Sixteen Ounces	0 1 2
Lamparnes, the Thouſand	0 1 2
Lead, the Fodder	0 8 0
Leamonds, pickled, the Pipe	0 3 0
Leamonds, Juice, the Pipe	0 6 0
Linſeed the Quarter	0 0 2
Linnen, Callicoe, the Piece	0 0 2
Dit. Cambricks, Two half Pieces, 13 Ells	0 1 2
Dit. Damaſk for Tabling, of all Sorts, the Dozen	0 2 0
Dit. for Napkins and Towels, and all other Sorts, the Dozen	0 1 0
Dit. Diaper, of all Sorts, for Tabling, the Dozen Yards	0 1 0
Dit. Diaper, for Napkins and Towels, of all Sorts, the Dozen Yards	0 0 2
Dit. Lawns, the Piece, qt 13 Ells	0 1 2
Dit. of *Brabant*, *Emden*, *Flemiſh*, *Freeze*, *Gentiſh*, *Holland*, *Iſingham*, *Overiſſilis* and *Rows*, each 30 Ells	0 2 0
Dit. *French* or *Norman* Canvas, the c. Ells, qt 6 Score	0 3 0
Dit. *Dutch* Barras, Heſſens and Vittry Canvas, the c. Ells, 6 Score	0 3 0
Dit. Canvas, tufted, ſtriped or quilted, with Copper, Silk or Thred, or ſuch-like, the Piece, qt 15 Yards	0 1 0
Dit. Shreds, the Maund	0 2 0
Madder, all but Mull Madder, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Mellaſſes, the Hogſhead	0 4 0
Muſtard Seed, the c. weight qt 112 *l*	0 0 2
Nails, Chair, Braſs or Copper, the Thouſand	0 0 2
Nails, Copper, Roſe and Saddle, in Number 10000	0 0 2
Oker, Red or Yellow, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 0
Onion Seed, the c. weight qt 112 *l*	0 4 0
Orchal, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 0
Oxen, Bones, the Thouſand	0 1 0
Oxen, Gutts, the Barrel	0 2 0
Oyl, *Cevil*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Province*, *Portugal*, Linſeed and Rape, the Ton	1 4 0
Oyl, Train or Whale, the Ton	0 8 0
Paper, printed or Copy Paper, the c. Reams qt 5 Score	1 6 0
Pewter, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 4 0
Rapeſeed, the Quarter	0 1 0
Rape Cakes, the Thouſand	0 0 2
Red Lead, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 0
Red Earth, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 0 2
Rice, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 0
Rozen, the Ton	0 6 0
Saffron, the Pound	0 1 0
Salt the Weigh	0 2 0
Salt Petre, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Sea-horſe Teeth, the c. wt qt Five Score	0 10 0
Seacoals, the Chaldron	0 4 0
Stockings, Children, the Dozen Pair	0 0 2
Dit. Kerſey or Leather, the Dozen Pair	0 1 0
Dit. Silk, the Pair	0 0 2
Dit. worſted, the Dozen Pair	0 2 0
Dit. Woollen, knit, the Dozen Pair	0 1 2
Shumack, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Skins, Badger, the c. qt Five Score	0 6 0
Ditto Bever, the c. qt Five Score	2 6 0
Dit. Cat, the c. qt Five Score	0 4 0
Dit. Calf, the c. qt Five Score	0 8 0
Dit. Coney, Grey, tawed, ſeaſoned or Stag, the c. 6 ſcore	0 2 0
Dit. Coney, Black, the c. qt 6 ſcore	0 2 2
Dit. Elk, the Piece	0 0 2
Dit. Fitches, the Timber	0 1 0
Dit. Fox, the c. qt 5 ſcore	0 8 0
Dit. Jennet, Black, ſeaſoned or raw	0 0 2
Dit. Kid, the c. qt 5 ſcore	0 2 0
Dit. Lamb, tawed or in Oyl, the c. qt 6 ſcore	0 6 0
Dit. Morkins, tawed or raw, the c. qt Six Score	0 4 0
Dit. Otter, the c. qt 5 ſcore	0 8 0
Dit. Rabbit, the c. qt 5 Score	0 1 0
Dit. Sheep, the c. qt 6 Score	0 6 0

Dit.

Dit. Sheep Pelts, the c. qt Five ſcore	0	3	0
Dit. Squirrel, the Thouſand	0	3	0
Silks of all Sorts, raw, the Pound, 16 Ounces	0	1	0
Silk Nubs or Huſks, the c. wt qt 21 Ounces to the Pound	0	4	0
Silk, *Engliſh*, thrown, the Pound 16 Ounces	0	1	0
Silver, Quick, the c. wt qt 5 ſcore	0	8	0
Slip, the Barrel	0	1	0
Stuffs, Buffins, broad, qt 14 Yards the Piece	0	2	0
Dit. Buffins narrow, qt 14 Yards the Piece	0	1	0
Dit. Bridgewaters, the Piece	0	2	0
Dit. Carral, the Piece	0	1	0
Dit. Cametians, the Piece, qt 25 Yards	0	2	0
Dit. Camblets or Grograms, the Piece, about 14 or 15 Yards	0	2	0
Dit. Damaſellours or Damaſins, the Piece	0	2	0
Dit. Durance, the Piece	0	1	0
Dit. Dimaty, each 30 Yards	0	1	0
Dit. Floramedas, the Piece	0	1	0
Dit. Fugaratoes, the Piece	0	2	0
Dit. Hangings of *Briſtol* or ſtript, the Piece	0	4	0
Dit. Lindſey Woollſey, the Piece	0	1	2
Ditto, Liles, broad or narrow, the Piece, not above 15 Yards	0	2	0
Ditto, Mocadoes, double, the Piece, qt 28 Yards	0	2	0
Ditto, Mocadoes, ſingle or tufted, the Piece, qt 14 Yards	0	1	0
Ditto, Mohair, the Piece, qt about 15 Yards	0	1	2
Ditto, Meſſellawny, the Piece, qt 30 Yards	0	1	0
Ditto Perpetuanoes, the Piece Ell broad	0	2	2
Ditto, Paragon or Parapos, the Piece	0	2	0
Ditto, Piramides or Maramuffe, the Piece, narrow	0	1	0
Ditto, Piramides or Maramuffe, the Piece broad	0	2	0
Ditto, Raſhes of all Sorts, the Piece about 24 Yards	0	4	0
Ditto, Sayes, called Hounſcot or Mill'd the Piece	0	3	0
Ditto, Sayes of all Sorts, the Piece	0	2	2
Ditto, Serges, Yard broad, the double Piece, 24 Yards	0	3	0
Sope, hard Caſtle, the c. wt qt 112 *l.*	0	2	0
Sope, the Barrel	0	3	0
Spectacles, without Caſes, the Groſs 12 Dozen	0	0	2
Succads, wet or dry, the c. wt qt Five Score	0	8	0
Tallow, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	1	0
Tapiſtry with Hair, the c. *Flemiſh* Ells, qt 5 Score	0	4	0
Tapiſtry with Wool, the c. *Flemiſh* Ells, qt 5 Score	0	6	0
Ditto, with Caddas, the c. *Flemiſh* Ells, qt 5 Score	1	0	0
Ditto, with Silk, the Dozen *Flemiſh* Ells	0	2	0
Taffaty, Ell broad, the Dozen Yards	0	2	0
Ditto, Silk, broad, the Dozen Yards	0	4	0
Ditto, Silk, narrow, the Dozen Yards	0	2	0
Thred, White, Brown or Coloured, the Dozen Yards	0	1	0
Thred, Points, the great Croſs	0	0	2
Tiffany, each Dozen Yards	0	1	0
Tobacco, *Spaniſh*, the c. wt qt Five Score	2	0	0
Tobacco, of all other Sorts, the c. qt Five Score	0	6	0
Tyn unwrought, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	3	2
Tyn, wrought, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	4	0
Velures, *Engliſh*, the ſingle Piece	0	2	0
Velures, *Engliſh*, the double Piece	0	2	0
Vinegar of Wine, the Ton	0	2	2
Wax, *Engliſh*, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0	4	0
Wax, *Engliſh*, hard, the c. wt qt 5 Score	0	8	0
Woollen Bayes, ſingle, the Piece	0	2	0
Ditto, Bayes, double, the Piece	0	4	0
Dit. Minikin Bayes, the Piece	0	6	0

Dit. Broad Cloth, the ſhort Piece, qt 24 Yards	0 6 0
Dit. Broad Cloth, the long Piece, qt 32 Yards	0 8 0
Dit. Cotton of all Sorts, the c. Goads	0 6 0
Dit. *Devonſhire* Dozens, the Piece	0 1 0
Dit. Fizadoes, the Piece	0 3 0
Dit. Kerſies of all Sorts	0 2 0
Dit. Liſts of Cloth, the Thouſand Yards	0 6 0
Dit. Northern Dozens, the ſingle Piece	0 3 0
Dit. Northern Dozens, the double Piece	0 6 0
Dit. Penny Stones, the Piece	0 2 0
Dit. *Spaniſh* Cloth of *Engliſh* making, each 20 Yards	0 6 0
Waſtcoats, of Kerſey or Flannel, the Dozen	0 2 0
Dit. of Woollen Knit, the Dozen	0 4 0
Dit. of Worſted Knit, the Dozen	0 0 2
Dit. wrought with Cruel, the Piece	0 0 1
Dit. wrought with Silk, the Piece	0 1 0
Wooll, Cotton, the c. wt qt Five Score	0 3 0
Dit. Eſtridge, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Dit. *French*, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 2 0
Dit. *Spaniſh*, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 4 0
Wormſeed, the c. wt qt Five Score	0 6 0
Wood, Box, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 0 2
Dit. Brazil, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 3 0
Dit. Ebony, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 2
Dit. Fuſtick, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 0 2
Wood, Red, the c. wt qt 112 *l*	0 1 2
Wine, *French*, of all Sorts, the Ton	0 8 0
Dit. Muſkadels and Levant, the Butt	0 6 0
Dit. Canary, Maderoes, Romneys and Hullucks, the Butt or Pipe	0 6 0
Yarn, Cotton, the c. wt qt 5 Score	0 4 0
Dit. Grogram or Mohair, the c. wt qt 5 Score	1 6 0
Dit. raw Linnen of all Sorts, the c. wt qt 5 Score	0 4 0

All other Goods not mentioned in this Table ſhall pay for Paccage Duties after the Rate of One Penny in the Pound, according as they are expreſſed or valued in his Majeſty's late Book of Rates; and all other not expreſſed therein, ſhall pay the ſame Rate, according to their Value.

For every Entry in the Packer's Book, for writing Bills to each Entry outward, as uſually they had done, Twelve Pence.

The Strangers ſhall pay the labouring Porters for making up their Goods, at their own Charge, as always they have done.

The Strangers ſhall pay the Waterſide Porters belonging to the Paccage Office, ſuch Fees and Duties, for landing and ſhipping their Goods, as they have uſually paid within theſe Ten Years laſt paſt.

A Table of Fees taken by the Packers and Waterſide Porters, for ſhipping and landing Strangers Goods or Merchandizes.

	s.	*d.*	*q.*
Imprimis, For a Butt of Currants	1	4	0
For a Carratel of Currants	0	8	0
For a Quarter Roll of Currants	0	4	0
For a Bag of Currants	0	4	0
For Pieces of Raiſons, the Ton	1	8	0
For a Barrel of Raiſons	0	4	0
For all Sorts of Puncheons	0	6	0
For a Barrel of Figs	0	2	0
For Tapnets and Frails of Figs, a Ton	1	8	0
For Brazil or other Wood for dying, a Ton	1	8	0
For Iron, the Ton	1	2	0
For Copperas, the Ton	1	2	0
For Oyl, Wine or Vinegar, a Ton	1	2	0
For Hemp and Flax, the Laſt	1	8	0
For looſe Flax and Tow, the hundred Weight	0	2	0
For a great Bag of Tow	0	8	0
For a ſmall Bag of Tow	0	4	0
For a great Bag of Hops	0	8	0
For a Packet or little Bag of Hops	0	4	0

For

For Packs, Truſſes, Flats or Maunds a Piece	0	8	0
For a great Cheſt	0	8	0
For a ſmall Cheſt	0	4	0
For all Caſes, Barrels or Bales, a Piece	0	4	0
For a Bale of Madder	0	8	0
For a Bale of Ginger, Schumack, qt 400 wt	0	8	0
For a Faggot of Steel	0	1	0
For any Serrions, the Piece	0	4	0
For a Fat of Potaſhes	0	8	0
For a Laſt of Sope-aſhes	1	0	0
For a Laſt of Pitch or Tar	1	0	0
For a Laſt of Fiſh	1	0	0
For Wainſcots, the c. qt Six Score	5	0	0
For Clapbords, the c. qt Six Score	0	6	0
For Deal Boards, the c. qt Six Score	1	4	0
For a great Maſt	5	0	0
For a middle Maſt	2	6	0
For a ſmall Maſt	1	3	0
For great Balks, the c. qt Six Score	5	0	0
For middle Balks, the c. qt Six Score	2	6	0
For ſmall Balks, the c. qt Six Score	1	3	0
For a Millſtone	5	0	0
For a Dogſtone	1	6	0
For a Woolfſtone	2	0	0
For a Yardſtone	0	3	0
For a Grindleſtone	1	0	0
For a Stepſtone or Graveſtone	0	8	0
For Quern-ſtones, the Laſt	1	0	0
For Emery-ſtones, the Ton	1	2	0
For Ten Hundred weight of *Hollands* Cheeſe	1	0	0
For Rozin, the Ton	1	2	0
For Woad, the Ton	1	2	0
For a Cheſt of Sugar	0	6	0
For Half Wainſcots, the c. qt Six Score	2	6	0
For Raw Hides, the c. qt 5 Score	5	0	0
For Bonniſpars, the c. qt Six Score	0	6	0
For ſmall Spars, the c. Six ſcore	0	4	0
For Ends of Bonniſpars, the c. qt 6 ſcore	0	9	0
For a Horſe, Gelding or Mare	2	6	0
For Allom, the Ton	1	8	0
For Heath for Bruſhes, the c. qt 112 *l*	0	1	0
For Iron Pots, the Dozen	0	3	0
For Rings of Wyer, the Ring	0	0	2
For Pipe Staves, the Thouſand	2	6	0
For Rheniſh Wine, the Aum	0	6	0
For Bur-ſtones, the c. qt 5 ſcore	2	6	0
For half Packs of Tazels, the Piece	0	3	0
For Wicker Bottles, the Dozen	0	0	2
For Stone, the c. qt 5 ſcore	0	1	0
For looſe Fiſh, the Hundred landing	0	4	0
For a Barrel of Salmon	0	2	0
For a Barrel of Stubb Eeles	0	2	0
For a Bundle of Baſket Rods	0	0	2
For a Ton of Cork	1	8	0
For a Thouſand of Oxen Bones	1	0	0
For a Thouſand Tips of Horns	0	6	0
For a Thouſand of Shank Bones	1	0	0
For Brimſtone, the Ton, looſe	1	3	0
For a Fodder of Lead	1	2	0
For Rims of Sieves, the Load	1	0	0
For a Load of Fans	1	0	0
For a Load of Bullruſhes	0	8	0
For a Hundred Ream of Paper, looſe	1	0	0
For a Barrel of Terras	0	2	0
For a Barrel of Ling	0	2	0
For a Keg of Sturgeon	0	0	2
For Iron Backs Chimneys	0	1	0
For a Hundred weight of Elephants Teeth	0	1	0
For Copper and Iron Plates a Piece	0	0	2
For a Hundred ſmall Barrels of Blacking	1	0	0
For a Dozen of Scales	0	1	0
For a Hundred of Oars	2	6	0
For every Twenty Sugar Flags	0	4	0
For a Barrel of Shot	0	4	0
For a Bundle of Canes	0	1	0
For a Cage of Quails	0	4	0
For a Cage of Pheaſants	0	4	0
For a Winch of Cable Yarn	0	4	0
For a Firkin of Shot	0	2	0

All other Goods not mentioned in this Table, ſhall pay Portage Duties as other Goods do, of like Bulk or Condition herein expreſſed.

Now know ye, that We, at the humble

ble Petition of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of our City of *London* aforesaid, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion; and for divers good Causes and Considerations Us hereunto especially moving, all and singular the Letters Patents, Charters and Confirmations aforesaid, and all and singular the Gifts, Grants, Confirmations, Restitutions, Customs, Ordinances, Explanations, Articles, and all other Things whatsoever in the said Letters Patents, Charters, Grants, and Confirmations, or any of them contained, recited, specified, confirmed, explained, or mentioned; and all and singular the Lands, Tenements, Offices, Jurisdictions, Authorities, Priviledges, Liberties, Franchises, Freedoms, Immunities, Liberties, Customs, and Hereditaments whatsoever, which the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of our City of *London*, or their Predecessors, by the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*; or by the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, Citizens and Commonalty of *London*; or by the Name of the Mayor and Citizens of *London*; or by the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *London*; or by the Name of the Citizens of the City of *London*; or by the Name of the Barons of *London*; or by the Name of the Barons of the City of *London*; or by any other Name whatsoever, by Reason or Force of the said Letters Patents, Charters or Confirmations beforementioned; or of any Use or Uses, Prescription or Prescriptions, or any other lawful Means whatsoever, at any Time or Times heretofore have had, or reasonably used or exercised, (except as above excepted) ratifying, and gratefully for Us, our Heirs and Successors (as much as in us lyes) accepting and approving, do them and every of them, to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London* aforesaid, and their Successors, ratify and confirm by these Presents, To have, hold, enjoy and exercise all and singular the Premises aforesaid, (except before excepted) to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of our City of *London*, aforesaid, and their Successors for ever, as fully, freely, and intirely, and in as ample Manner and Form, as the same are abovementioned to be given and granted, or as the same otherwise by Use, Prescription, or any legal Way or Right whatsoever, have been heretofore respectively had, obtained, or enjoyed, as if the same were separately, singly, and nominally in and by these Presents expressed, named, declared, granted and manifested.

And further, We will, and by these Presents We do, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London* aforesaid, and their Successors, that these our Letters Patents shall be in and by all Things, according to the true Intent thereof, good, firm, valid and effectual in Law, notwithstanding any Misnaming, or any ill or false Naming or Recital in the same contained; or any Statute, Ordinance, Provision, Proclamation or Restriction heretofore in anywise had or made. We will also, *&c.* without any Fine in our Hanaper, *&c.* although expres Mention, *&c.*

Witness Ourself at *Westminster*, the 24th Day of *June*, in the 15th Year of our Reign."

By this Charter the Citizens of *London* have not only confirm'd to them, the Right of Package, Portage and Scavage, with an additional Priviledge of erecting an Office for each of the said Employments; but likewise by King *Charles* the Second, in the Year 1663. a Confirmation of all the Charters formerly granted to the Citizens, by the several Kings of *England*, as doth appear by the Two last Paragraphs of the above-recited Charter; and whereby all the aforesaid Grants are denominated King *Charles*'s Royal Charter of Confirmation to the City of *London*.

Upon the Defeat of Part of the King's Army by the *Scots* at *Newbury*, the Town

Town of *Newcaſtle upon Tine* was immediately ſurrender'd to them, which greatly alarm'd the Lord Mayor and Citizens of *London*, for Fear of their being depriv'd of the uſual and neceſſary Supply of Coals from thence: Therefore to alleviate their anxious Thoughts, and diſpel thoſe gloomy Apprehenſions, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to their great Joy and Satisfaction, receiv'd the following Letter from the principal Commanders of the *Scotiſh* Army then in the ſaid Town.

" *Right Honourable*,

What Care and Pains have been taken by us theſe Years paſt to ſettle our Grievances at home, and what heavy Complaints have been made heretofore to all our dear Brethren in *England*, that the Ground of our Evils and Sufferings is from the abuſed Power of this Kingdom, in the Hands of wicked Councellors, what Neceſſity hath been laid upon us of late to enter into *England* with our Lives in our Hands, to petition his Majeſty, the manifold Declarations and Informations that have been publiſhed for that End bear us Witneſs, and that our appearing in Arms is not to wrong any, but to guard ourſelves againſt all unjuſt Perſons, that may hinder us from obtaining our humble and juſt Deſires from our gracious Sovereign.

And therefore, as it was the End of our Journey, not to make us Enemies, but kind Friends, ſo we profeſs and declare to your Lordſhip, and the Aldermen your Brethren, that our Abode at *Newcaſtle*, a Town of great Importance for our Security, until our Petition be heard and granted, is not to make any Stop of Trade in that River, ſince the free Traffick of Coals is ſo neceſſary for the City of *London*, and other Places of *England*; but, on the contrary, our Purpoſe is to uſe the beſt Means we can to continue that Trade; and for this Effect, at our coming to *Newcaſtle*, hearing that many Maſters of Ships, poſſeſs'd with needleſs Fears, were haſtning out of the River empty, we ſent Two Noblemen of our Number to make this Declaration unto them, whereby many of them reſted ſatisfied, and ſtaid to load.

And hereby we do renew our former Aſſurance, as the finalleſt Teſtimony of greateſt Reſpect and Good-will to the City of *London*, of whoſe Affection to the Peace of theſe Two Kingdoms, wherein they have greateſt Share and Intereſt, we are fully informed, and to whom we deſire not to be found wanting in any Act of Friendſhip and Thankfulneſs, that may flow from Us to the utmoſt of our Power.

From the Camp at *Newcaſtle*, the Ninth Day of *Septemuer*, 1640. Sign'd, *&c.*"

Soon after, the Privy Council being inform'd, that the City of *London* was about to petition the King to call a new Parliament; for the preventing of which, 'twas judg'd neceſſary to write to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, as follows:

Whereas we have ſeen the Copy of a Petition pretended to be preſented to his Majeſty, in the Name of the Citizens of *London*, to which many Hands, as we underſtand, are endeavoured to be gotten in the ſeveral Wards, concerning divers Grievances; out of the Care which we have for your Good, and the Duty which we owe to his Majeſty, being the repreſentative Body of his Authority, and to whom he hath particularly recommended the Care and Quiet of theſe Parts in his Abſence; we have thought fit to ſignify to your Lordſhip, and the reſt, the Senſe and Apprehenſion we have of the ſaid Petition, and of the Time, and of the Manner of contriving the ſame.

And we cannot but hold it very dangerous, and ſtrange, to have a Petition framed in the Name of the Citizens, and endeavour to be ſigned in a Way not warranted by the Charters and Cuſtoms of the City; ſetting forth of Grievances, which they cannot but know, that his Majeſty, of his abundant Grace and Goodneſs to his People, will preſently take into his Conſideration,

deration, and give thereunto all juſt Redreſs; concluding the Petition with a Demand, which they be moſt certain, will come from his Majeſtie's own Grace and Goodneſs, from which only it can proceed with Comfort and Succeſs. And all this in a Time, when his Majeſty is in his own Perſon ingaged in an Army for the Defence of this City, and the whole Kingdom, againſt the Rebels, who have invaded this Kingdom with ſo great an Army, and have ſo far advanced to the Danger of the Kingdom, and Diſhonour of the Nation; eſpecially his Majeſty having ſo particularly at his parting hence recommended the Care and Safety to the Queen his deareſt Conſort's Perſon, and the Prince, and his Royal Children to your Lordſhip and the Aldermen, and the ancient and approved Loyalty and Fidelity of this City of *London*, honoured from all Antiquity with the Title of his Majeſty's own Chamber.

We therefore thought fit hereby to pray and require your Lordſhip and the reſt, to take a Courſe by all good and lawful Ways, to ſtop the Proceedings of this intended Petition, wherein we doubt not, but you ſhall have the Concurrence of the moſt able and beſt affected Citizens, for the avoiding of the great Diſturbance, which it may bring to the King's Affairs, (thus ingaged as he is) and the juſt Cenſure which may lye upon this City, in future Times; and ſo, *&c.*

Dated *September* the Sixteenth 1640. Sign'd, *&c.*"

But the Lord Mayor and Citizens, having a greater Regard to the Intereſt of the Kingdom in general, and their City in particular, than to the Repreſentations of the Privy Council, ſent their Petition, by a Deputation from the Court of Aldermen and Common Council, to his Majeſty then with his Army at *York*. The Contents whereof were as follow:

"*Moſt gracious Sovereign*,

Being moved with the Duty and Obedience, which by the Laws your Petitioners owe unto your ſacred Majeſty, they humbly preſent unto your princely and pious Wiſdom, the ſeveral preſſing Grievances following, *viz.*

1. The preſſing and unuſual Impoſitions upon Merchandize, importing and exporting, and the urging and levying of Ship-Money, notwithſtanding both which, Merchants Ships and Goods have been taken and deſtroyed both by *Turkiſh* and other Pirates.

2. The Multitude of Monopolies, Patents and Warrants, whereby Trade in the City, and other Parts of the Kingdom is much decayed.

3. The ſundry Innovations in Matters of Religion.

4. The Oath and Canons lately enjoyned by the late Convocation, whereby your Petitioners are in Danger to be deprived of their Miniſters.

4. The great Concourſe of Papiſts, and their Inhabitations in *London*, and the Suburbs, whereby they have more Means and Opportunity of plotting and executing their Deſigns againſt the Religion eſtabliſhed.

6. The ſeldom Calling, and ſuddain Diſſolutions of Parliaments, without the Redreſs of your Subjects Grievances.

7. The Impriſonment of divers Citizens for Nonpayment of Ship-Money, and Impoſitions, and the Proſecution of many others in the Star-Chamber, for not conforming themſelves to Committees in Patents of Monopolies, whereby Trade is reſtrained.

8. The great Danger your ſacred Perſon is expoſed unto in the preſent War, and the various Fears that ſeized upon your Petitioners and their Families by reaſon thereof; which Grievances and Fears have occaſioned ſo great a Stop and Diſtraction in Trade, that your Petitioners can neither buy, ſell, receive or pay as formerly, and tends to the utter Ruin of the Inhabitants of this City, the Decay of Navigation, and Clothing, and the Manufactures of this Kingdom.

Your humble Petitioners conceiving, that the ſaid Grievances are contrary to the Laws of this Kingdom, and finding by

by Experience, that they are not redreſt by the ordinary Courſe of Juſtice, do therefore moſt humbly beſeech your moſt ſacred Majeſty, to cauſe a Parliament to be ſummoned with all convenient Speed, whereby they may be relieved in the Premiſes.

And your Petitioners and loyal Subjects ſhall ever pray, *&c.*

In the mean time the King's Army in *Yorkſhire* was reduc'd to very great Straits, for Want of Money; wherefore it was in Council reſolv'd, that a Letter ſhould be ſent to the City of *London*, in the Name, and under the Hands of all the Peers who accompanied his Majeſty, for a Loan of Two hundred thouſand Pounds; which Letter was drawn up by a ſelect Committee thereunto appointed, together with certain Inſtructions to their Deputies, for treating with the Citizens in that Affair; of which Letter the following is a Copy.

" After, *&c.* Having been by his Majeſtie's Writ under the Great Seal of *England*, aſſembled here the Twenty-fourth of this Inſtant Moneth, to our exceeding Joy and Comfort, before our Entry into any Conſideration, his Majeſty was pleaſed to declare his gracious Reſolution for holding a Parliament at *Weſtminſter* the Third of *November* next; in which Declaration his Majeſty was pleaſed to add ſo full Aſſurance of his great Deſire to be rightly underſtood by his People, and of his Reſolution to relieve all the juſt Grievances at this ſucceeding Parliament, that we all reſt confident upon his Royal Word, that this whole Kingdom ſhall be firmly united in a loyal and hearty Care for the Preſervation of the true Religion eſtabliſhed here, the Honour of his moſt ſacred Majeſty, and the General Good and Happineſs of all his Majeſtie's loving Subjects.

We are every Way ſenſible of the great Calamity, that cannot but light upon both Kingdoms, by the preſent Diſtractions and Diſtempers, and have for timely Remedy therein, been, (by his Majeſtie's great Wiſdom and Prudence) put into a Way of Treaty with thoſe of *Scotland*, for ſuch an Accommodation, as may tend to the Honour of his Majeſty, and the perfect Union of both Kingdoms; wherein as we reſt moſt aſſured, that his Majeſty will be no way wanting in his Grace and Goodneſs, to liſten to the juſt and reaſonable Demands of his Subjects of *Scotland*; ſo if they ſhall inſiſt upon Terms diſhonourable for his Majeſty and the *Engliſh* Nation to condeſcend unto, we ſhall all hold ourſelves obliged in Honour and Duty to preſerve and defend this Kingdom from all Invaſions and Spoils, by any kind of Enemy whatſoever.

The Lords appointed by his Majeſty and the Great Council of the Peers are to meet with thoſe of *Scotland* on *Thurſday* next at *Rippon*, and we all are not out of Hope, that all Things may come to a happy and ſpeedy Concluſion; In the mean time taking into our ſerious Conſideration the State of *Newcaſtle*, the Commodities whereof are ſo neceſſary and behoveful for the City of *London*, and indeed for the whole Kingdom; the miſerable Conditions of the Counties of *Northumberland* and Biſhoprick of *Durham*; the Particulars whereof, the Lords deputed and entruſted with theſe our Letters, and other Inſtructions, will fully acquaint you with; and withal finding, that the Safety of this great and conſiderable County of *York*, and the adjacent Counties, depend upon the holding together his Majeſty's Army; and knowing well, that although theſe Counties ſhould for the preſent firſt undergo the Calamity that would enſue thereon; yet the Danger and Miſery would ſoon overtake all other Counties of the Realm, we could not in our Judgments think it Wiſdom, to adviſe his Majeſty to diſband our Forces, but much rather, to continue them together, till by the happy Succeſs of this Treaty, or the great Wiſdom of the Parliament, ſome Courſe might be taken for a firm Peace, or a juſt War: The Conſideration whereof, we ſhall,

as

as in all Things, humbly refer to that great and honourable Body now ſummoned, and which will undoubtedly, with God's Grace, aſſemble at the Day and Place appointed. His Majeſty hath made it appear to us, that his Treaſure is exhauſted, and that he is altogether unprovided to keep his Forces together for ſo long a Time, as the Parliament can ſettle ſome ſuch Courſe, as they in their Wiſdoms ſhall think fitteſt.

To the End therefore that the *Engliſh* Forces may not diſband till thoſe of *Scotland* do, we have all with an unanimous Conſent reſolved, that it is neceſſary, that his Majeſty be ſupplyed with 200,000 *l.* as well as for the continuing them together, as for the orderly diſmiſſing of them when it ſhall be Time ſo to do, leſt in their Return his Majeſtie's Subjects ſhould undergo any of thoſe Inconveniences, that Soldiers ſent away unſatisfied are apt to put upon them. We aſſuredly perſwade ourſelves, that the City of *London* is well able to ſupply his Majeſty with this Sum; and we doubt not but (our Hearts being all here united) the ſame Affection will ſhew itſelf in you of *London*, who are ſo concerned in the Danger, and ſo conſiderable in yourſelves.

To theſe Arguments, which we doubt not but you will ſeriouſly conſider, and fortifie with many of your own, we cannot but add our hearty, earneſt and unanimous Deſires and affectionate Requeſts, that you would not at this Time be failing to ſo gracious a King, to the whole Kingdom, and to yourſelves; and to this Purpoſe we have deputed their Lordſhips *Henry*, Earl of *Manchester*, Lord Privy Seal; *Philip*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold; *Jo.* Earl of *Clare*; *Ed.* Viſcount *Campden*; the Lord *Coventry*; and *George*, Lord *Goring*, Vice Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, Members of this great Council; who being aſſiſted by the principal Officers of his Majeſty's Revenues, ſhall treat and conclude with you of all Particulars, both for Security and the Dayes of Payment, ſuch as may ſuit with his Majeſtie's real Performance of the Premiſes; we offer ourſelves to joyn in any further Security in ſuch Manner as ſhall be agreed upon by theſe Lords and yourſelves: All which we the rather offer to your ſerious Conſiderations, in regard we do viſibly foreſee, that the diſbanding his Majeſtie's Army, may be the abſolute Loſs of all thoſe adjacent Counties, and the endangering the whole Kingdom, and that no other preſent Means than by Loan of 200,000 *l.* from you, can be found, for the publick Preſervation of the King and Kingdom. And ſo we bid you heartily farewell, and we reſt your ever loving Friends, *&c.*

Dated *York*, *September* 25. 1640.

The following Inſtructions were given to the Lords Deputies, for treating with the City of *London*.

To acquaint them with the Petition from *Newcaſtle*, *Northumberland* and the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, with ſuch Circumſtances as they conceive material concerning them.

2. To acquaint them with the Acts and Proceedings of this Aſſembly of the Peers.

3. The Security which they ſhall offer from the Peers, is to be by Bond.

4. All other Peers (though not preſent at this Aſſembly) are to be deſired to engage themſelves, as far forth as the Peers now aſſembled ſhall.

5. The Lords deputed ſhall have Authority to deſire, in the Name of this Great Council, the Aſſiſtance of any Peer of the Realm for Furtherance of the Buſineſs, wherein they are employed.

6. The Lords deputed, to agree for Times of Payment and Repayment wherein they are to take Notice, that his Majeſty's Occaſions will require 50,000 *l.* to be paid by the Twelfth of *October* next, 100,000 *l.* by the 15th of *November*, and the other 50,000 *l.* by the Firſt of *December*, and to draw the City as near as they can to the Times.

For the Days of Repayment, they are to conferr with the Officers of his Majeſty's Revenue. The

The Lords Deputies having luckily ſucceeded in their Negociations with the Citizens of *London* in reſpect to the Loan, it occaſion'd the Great Council at *York*'s ſending a ſecond Letter to the Lord Mayor, as followeth:

After our hearty Commendations to your Lordſhip, and the reſt; by our Letters of the 25th of *September* laſt, and by thoſe Lords which were the Bearers of them; We made known unto you, in what Condition the County of *Northumberland* and the Biſhoprick of *Durham* ſtood, and how much it concerned the adjacent Counties, and in Conſequence the whole Kingdom, that his Majeſty ſhould continue his Forces together, till by the happy Succeſs of the preſent Treaty, or the great Wiſdom of the Parliament ſome Courſe might be taken for a firm Peace, or juſt War: Being ſatisfied, that his Majeſty was altogether unprovided of Money, for keeping of his Forces together, till the Parliament might have Time to ſettle a Courſe therein, agreeable to their Wiſdom.

And having alſo reſolved, that it was neceſſary for his Majeſty to be ſupplyed with the Sum of 200,000 *l.* as well for cnotinuing his Forces together, as for orderly diſmiſſing of them, when it ſhould be fit ſo to do; we made it our hearty and affectionate Requeſt unto you, that you would not at this Time be wanting to aſſiſt his Majeſty, and oblige the whole Kingdom by lending that Sum: For which he then offered (as we ſtill do, and ſhall be ever ready to perform) to joyn with his Majeſty in any ſuch Security, as ſhould be agreed upon by thoſe Lords and yourſelves.

We then gave you our eRaſons and Opinions, how much it imported the publick Preſervation of both King and Kingdom, aſſuring ourſelves, that the Conſideration thereof, which your own Affections and Love of the Publick, would incline you to lend willing Ears to our Requeſts, wherein we have not been deceived; your Chearfulneſs and Forwardneſs herein, having been repreſented unto us by thoſe Lords that came unto you from this Great Council, for which we give your Lordſhip and the whole City very hearty Thanks; his Majeſty making every Day his Grace and Goodneſs ſo appear unto us, that we cannot but take infinite Comfort in the Knowledge and Confidence of his gracious Reſolutions, of which we doubt not, but you and the whole Kingdom will very quickly find the comfortable and happy Effects.

We are now in a hopeful Way of making this Treaty ſucceſsful, to the Content of both Kingdoms; but in Affairs of ſo great Weight and Importance, Time and mature Deliberation are requiſite, leſt by precipitate Counſels, the Danger might be increaſed, inſtead of being prevented: So as we cannot yet find any Reaſon, to adviſe the diſbanding his Majeſtie's Forces; eſpecially ſince by the Wiſdom of the Lords Commiſſioners deputed by his Majeſty and his great Council, to treat with thoſe of *Scotland*, Care is taken for relieving the Counties of *Northumberland* and the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, by a Contribution to the *Scots* Army, during the Treaty; that ſo by a preſent Ceſſation of Arms, theſe greater Inconveniencies may be avoided, which otherwiſe would light upon his Majeſtie's Subjects in thoſe Parts.

And as the Keeping together his Majeſtie's Forces, till thoſe of *Scotland* diſband, cannot but facilitate and advance the Treaty; ſo it were diſhonourable and unſafe, that his Majeſtie's Army ſhould not in the mean time, be well provided for: Therefore we once again earneſtly and heartily pray you, as you tender the publick Good and Safety, to make all poſſible Speed in Supplying his Majeſty preſently with the Remainder of the Two hundred thouſand Pounds, that it be not uſeleſs to his Majeſty and the Kingdom, by the too late furniſhing of it. For ſhould his Majeſty for lack of Means to pay his Army, be inforced to diſſolve it, the whole Kingdom would be in apparent and imminent Danger. The Care of preventing this publick

Danger,

Danger, wherein we are all ſo deeply concerned, hath been the Cauſe of theſe our ſecond Letters, that you might truely underſtand the Neceſſity of your ſpeedy Aid and Aſſiſtance.

By thoſe Lords which we ſent unto you with our Firſt Letters, we gave you Notice of thoſe Dayes of Payment, which his Majeſtie's Occaſions did require, which were the Twelfth of this Month, for Fifty thouſand Pounds; the Fifteenth of *November*, for One hundred thouſand Pounds; and the Firſt of *December*, for the laſt Fifty thouſand Pounds. And upon Conſideration of the State of his Majeſtie's Army, we plainly forſee, that if you ſhould fail his Majeſty, and our very earneſt Deſires herein, it would be impoſſible for his Majeſty to hold his Forces together; which we all with one Heart earneſtly wiſh and adviſe his Majeſty ſhould do; and cannot but again and again, very affectionately commend the ſame to your Loves and Care. And ſo we bid you heartily farewell, and reſt your very loving Friends.

York, October 19, 1640.

The Treaty of Pacification between the *Engliſh* and *Scots* at *Rippon*, being transferr'd to *London*, the *Scotiſh* Commiſſioners arriv'd in the City about the Beginning of *November* in great State, and were lodg'd near *London-Stone*, in a ſpacious Building, (probably *Oxford-Houſe*) wherein divers Mayors kept their Mayoralties, whence a Gallery led to the Church of *St. Antholin's*, (this I imagine to be a miſtake for *St. Swithin's*, *London-Stone*, ſometime adjoining to the ſaid *Oxford-Houſe*) which was aſſign'd them for their Devotions, and where one of their Chaplains always preach'd; to the Hearing of whoſe Sermons, there was ſo great a Conflux of Citizens and others, that from the firſt Appearance of Day on *Sunday*, till the Approach of Night, the Church was never empty; and many of thoſe that deem'd it a Happineſs to get in, in the Morning, continu'd there till Night; while thoſe that could not get Entrance, hung upon or about the Outſides of the Doors and Windows.

This Year, *Whitelocke* ſays, Alderman *Pennington* preſented a Petition to the Houſe of Commons, ſubſcribed by 15,000 Citizens, and others, complaining of the Government of Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Deans and Archdeacons; that their Power had proved prejudicial and dangerous, both to the Church and State; to which was annexed, a Schedule containing about thirty particular Grievances cauſed, practiſed and occaſioned by the Prelates and their Dependents.

The following Year, *A.* 1641, the *Engliſh* and *Scotiſh* Armies were exceedingly burdenſome to the northern Counties of *England*, inſomuch that the Parliament judg'd it neceſſary for the Relief of the ſaid Counties, to apply to the City for a Loan of 100,000*l.* towards the Support of the King's Army; and for which Purpoſe, on the 25th of *March*, ſent a Committee of Six Lords and Twelve Commoners, to ſolicit the Citizens to advance the ſaid Sum, upon the Credit and Security of the Subſidy Bills. The Committee being return'd, the Recorder reported, that they had attended the City, but, to their great Mortification, could obtain no Money; having received for Anſwer, that the Citizens were a Body not conſtituted for any ſuch Purpoſe, nor able to make Laws for the lending of Money; and that they could only perſuade, and not compel.

About this Time, certain Citizens, *Ruſhworth* ſays, to the Number of 20,000 preſented to the Houſe of Lords a Petition to haſten the Proceedings of that Houſe againſt the Earl of *Straford*.

Upon the 29th of *April*, the firſt tumultuous Diſorder (of theſe Times) happen'd in *London*, when a great Number of Apprentices and others beſet the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador's Houſe in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, threatening to pull it down, and to kill the Ambaſſador, for permitting *Engliſh* Papiſts to frequent his Chapel. For the appeaſing

of this Commotion, the Lord Mayor immediately repair'd to the Ambaſſador's, where with much Difficulty he prevail'd upon the Populace to diſperſe, and return home. His Lordſhip had no ſooner allay'd the Fury of the Multitude, than he enter'd the Ambaſſador's Houſe, and being met by that Miniſter, was deſir'd to drop the Point of the City Sword that was carried before him, acquainting him, That he was then in a Place where the King of *Spain*, his Maſter, had Juriſdiction; which the Mayor complying with, the Ambaſſador told him, that he had never ſeen ſo barbarous an Attempt; and deſir'd to know, Whether this could juſtly be called a civiliz'd Nation, where the Laws of Nations and Hoſpitality were ſo horribly violated? The Mayor reply'd, That the Rioters were the very Refuſe of the People, therefore entreated his Exoellency not to impute the Sedition to the City: To which the Ambaſſador ſmartly anſwered, That he hardly knew how to call that a City, or even a Society of rational Creatures, which was ſeemingly diveſted both of Humanity and Government.

The Mayor, to extenuate the Crime as much as poſſible, told the Ambaſſador, That the People were enrag'd, becauſe Maſs was publickly ſaid in his Chapel. To which he reply'd, that the *Engliſh* Miniſter at *Madrid* enjoy'd the free Exerciſe of his Religion without the leaſt Diſturbance; and that he would rather chuſe to loſe his Life than the Privileges due to him by Contract, and the Law of Nations: The Mayor return'd, That the People were the more incens'd againſt him, becauſe the Citizens of the Popiſh Communion were permitted to frequent his Houſe at Maſs, contrary to Law: The Ambaſſador anſwered, That if the Mayor would prevent their coming, he would not ſend for them; but if they came, he would neither in Conſcience to his Religion, nor his Maſter's Honour, deny them Acceſs to their Devotions, or Protection to their Perſons, while they were with him. Wherefore a Guard was plac'd at his Houſe, which not only protected him from farther Inſults, but likewiſe the Popiſh Citizens from frequenting Maſs.

This Storm was no ſooner over, than another far more impetuous began; for a Diſcovery being made of ſome deſperate Deſigns both at home and Abroad of bringing up the Army to *London* to ſurprize the *Tower*, and favour the Earl of *Strafford*'s Eſcape; divers Miniſters from their Pulpits, on the *Sunday* following, ſhew'd to their ſeveral Auditories the Neceſſity of having Juſtice ſpeedily executed upon ſome great Delinquents; which ſo greatly irritated and inflam'd the Citizens, that the Day after, they, to the Number of Six thouſand, arm'd with Swords, Staves and Cudgels, ran to *Weſtminſter*; and poſting themſelves in the Avenues leading to the Houſe of Lords, ſtop'd all Coaches, and inceſſantly cry'd out for Juſtice againſt *Strafford*, whilſt others of them preſented to the Lords a Petition to the ſame Purport.

Theſe Proceedings of the Citizens occaſion'd the Lords to demand a Conference with the Commons, wherein the Lord Privy Seal, the chief Manager, acquainted them with the daily and dangerous Practices of the Rabble, and their diſorderly Manner of petitioning; and that if ſpeedy Care were not taken to reſtrain thoſe pernicious Tumults, the Freedom of the Lords was at an End, and their Proceeding in the Bill of Attainder prevented. However, the Citizens continu'd to aſſemble at *Weſtminſter*, till the Proteſtation taken by both Houſes of Parliament, for the Defence of the King and Kingdom, was ſhewn unto them; whereupon they, at the Deſire of the Houſe of Commons, diſpers'd, and return'd to their ſeveral Habitations.

A few Days after, a Rumour being ſpread in the City, that the Parliament Houſe was on Fire, the Citizens were thereby ſo deeply affected, that many Thouſands of them immediately ran to *Weſtminſter* to extinguiſh the ſame, where being arriv'd, they were agree-

ably surpriz'd to find it only a Report. However, it was no small Satisfaction to both Houses, to observe the Citizens so sincerely attach'd to their Interest.

The next Day, the Lord Mayor, by an Order of the House of Commons, was strictly enjoin'd to disarm all the Papists in *London* within the Space of Three Days.

On the Seventeenth of *May*, an Order of the House of Commons was sent to the Lord Mayor, and all Justices of the Peace within the Bills of Mortality, requiring them to use their best Endeavours to prevent his Majesty's Subjects from frequenting the Chapels of Popish Ambassadors.

On the Second of *June*, a Petition was presented to the House of Commons by divers Citizens of *London*, complaining of the great Abuses of Parliamentary Protections, shewing, That if speedy Order were not taken either for their Suppression or Regulation, they would inevitably occasion the Ruin of many Families; wherefore the Petition was referr'd to a Committee for that Purpose.

About the same Time, a Contest arose between the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of the City about the Right of chusing one of their Sheriffs, which the Mayor laid Claim to by a Prescription of Three Hundred Years. However, the Commons would not admit of the Mayor's Right of Nomination, but by their special Approbation and Confirmation; wherefore the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen petition'd the King to take upon him the Decision of the Controversy. But his Majesty, at that critical Juncture, not willing to concern himself in that Affair, referr'd the Determination thereof to the House of Lords, who immediately order'd both Parties to attend them the next Morning at Eight o'Clock, when their Lordships would be ready to hear the Allegations on both Sides; which being accordingly effected, the House made the following Order.

That the said Lord Mayor shall call a Common Hall on *Friday* the Second of *July* 1641, which Common Hall is to consist of the Masters and Wardens, and Liverymen of the several Companies of *London*, and no other; and that the Commonalty are then to assemble in a peaceable and quiet manner, to settle and compose the Differences between the said Lord Mayor and themselves, if they can; if not, then to make Choice of Six discreet Persons of the said Commonalty, to treat and debate this Business between them, and settle and compose all Differences among themselves, between this and *Friday* come Seven-night, being the Ninth of *July* 1641. But in case the said Differences cannot be compos'd, then the Pleasure of the House is, That the said Cause shall be heard in open House at the Bar on the said Ninth of *July*; and that in the mean Time the said Person so chosen as aforesaid, shall have free Liberty by themselves, their Council and others that they shall employ, to view and transcribe such and so much of the Charters of the said City, Acts of Common Council, Books of Entries, of Elections and Accompts, and all such other Acts and Records as shall or may concern the said Causes in Question; and that all Clerks and others; in whose Custody the said Instruments are, shall be assisting of the said Searchers: And lastly, That if the Cause shall come before the Lords in Parliament, that then the said Six Persons so chosen as aforesaid, shall attend the same before their Lordships."

The contending Parties not having compos'd the Difference according to the Directions of the above Order, 'twas therefore thought proper by their Lordships (with a Salvo on both Sides) to order them to proceed to the Election of a Sheriff, as appears by the following Ordinance:

"In the Cause depending between the Commons and Citizens, and the Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, about the nominating and electing of one of the Sheriffs of the said City for this Year ensuing; their Lordships taking into their Consideration, that the

the Election ſhould have been diſpatched upon *Midſummer-day* laſt paſt, and finding that upon Omiſſion of performing the Election, as upon that Day, Devolutions have enſued *pro tali vice*, to the Commonalty of *London*; do order, That, for this time, the ſaid Commonalty ſhall forthwith proceed to the Nominatian and Election of both their Sheriffs for the Year following, hoping, that for the firſt of the Two Sheriffs, they will make choice of that Party that was nominated by the Lord Mayor; and their Lordſhips do further declare, that this Order ſhall be no way prejudicial to any Right or Prerogative claimed by the Lords the Mayors of the City of *London* for the Time being, nor yet any Right or Claim made by the Commons or Citizens in this Matter now in Queſtion among them."

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen receiving Intelligence, that the King, on his Return from *Scotland*, intended to honour the City with his Royal Preſence, by paſſing thro' it to his Palace at *Whitehall*; therefore the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen choſe a Committee of Six Aldermen and Twelve Commoners to conſult about, and order all Things relating to an Entertainment to be given to his Majeſty on ſo ſolemn an Occaſion. But before they proceeded to Action, 'twas neceſſary to have the Approbation of the Common Council, which being conven'd on that Account, they unanimouſly approv'd of the Deſign, and confirm'd the Court of Aldermens Choice of the Managers; who, for the Honour of the City, and Satisfaction of the King, exerted themſelves to entertain the Royal Family after the moſt ſumptuous and magnificent manner.

The King being arrivid in this Neighbourhood, was on the Twenty-fifth Day of *November* met at *Stamford-Hill* by the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, attended by Seventy-two Servants in Scarlet Cloaks, with Hatts and Javelins; by whom he was conducted to *Kingſland-Road*, and thence by a new Road over the Fields to *Moorgate*. At the Entrance into the *Upper Moorfield*, was erected a magnificent Tent for the Lord Mayor, wherein his Lordſhip was accompanied by many of the Nobility, who, at the King's Approach, preſented themſelves on their Knees, and had the Honour of kiſſing their Majeſties Hands. Then the Lord Mayor ſurrender'd the City Sword, which being return'd by his Majeſty, the Recorder, in the Name of the Citizens, made the following Speech:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

" This is a Day of exceeding great Joy to your Citizens of *London*, Joy exalted to the higheſt Degree, to ſee you return in Safety after a long Abſence, and ſee this happy Meeting with your deareſt Conſort, our good and gracious Queen, and with theſe bleſſed Children, which are the Fruits of your Loves, and Pledges to us of a fruitful and hopeful Succeſſion.

I can truly ſay this from the Repreſentative Body of your City, from whence I have my Warrant, they meet your Majeſty with as much Love and Affection as ever Citizens of *London* met with any of your Royal Progenitors, King or Queen of this Kingdom, and with as hearty a Deſire to ſhew it fully: Pardon their Failures where you meet with any.

We tender unto you no formal Preſent; it would but leſſen us, whatever it were (I am ſure it would be far ſhort of our Meaning) but we preſent unto you our Hearts and Affections, Hearts of true Subjects, full of Loyalty to you our King and Sovereign.

'Tis true in this we offer your Majeſty but your own, they were by juſt Right yours before; but upon this new and enlivening Occaſion, be pleaſed to take them as a new Gift; we offer them chearfully, vouchſafe to accept them graciouſly, and with the Influence of thoſe excellent and Princely Vertues which we know by great Aſſurance to be eminent in your Royal Perſon, we doubt not but your Majeſty will continue the Defence of our eſtabliſhed Religion, and the clear Current of Juſtice

through all the Streams of which your Majeſty in the Royal Fountain.

Vouchſafe likewiſe to uphold and countenance that ancient Frame and Form of Government which hath been long eſtabliſhed in the City; that Power and Authority of yours, which you have committed to your Lord Mayor, your true and faithful Subject and Servant, and the fit Reverence due to the Aldermen his Brethren, who are to aſſiſt him in his Government; we ſhall be thereby the better enabled to ſerve your Majeſty, and conſtantly to render to you the Fruits of a true Obedience, and as our Duty binds us, we ſhall never ceaſe to bleſs you, and to pray for you and your deareſt Conſort our gracious Queen, and for this your Royal and Princely Offspring, for your Majeſty's long Life and proſperous Reign over us in Peace and Glory, and with full Contentment, and I doubt not but every true Subject will joyn with us in this, and ſay *Amen*.

Theſe Expreſſions of Joy, of Love, of Loyalty, and theſe hearty Wiſhes and Deſires which I have mentioned, I meet with every where from your Citizens of *London*; they are the ſoft and ſtill Muſick, prepared for your Majeſtie's Welcome and Entertainment this Day. The joyful Acclamations of your People, upon the Sight of your Royal Perſon, will make it louder, and chearfully bearing their agreeing Parts together, ſhall, I hope, this Day, make up to your Majeſty a full and pleaſing Harmony."

To which the King return'd the following Anſwer:

Mr. Recorder,

"I muſt deſire you, becauſe my Voice cannot reach to all thoſe that I deſire ſhould hear me, to give moſt hearty Thanks to all the good Citizens of *London* for their hearty Expreſſions of their Love to me this Day; and indeed, I cannot ſufficiently expreſs the Contentment I have received therein; now I ſee that all theſe Tumults and Diſorders have only ariſen from the meaner Sort of People; and that the Affections of the better, and main Part of the City, have ever been loyal and affectionate to my Perſon and Government.

And likewiſe it comforts me to ſee, that all theſe Miſreports that have been made of me in my Abſence, have not the leaſt Power to do me Prejudice in your Opinions, as may be eaſily ſeen by this Day's Expreſſions of Joy.

And now I think it fit for me to aſſure you, that I am returned with as hearty and kind Affections to my People in general, and to this City in particular, as can be deſir'd by loving Subjects: The firſt I ſhall expreſs by governing you all according to the Laws of this Kingdom, and in maintaining and protecting the true Proteſtant Religion, according as it hath been eſtabliſhed in my Two famous Predeceſſors Times, Queen *Elizabeth* and my Father; and this I will do, if need be, to the Hazard of my Life, and all that is dear to me.

As for the City in particular, I ſhall ſtudy by all means their Proſperity; and I aſſure you, I will ſingly grant thoſe few reaſonable Demands you have now made unto me, in the Name of the City. And likewiſe, I ſhall ſtudy to reeſtabliſh that flouriſhing Trade which now is in ſome Diſorder amongſt you, which I doubt not to effect with the good Aſſiſtance of the Parliament.

One thing I have thought of, as a particular Affection to you, which is, to give back unto you freely that Part of *Londonderry* which heretofore was evicted from you. This, I confeſs, as that Kingdom is now, is no great Gift; but I hope to recover it firſt, and then to give it to you whole and intirely; and for the legal Part of this I command you, Mr. Recorder, to wait upon me to ſee it punctually performed.

I will end as I begun, to deſire you, Mr. Recorder, to give all the City Thanks in better Expreſſions than I can make, though I muſt tell you, it will be far ſhort of that real and ſeaſonable Demonſtration of their Affections to me."

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This gracious Speech was no ſooner ended, than his Majeſty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *Richard Gurney*, the Lord Mayor, and *Thomas Gardiner*, the Recorder; and after admitting the Aldermen, City Council, *&c.* to the Honour of kiſſing his Hand, he, accompanied by the Prince of *Wales*, mounted on Horſeback, and being preceeded by a pompous Cavalcade of the Nobility, Aldermen, and 500 of the principal Citizens on Horſeback, ſumptuouſly apparel'd in Velvet with Golden Chains, and attended by their ſeveral Footmen, *&c.* enter'd the City at *Moorgate*, whence the Proceſſion proceded by *London-Wall* through *Biſhopſgateſtreet*, *Cornhill* and *Cheapſide*, amidſt the City Companies in their Formalities and Stands on each Side the Streets, (which on that Occaſion were richly embelliſh'd with Silk and Tapeſtry, and the City Conduits running with a Diverſity of Wines); and being arriv'd in *Guildhall*, was, with his Royal Conſort, the Prince of *Wales*, and the Nobility of both Sexes, magnificently entertain'd by the Lord Mayor and Citizens, who after Dinner in great Pomp attended his Majeſty to *Whitehall*, where the Lord Mayor approaching to take Leave, the King, with an uncommon Condeſcenſion, was graciouſly pleas'd to embrace him, and return hearty Thanks for his magnificent Reception and Entertainment, and ſtrictly charg'd him to return his ſincere Thanks to the Citizens in general.

For accompliſhing the Royal Command, the Lord Mayor ſummon'd a Common Council, and acquainted them with his Majeſty moſt gracious and grateful Acknowledgments for their late Entertainment. Wherefore the Lord Mayor was empower'd to appoint a Committee of Aldermen, Recorder and Commoners, to attend his Majeſty to return their moſt humble and unfeigned Thanks, not only for his honouring the City with his Royal Preſence, but likewiſe for his great diſtinguiſhing Favours conferr'd upon it. And alſo humbly to entreat his Majeſty to reſide at his Palace at *Whitehall* during the Winter, which would greatly redound to the Intereſt and Advantage of the Citizens: And that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleas'd, not to impute the late Diſorders at *Weſtminſter* to the Citizens of *London*, but rather to the People in the Out-parts, where the Magiſtrates of *London* have no Juriſdiction.

Upon the King's being acquainted with the aforeſaid Matters, he was highly ſatisfied with the hearty and loyal Profeſſions of the Citizens, for which he not only return'd them Thanks, but likewiſe, to oblige them to the utmoſt, chang'd his Reſolution of paſſing the Winter at *Hampton-Court*, to reſide at *Whitehall*; and graciouſly declar'd, that he was perſuaded, that the principal Part of the Citizens had not any Hand in the late Tumults; therefore was willing and ready to do every thing that might contribute towards promoting the Welfare of the City. And as an Evidence of his ſincere and grateful Intentions, graciouſly confer'd the Honour of Knighthood upon all the Aldermen and Sheriffs in the Deputation; and honouring the Commoners to kiſs his Hand, they were all, by his Majeſty's Command, nobly regal'd at Dinner in the Palace, being accompanied by the Earl of *Dorſet* and the Comtroller of the Houſhold; and during the Entertainment, their Majeſties, by two Gentlemen, acquainted them, that they had drank a Health to the Lord Mayor and the whole City. By theſe reciprocal Profeſſions of Duty and Affection on one Side, and Love and Protection on the other, one would have thought that a more loyal City, nor a more happy Prince never were. However, the contrary ſoon after appear'd, as will preſently be ſhewn.

Soon after, ſome Citizens drew up a Petition, intitled, *The humble Petition of Aldermen, Common Councilmen, Subſidy-men, and other Inhabitants of the City of* London *and Suburbs thereof*; and preſented the ſame to the Houſe of Commons on the Eleventh Day of *December* this Year; in Order to expel

the Popiſh Lords and Church Prelates out of the Houſe of Peers.

The King on the 23d of the ſame Month, having diſcharg'd Sir *William Belfour*, a *Scotſman*, from being Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*, he appointed Colonel *Lunsford*, a Perſon very obnoxious to the Houſe of Commons, to ſucceed him: This Removal ſo highly affected the Citizens, whoſe Intereſt was inſeparable from that of the Commons, that the ſame Day they drew up a Petition, intituled, "The humble Petition of divers Common Councilmen, and others of the City of *London*; and preſented the ſame to the Houſe of Commons, in favour of *Belfour*, whom they ſay was a Perſon of Honour and Truſt, and that the ſaid Col. *Lunsford* was a Man outlawed, and moſt notorious for Outrages, and therefore fit for any dangerous Attempt.

After ſome Debates upon this Petition, the Commons deſir'd a Conference with the Lords, wherein they aſſign'd ſeveral Reaſons for the Lords joining to addreſs his Majeſty for the Removal of *Lunsford*, which their Lordſhips having taken into Conſideration, return'd for Anſwer, That they did not think fit to joyn in ſuch an Addreſs, becauſe they conceiv'd it would be an Infringement upon his Majeſty's Prerogative. However the Lord Mayor, on the *Sunday* following, attended his Majeſty at *Whitehall*, and acquainted him with the Rumour of a general Inſurrection of the City Apprentices, in caſe *Lunsford* ſhould not be remov'd from the Lieutenancy of the Tower, and that if he ſhould be continued much longer in that Poſt, they were reſolv'd at all Hazards, to attack the Tower itſelf, in order to diſpoſſeſs him; which Report, was chiefly owing to the City Apprentices preſenting the following Petition to the Houſe of Commons, the very ſame Day with the aforementioned; which to ſhew the Spirit of the Time I ſhall inſert *verbatim*.

"Whereas we, though the loweſt Members of the City and Kingdom, touched with the common Senſe of all good Subjects, do by Experience find by our own and our Maſters Tradings, the Beginning of great Miſchief coming upon us, to nip us in the Bud, when we are firſt entering into the World; the Cauſe of which we can attribute to no others, but to the Papiſts and Prelates, and that malignant Party which adheres unto them: And whereas by the late Proteſtation we ſtand ſolemnly engaged in the Preſence of Almighty God, by all lawful Means, with the utmoſt of our Lives, Power, and Eſtates to defend your ſacred Majeſty and Royal Iſſue, with the Rights and Liberties of Parliaments, and all your Majeſty's Subjects, againſt Papiſts and popiſh Innovators, ſuch as Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and their Dependents, appear to be; the Extirpation of which Government, Root and Branch, by ſeveral Petitions from this City, and many Parts of this Kingdom, have been humbly deſired.

We hold it our bounden Duty, after long Expectation of due and juſt Proceedings againſt the forenamed Papiſts and Popiſh Innovators, now at the laſt to become moſt humble Suitors to your Majeſty in this preſent Parliament, that you would pleaſe to take Notice, that notwithſtanding the much unwearied Pains and Induſtry of the Houſe of Commons to ſubdue Papiſtry and popiſh Innovators, neither Popery is ſubdued, nor Prelates are yet removed, whereby many have taken great Encouragement, deſperately to plot again the Peace and Safety of this and other your Majeſty's Dominions: Witneſs the moſt barbarous and inhuman Cruelties prepetrated by the Papiſts now in *Ireland*; from whence ariſeth in us a new Spring of Fears and Jealouſies, what the Iſſues of theſe Things may be, in this your Kingdom of *England* alſo, without a ſpeedy and timely Prevention of the ſame.

In Hope therefore of your Majeſty's willing Readineſs, by the Advice of this honourable Court of Parliament, to provide for our preſent Relief and Safe-

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ty, we humbly ſupplicate, that the Popiſh Lords and other eminent and dangerous Papiſts in all Parts of this Kingdom, may be narrowly lookt unto and ſecured, the Laws againſt Papiſts and Jeſuits fully executed, the Prelacy rooted out, that ſo the Reformation may be proſperouſly carried on, our diſtracting Fears remov'd, the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom ſettled, and conſequently God may delight in the preſent and ſucceeding Ages to dwell in this Land, the Freedom of Commerce and Trade may paſs once more chearfully, for the Encouragement of your Petitioners; and that the flouriſhing and peaceable Reign of your Majeſty may be long continued and encreaſed amongſt us."

Theſe unprecedented Menaces, occaſion'd the King's calling a Council, to delibrate upon and prevent the threaten'd Miſchiefs; at the breaking up of which, *Charles*, for quieting the Minds of the People, was graciouſly pleas'd to remove *Lunsford* from his Command of the Tower. But before the ſame was publickly known, the Citizens and Apprentices that had petition'd againſt him and the Biſhops, repair'd in great Numbers to *Weſtminſter*; but ſtopping at *Whitehall*, inſolently exclaim'd, *No Biſhops, no Biſhops, no popiſh Lords*; and that for the future they'd have no Porter's Lodge, but would ſpeak with the King when they pleas'd: Which ſo irritated the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, then paſſing to *Weſtminſter*, that he violently ſeiz'd upon a young Fellow, one of the moſt active, which the Populace obſerving, they ſoon reſcu'd him, and encircling the Biſhop, unanimouſly cry'd out, *No Biſhop*, and without offering the leaſt Violence to his Perſon, ſuffer'd him to depart. However, one *David Hide*, (a reform'd Officer, of the late Army employ'd againſt the *Scots*, and now deſign'd for the Service in *Ireland*) accompanied by divers of his Brethren, Cavaliers, obſerving what paſs'd, was greatly enrag'd at the inſolent Deportment of the Rabble, inſomuch, that he threaten'd to cut the Throats of thoſe round-headed Dogs, that bawl'd againſt the Biſhops; whence aroſe the Appellations of *Round Head* and *Cavalier*, by which the Antiprelatical and Royal Parties were diſtinguiſh'd, during the Courſe of thoſe Troubles: *Hide* had no ſooner expreſs'd himſelf in this furious Manner, than he drew his Sword, and deſir'd his Friends to ſecond him, which they refuſing, he was inſtantly apprehended by the Citizens, and carried before the Houſe of Commons, who not only immediately committed him to Priſon, but likewiſe diſcharged him from all Service in *Ireland*.

Upon the ſame Day, Colonel *Lunsford*, accompanied by Thirty or Forty Gentlemen of his Acquaintance, going thro' *Weſtminſter-hall*, upon his eſpying a great Multitude of Citizens and Aprentices, drew his Sword, but whether with an Intent to offend, or defend himſelf, is uncertain; be that as it will, a Scuffle enſu'd, wherein divers Perſons were wounded: News whereof being carried to the City, it occaſion'd a mighty Commotion in all Parts, all being in the utmoſt Confuſion, and every one, threatning Revenge, arm'd inſtantly after the beſt Manner they could; and notwithſtanding the great Expedition of the Lord Mayor to prevent their Deſign, many Hundreds of the Citizens got out before the City Gates could be ſecur'd to prevent them; however his Lordſhip cauſing the ſame to be ſhut as ſoon as poſſible, and placing a ſtrong Guard at each thereof, happily hinder'd the major Part from following; and having plac'd ſufficient Guards in proper Parts of the City, attended by the Sheriffs, he patroll'd the Streets all the following Night to appeaſe the enrag'd Multitude, and the next Morning rais'd the Train'd-Bands, to keep the City in Peace and Quietneſs. Theſe dangerous Tumults and Inſurrections not only oblig'd the King, for the Security of himſelf and Family, to command a Party of the Train'd-Bands of *Weſtminſter* and *Middleſex* to do Duty at *Whitehall*; but likewiſe to ſend the

following Meſſage to the City by the Lord *Newburgh*, who upon his being admitted into the Common Council, addreſs'd himſelf to that Court, as follows:

"Gentlemen, his Majeſty out of his good Affection towards the City, and acknowledging of your great Loves lately ſhewed unto his Highneſs, hath ſent me in a Meſſage unto you;" aſſuring it to be the ſame contained in a Paper, which he preſented, and deſired to be read in this Common Council, *viz.*

"There having been of late many tumultuary and riotous Aſſemblies of People, about our Palaces of *Whitehall* and *Weſtminſter*; to the great Diſturbance of us, and our Parliament: And we having receiv'd Information, that ſome ill-affected Perſons, do ſtill endeavour to recite the like Tumults again; we have thought fit to recommend to your ſpecial Care, the preventing them, as far as in you lies, eſpecially the enſuing Holidays, at which the Idleneſs of many may make them apter to ſuch Diſorders.

We have thought fit likewiſe to let you know, that we are ſo well aſſured of the good Affections our City of *London*, by the great Expreſſions which it hath made unto us of late, that we can in no ways underſtand it to have any Share in the Fault of theſe Tumults and Diſtempers, but that they proceed meerly from the mean and unruly People of the Suburbs. And as we are moſt confident of the Hearts and good Affections of our City of *London* towards us, and our Government, and will not entertain any other Opinion; ſo we deſire them not to be diſturbed by any Jealouſies that ill-affected Perſons may endeavour to ſow, but to reſt moſt confident and aſſured, that the Safety, the Protection, and the Proſperity of the City, ſhall ever be with us a principal Care."

Sometime after, the Attorney General by the King's Command, having in the Houſe of Lords impeach'd the Lord *Kimbolton*, and Five Members of the Houſe of Commons, of High Treaſon, the Serjeant at Arms by his Majeſty's Command immediately repair'd to the Houſe of Commons, and demanded the ſaid Five Members to be delivered up to him; which the Houſe having conſider'd of, inſtead of complying with the Royal Demand, voted that Proceeding a Breach of Privilege; which the King ſo highly reſented, that the Day after he repair'd to the Houſe with an arm'd Power, in order to apprehend the ſaid Members; but the Commons having had previous Notice of his Coming, the Gentlemen intended to be ſeiz'd withdrew, and repair'd to *London* for their Security, to ſhew the Citizens that they intirely rely'd upon them as a ſure Refuge of the Oppreſſed, and real Sanctuary of their Privileges againſt Violence; in which they found themſelves not miſtaken, for notwithſtanding all the Lord Mayor could do (who was heartily in the King's Intereſt) to prevent Tumults, the Citizens had Recourſe to Arms for their Protection.

By this violent Proceeding, the Houſe apprehended, that they could ſit no longer at *Weſtminſter* with Safety; appointed a Committee to ſit in the *Guildhall* of *London*, to deliberate upon ſuch Things as related to the Safety of the City and Kingdom, and then adjourn'd the Houſe to *Tueſday* following.

The King having miſcarried in his Deſign of ſecuring the impeach'd Members, came on the Fifth of *January* into the City, with his uſual Attendance; when, on his Way thither, the People with loud Exclamations cry'd, *Privileges of Parliament! Privileges of Parliament!* at which Time, one *Henry Walker*, an Ironmonger and Pamphleteer, threw into his Majeſty's Coach a Paper, whereon was writ, *To your Tents, O* Iſrael! For which he was immediately apprehended, and committed to Priſon. In the Interim the King being arriv'd at *Guildhall*, where the Common Council was aſſembled, he made the following Speech to them:

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen,

" I came to demand ſuch Perſons as I have already accus'd of High Treaſon, and do believe are ſhrowded in the City. I hope no good Man will keep them from me; their Offences are Treaſon and Miſdemeanours of an high Nature. I deſire your loving Aſſiſtance herein, that they may be brought to a legal Tryal.

And whereas there are divers Suſpicions raiſed, that I am a Favourer of the Popiſh Religion, I do profeſs in the Name of a King, that I did and ever will, and that to the utmoſt of my Power, be a Proſecutor of all ſuch, as ſhall any ways oppoſe the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom, either Papiſts or Separatiſts: And not only ſo, but I will maintain and defend that true Proteſtant Religion which my Father did profeſs, and I will continue in it during Life."

The King to ingratiate himſelf with the Citizens, had no ſooner ended his Speech, than he invited himſelf to Dinner with one of the Sheriffs, tho' of the Two the leaſt inclin'd to his Service; and after the Entertainment return'd to *Whitehall*, without the leaſt Diſorder or Diſturbance, but the Citizens did not deliver them up, as will preſently appear.

The grand Committee appointed by the Houſe of Commons to ſit in the *Guildhall* of this City, not finding that a convenient Place, by reaſon of the Multiplicity of the City Affairs, adjourn'd to *Grocers-hall*, where they appointed a Sub-Committee, to draw certain Heads for their ſafe Return to *Weſtminſter* on the *Tueſday* following, who reſolv'd, that the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* ſhould raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus*, to guard the King and Parliament for that Day.

At the ſame Time divers Mariners preſented a Petition to the Committee, ſign'd by a Thouſand Hands; wherein they tender'd their Service to guard the ſaid Committee by Water to *Weſtminſter*; which being accepted, they were order'd to provide ſuch Artillery and other Arms as were neceſſary, againſt next *Tueſday* Morning: But that they ſhould in a particular Manner take Care, that neither their great Guns nor Muſkets ſhould be charg'd, to the End there might be no Shooting that Day, except in Caſe of Reſiſtance; all which they faithfully promis'd to perform, according to the late Proteſtation taken by both Houſes.

Juſt after, a great Number of Apprentices repair'd to the Committee, and offer'd their Service to guard them to the Parliament Houſe on the *Tueſday* after; and being call'd in, the Chairman return'd them Thanks for their great Affection, and Readineſs to ſerve the Parliament; and acquainted them, that they ſhould have no Occaſion for their Aſſiſtance at that Time, ſeeing a Guard was already provided to attend them by Water.

On the Eleventh of the ſame Month, the Parliament, according to Adjournment, met at *Weſtminſter*; whither the Committee, accompanied by the Lord *Kimbolton*, and the Five Members, repair'd; who taking Water at the *Three Cranes*, were attended by about Forty Long-Boats, well arm'd for Defence, together with a vaſt Number of Citizens and Seamen in other Boats and Barges, while the *London* Train'd-bands march'd by Land to *Weſtminſter*, accompanied by a great Multitude, who inſtead of Feathers, wore the Proteſtation in their Hats.

The Commons, in Return for the great Favours receiv'd from the Citizens of *London* both by Land and Water, reſolv'd not only to thank them for the ſame, but likewiſe to indemnify them from all Harm on that Account; and in order thereunto, the Sea Captains that commanded the Boats to *Weſtminſter*, were firſt call'd in; to whom the Speaker, by Order of the Houſe, addreſs'd himſelf as follows:

1. That the Houſe did take ſpecial Notice of the Performance of this Service of theirs, to this Houſe, and to the Commonwealth, and gave them Thanks for it; and deſir'd them to communicate

communicate the ſame to the reſt of the Seamen and Mariners.

2. For the Petition which they delivered to the Committee of this Houſe the other Day in *London*, that this Houſe will take it into ſpeedy Conſideration, as alſo any other Deſire of theirs, that they ſhall make to this Houſe.

Then the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* were call'd in, to whom the Speaker ſpoke as follows.

That this Houſe was very ſenſible of their great Care, and Love, and Reſpect to this Houſe, and in them to the Commonwealth, as alſo to the Committee of this Houſe that ſate in *London*, and for the ſpecial Service done this Day; and hath commanded him to give them hearty Thanks for it, and to deſire them to return the like to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

The following Reſolution of Indemnity paſs'd the Houſe:

"That the Actions of the Citizens of *London*, and others, in the Guarding and Defence of the Parliament, or the Priviledges or Members thereof, either by the Trained Bands or otherwiſe, are according to their Duties, and the late Proteſtation, and the Laws of this Kingdom; and that if any Perſon ſhall arreſt or trouble any of them for ſo doing, he doth thereby break the Priviledges of Parliament, violate the Liberty of the Subject, and is hereby declar'd an Enemy of the Commonwealth.

And immediately thereupon, the Houſe of Commons order'd, That for their Security, Two Companies of the *London* Trained Bands ſhould daily attend the Houſe, under the Command of Serjeant Major *Skippon*, a Citizen of great Experience in Military Affairs.

About the ſame time, the Parliament were inform'd of the ſending away the Artillery and Ammunition from the Tower of *London*; which occaſion'd their making an Order, that the Earl of *Newport*, Maſter of the Ordnance, the Lieutenant of the Tower, nor any of their Deputies, ſhould hereafter ſuffer any Ordnance or Ammunition to be carried thence without the King's Authority, ſign'd by both Houſes of Parliament. Aud for the more effectually ſecuring the Stores in the ſaid Tower, the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* were order'd to place a ſufficient Guard round it by Land and Water, under the Command of the aforeſaid Serjeant Major *Skippon*.

The Parliament having great Occaſion for Money, ſent on the Twenty-ſecond of the ſaid Month of *January*, a Committee into the City, to ſolicit a Loan of One hundred Thouſand Pounds; which Meſſage occaſion'd the Lord Mayor and Citizens to deliver the following Petition, and expoſtulatory Anſwer or Remonſtrance to the Houſe of Commons:

That the Committee of this Honourable Houſe, upon the Twenty-ſecend of this Inſtant *January*, ſent a Meſſage to the Petitioners for the Loan of One hundred Thouſand Pounds, or of ſo much thereof as could conveniently be forthwith raiſed, for levying Forces to ſuppreſs the Rebels in *Ireland*; to which Meſſage ſomething was then anſwer'd, and a further Anſwer in Writeing promis'd.

In Performance whereof, they humbly preſent the Anſwer following, together with the Reaſons thereof, deſiring the ſame (being the beſt that for the preſent they are able to give) may favourably be accepted.

The Petitioners are duely and deeply ſenſible of the great Miſeries of their Brethren in *Ireland*, and of the imminent Danger, not only of the total Loſſe of that Kingdom, but of the Ruine of this alſo, if that of *Ireland* ſhould (which God forbid) be loſt. And as they have hitherto ſhewed themſelves ready, even beyond their Abilities, to ſerve the King and Parliament, ſo ſhall they ever continue to the utmoſt of their Power, with all Chearfulneſs and Duty; but at the preſent they are compelled to repeat their former Anſwer, That they have no Power to raiſe any Sums by way of Tax for any foreign Uſe.

And

And do further Anſwer, that they have no Means to do it, otherwiſe than by the immediate Perſonal Conſent of every particular Lender, which they cannot hope to obtain, in regard of theſe Obſtructions following; which the Petitioners humbly preſent, together with this their further Anſwer, as the Reaſons thereof.

1. That immediately before the Parliament, and ſithence, divers great Sums for the Service of the King and Kingdom have been already lent by the Citizens of *London*, beſides the Fifty thouſand Pounds for the Supplying of *Ireland* in particular; a great Part whereof the Lenders were compelled to borrow, and cannot to this Day repay.

2. That ſuch Part of thoſe Monies as are already due to the Citizens from the Parliament, as ſhould have been repaid out of the Poll Money and Subſidies, is not yet done, becauſe there is not any conſiderable Sum come in from the Countrey, as was expected, to ſatisfy the ſame.

3. That the ſaid Fifty thouſand Pounds lent for *Ireland* was haſtened and ſpeedily paid, within near about Two thouſand Pounds, upon this Ground then urged by the Paeliament; that if it were forthwith lent, it might be of more Uſe to preſerve that Kingdom than the Loan of Two hundred Thouſand Pounds could be, if deferred but Six Weeks; yet no conſiderable Forces are ſent thither to this Day. And we find that Men will not be willing to lend any thing, till they be aſſured that a good Strength be ſent thither, with full Commiſſion to relieve *Londonderry*, and other Parts of that Kingdom.

4. The general witholding of very great Sums of Money from the Petitioners, and many others, which Monyes have been long due, not only from Chapmen and other Debtors in *England*, but from very many in *Ireland*, (who owe many Hundred thouſands of Pounds to the Citizens of *London*) doth render divers Perſons of good Eſtates and Credit, hardly able to go on with Trade, or pay their Debts, and maintain their Charge.

5. The brotherly Offers of *Scotland* to ſend Ten thouſand Men into *Ireland*, not yet ſo accepted, as to produce any Relief to that bleeding Kingdom, while yet our Brethren are daily maſſacred there, diſcourageth moſt Men from lending any Money, were they never ſo able.

6. The not paſſing the Bill for preſſing of Soldiers here, whereby ſuch Forces as are requiſite might be timely ſent from hence into *Ireland*, puts many Men into Fears, that there may be ſome Deſign rather to loſe that Kingdom, and to conſume this in the loſing of *Ireland*, than to preſerve either the one or the other; for that it cannot be conceived, that the Rebels (being grown ſo powerful) will be ſuppreſſed by Voluntiers.

7. The ſlow iſſuing of Commiſſions to thoſe who being in *Ireland*, or going thither, are willing to enter the Field againſt the Rebels, diſables them from doing any effectual Execution upon the Enemy, unleſs in their own Defence; and ſo all the Monies that have been, or may be ſent thither, are exhauſted to maintain our Forces to do little or nothing worthy of them, rather than imployed to chaſtiſe the Rebels, and to reduce them to Obedience; by means whereof, the Number and Power of the Rebels are greatly increaſed, divers Caſtles and Towns are by them taken, much Proteſtant Blood is daily ſpilt, many Thouſand Families deſtroyed, the malignant Part of Papiſts and their Adherents here are encouraged, and thoſe Rebels ſo much imboldened, that they boaſt they will extirpate the *Britiſh* Nation there, and then make *England*, the Seat of War.

8. The not diſarming of Papiſts here in *England*, after many Diſcoveries of their Treacheries and bloody Deſignes upon the Parliament and Kingdom, the great Decays of Fortifications, Blockhouſes, and other Sea Forts, the not managing

managing of them, nor furniſhing them with Ordnance and Ammunition, the not placing all of them in ſuch Hands in whom the Parliament may confide, and the not ſettling this Kingdom in a Poſture of Defence, in Times of ſo many Fears and Jealouſies of foreign Invaſions, and inteſtine Conſpiracies, the not removing the preſent Lieutenant of the Tower, aed putting ſuch a Perſon into that Place, as may be well approv'd of by the Parliament, notwithſtanding the earneſt Petitions exhibited to this Honourable Houſe for that Purpoſe, which hath produced a Forbearance to bring Bullion into the Tower in this Time of Scarcity of Monies; all which cannot but overthrow Trading more and more, and make Monies yet more ſcarce in the City and Kingdom.

9. The King's Ships, that ought to be a Wall of Defence to this Kingdom, and a Convoy to the Merchants, (for which Tonnage and Poundage was granted) are not fitted and employed, as the Preſent Condition of this Kingdom and *Ireland* requires, but ſome of them for the conveying away Delinquents, who durſt not abide the Teſt of the Parliament, to the great Incouragement of the reſt of the malignant Party here, who, when their Deſigns and themſelves be detected, know how to eſcape the Hand of Juſtice through the Abuſe of a Royal Conduct.

10. The not queſtioning thoſe many Thouſands of unknown Perſons, who are ſhelter'd in *Covent Garden*, and thereabouts, which do not imploy themſelves in any lawful Calling, and it's very probable lye in a Readineſs to adventure upon ſome deſperate Attempt, to the endangering of the Welfare, Peace and Safety of the King's Majeſty, Parliament and City.

"The Miſunderſtanding between the King and the Parliament, the not vindicating the Priviledges of Parliament, the not ſuppreſſing of Protections, the not puniſhing of Delinquents, and the not executing of all 9rieſts and Jeſuits, legally condemned, while others, contrary to Priviledge of Parliament, have been illegally (as the Petitioners conceive) charged with Treaſon, to the deterring of worthy Members from diſcharging their Duties, and to the deſtroying of the very Being of Parliaments, do exceedingly fill the Minds of Men well affected to the Publick, with many Fears and Diſcouragements throughout the Kingdom, and ſo diſables them from that chearful Aſſiſtance which they would be glad to afford.

12. By means of the Premiſſes, there is ſuch a Decay of trading, and ſuch Scarcity of Money (neither of which can be cured, till the former Evils be removed) as is likely in a very ſhort Time, to caſt innumerable Multitudes of poor Artificers into ſuch a Depth of Poverty and Extremity, as may enforce them upon ſome dangerous and deſperate Attempts, not fit to be expreſſed, much leſs to be juſtified; which they leave to the Wiſdom of this Houſe ſpeedily to conſider and prevent.

Theſe are the Evils under which the Petitioners do exceedingly labour and languiſh, which they humbly conceive to have ſprung from the imploying of ill-affected Perſons in Places of Truſt and Honour in the State, and near to the ſacred Perſon of his Majeſty; and that theſe Evils are ſtill continued, by means of the Votes of Biſhops and Popiſh Lords in the Houſe of Peers.

And now, that the Petitioners have faithfully repreſented the true Reaſons which do really enforce them to return this Anſwer, moſt of which have been formerly offered to this Honourable Houſe in ſundry Petitions; and that they have done all that in them lies (even beyond all Precedent) to ſerve the King, Parliament and Kingdom; they humbly crave Leave to proteſt before God, and the High Court of Parliament, that if any further Miſeries befall their dear Brethren in *Ireland*, or if any Miſchief break in upon this Kingdom, to the indangering or diſturbing thereof, it ought not to be imputed to the Petitioners, but only to

ſuch

ſuch as ſhall endeavour to hinder the effectual and ſpeedy Cure of the Evils before-recited, from doing that which by this Honourable Houſe is deſired of them.

A. D. 1642, the Houſe of Commons committed Sir *Richard Gurney*, the Lord Mayor to the Tower for cauſing his Majeſty's Commiſſion; for which he was by Sentence of the Peers, not only degraded from the Office of Mayoralty, but likewiſe for ever render'd incapable of bearing any Office, or receiving any further Honour, and continued a Priſoner during their Pleaſure.

About the ſame Time a Parliamentary Ordinance was publiſh'd, that none ſhould elect, nor be elected Common Council-men of this City, but ſuch as had taken the Covenant, lately imported from *Scotland*.

At this Time of imminent Danger, the Common Council, for the better Security of the City by Night, on the Second of *October* appointed the following Numbers of Watchmen to be kept in the reſpective Wards and Precincts of the City and Liberties, and toward defraying the Charge thereof, the following Fifteenths, were aſſeſs'd on the ſeveral Wards.

Wards	Men	15ths
Aldgate	34	4
Duke's Place	10	0
Alderſgate	44	3
St. Martin's le Grand	12	0
Biſhopſgate	80	3
Broad-ſtreet	30	3
Billingſgate	30	3
Bridge within	25	3
Baſſiſhaw	12	3½
Bread-ſtreet	26	3
Cornhill	16	3
Candlewick	24	4
Cordwainer	24	4
Cheap	25	2
Coleman-ſtreet	32	4
Cripplegate within	40	4
Cripplegate without	90	4
Caſtle Baynard	40	3
Dowgate	36	3
Farringdon within	50	2
Farringdon without	130	15
Monkwell-ſtreet	4	0
Blackfriers	14	0
Whitefriers	8	0
Bridewell Precinct	8	0
Bartholomew the Great	10	0
Bartholomew the Leſs	4	0
Lime-ſtreet	11	4
Langbourn	34	2½
Portſoken	60	3
Queenhithe	40	4
Tower-ſtreet	40	2½
Vintry	34	3
Wallbrook	20	2
Totals, 34.	1097	94½

The City at this Year (*A.* 1643.) invited both Houſes to honour them at Dinner in *Merchant-Taylors-hall*, at ſuch Time as they themſelves ſhould pleaſe to appoint; for which Favour both Houſes return'd Thanks.

In the Morning of the Day appointed for this ſumptuous Entertainment; both Houſes of Parliament repair'd to *Chriſt-Church* in *Newgate-ſtreet* to Sermon, whence they walk'd to *Merchant-Taylors-hall*, the Train'd-Bands lining both Sides the Streets thro' which they paſs'd. The Proceſſion was regulated as follows: Firſt walk'd the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their Scarlet Robes, follow'd by the Common Council; then the Earl of *Eſſex*, the General; the Earl of *Warwick*, Lord Admiral; the Earl of *Mancheſter*, with many of the Nobility, attended by divers Colonels and other Officers of the Army; after whom follow'd the Members of the Houſe of Commons, the *Scotiſh* Commiſſioners, and the Aſſembly of Divines, who clos'd the Proceſſion; in paſſing thro' *Cheapſide*, they were diverted with a great Bonefire of Popiſh Trumpery and other ſuperſtitious Stuff.

By which Deportment of the Citizens it is apparent, that the City of *London* was very active in aſſiſting the Parliament, without whom, ſays my Author, the Parliament would never have

have been in a Condition to have oppoſed the King in the Field; for the Citizens lent the Houſe divers very large Sums of Money, and great Numbers of Men, which ought to be a Caution to great Men and Princes that they do not make the Citizens their Enemies, either by Oppreſſion, Fraud or Deceit, ſince in them, as it ſeems by the Hiſtory of theſe Times, avaits the Fates of Kings.

In the Year 1646, ſo great a Dearth happen'd, that Wheat was ſold at 2 *l.* 8 *s.* the Quarter, and Malt at 1 *l.* 9 *s.*

On the 6th of *April* 1647, a Committee of Lords and Commons came into the City to treat with the Lord Mayor and Common Council, about a Loan of 200,000 *l.* for the Service of *England* and *Ireland*; which upon good Security aſſign'd, was readily advanc'd by the Citizens.

About the ſame Time Sir *John Gayer*, the Lord Mayor, *Thomas Cullam*, *James Bunce*, *John Langham* and *Thomas Adams*, Aldermen, for abetting the *London* Apprentices in a Tumult againſt both Houſes of Parliament, were all committed Priſoners to the Tower of *London*, and a Committee order'd to draw up Articles of Impeachment againſt them: In the Interim, the Houſe took into Conſideration the Manner of governing the City, the Mayor being in Cuſtody; and after ſome Debates, agreed to refer it to the Aldermen and Common Council, to conſider how the civil Government of the City might be adminiſter'd according to their Charters, now they have no acting Mayor; by Virtue of which Reference and Order of the Commons, a Common Hall was ſummon'd to meet on the 27th of *September*, for the Election of a Mayor, when Alderman *Warner* was elected to officiate the remaining Part of that Year, as well as the ſucceeding: In purſuance of which Election, the ſaid Alderman was on *Michaelmas* Day preſented to, and approv'd of by the Houſe of Peers, as Lord Mayor of this City.

Some Time the Beginning of *December* this Year, a Petition was preferr'd to the Houſe of Commons, by divers Shop-keepers in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, who the *Chriſtmas* before had been greatly abuſed for opening their Shops on that Day, notwithſtanding their being countenanc'd therein by an Ordinance of Parliament; wherefore the Houſe made an Order, that the Committees of the Militia of *London* and *Weſtminſter* ſhould take Care to prevent all ſuch Inſults for the future.

Some time after, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, the General, with his principal Officers, were magnificently entertain'd at Dinner by the Lord Mayor.

A few Days after, an Ordinance of Parliament was made, for impowering the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of this City, to pull down and deſtroy all the Play-houſes within their Juriſdiction; and to cauſe all the Actors, and Players thereunto belonging, to be apprehended and puniſh'd as common Rogues and Vagabonds; and alſo every Perſon frequenting ſuch Play-houſes to forfeit the Sum of 5 *s.*

This Year Corn was ſo exceſſive dear, that Wheat was ſold at 3 *l.* 13 *s.* and 8 *d.* the Quarter; and other Grain in Proportion.

On *Sunday* the Tenth of *April*, a Multitude of rude and diſorderly Perſons aſſembled in *Moorfields*, to tipple and divert themſelves at Play; but being oppos'd by a Company of Train'd-Bands, poſted at *Finſbury*, to prevent the Prophanation of the Day, by ſuppreſſing all riotous and tumultuous Proceedings in that Neighbourhood, fell upon the ſame in a furious Manner, and having diſpers'd them, ſeiz'd upon their Colours; whereupon the Tumult increas'd prodigiouſly, by a general Inſurrection in all Parts of the City; and dividing themſelves into divers Bodies, ran ſeveral Ways; one Party to *White Chapel*, ſeiz'd upon the Colours of a Captain's Company; whilſt another went to *Smithfield*; but much the greateſt Body hurried to *Whitehall*; where being ſoon diſperſed by the Parliament's

liament's Troops at the *Meuſe*, they return'd to the City Fury-like; and being joyn'd by the other Parties, like a mighty Torrent drove all before them; and breaking open Houſes, Priſons, and Magazines, carried off Arms, Plate, Money, and other Things of Value; and ſeizing upon the Drums that were beating up for the Train'd-Bands, they employ'd them in beating up for People to join themſelves; and being mightily increas'd in Number, began to form into Military Order; and having poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Gates and Chains of the City, went and attack'd the Lord Mayor's Houſe, wherein were his Lordſhip, the Sheriffs, and Committee of Militia; when, after a vigorous Aſſault, and killing of one Man, and wounding others, they forc'd the Guard, and carried off a Piece of Ordnance, wherewith they repair'd to *Leadenhall*, and, by its Aſſiſtance, ſoon poſſeſs'd themſelves of that Magazine. In the mean time, they had not only Drums beating in all Parts of the City, but likewiſe upon the River *Thames*, to excite all Mariners and Watermen to join them for God and King *Charles*.

General *Fairfax*, in the Interim, ſpared no Pains to repreſs this dangerous Inſurrection; to which End, he call'd a Council to deliberate upon the preſent Emergency; wherein was debated, whether it would be proper to attack the Rioters with the Two Regiments, at *Whitehall* and the *Mewſe*, or wait for a Reinforcement from the Army; but conſidering that upon ſuch a preſſing Occaſion, no Time was to be loſt; therefore reſolv'd to attack them with the ſaid Regiments, though they ſhould be cut in Pieces. In conſequence of which Reſolution, Orders were immediately given to thoſe Regiments, to be ready to march early next Morning; who entering betimes at *Alderſgate* without Oppoſition, march'd to *Leadenhall*, where charging their main Body, they receiv'd the Fire of their Cannon, whereby divers Soldiers were wounded, and a Woman kill'd; but not being able to make any further Reſiſtance, took to their Heels, and diſpers'd themſelves in all Parts of the City, when after the killing of ſome, and wounding and taking of many others, by Ten o'Clock in the Morning, the City Gates were open'd, and every thing as ſtill and quiet as if no ſuch Commotion had happen'd.

Some time after, the City petition'd the Parliament, purporting, That a perſonal Treaty might be had between the King and both Houſes in this City, or ſome other Place convenient and moſt conſiſtent with his Majeſty's Honour and the Safety of Parliament.

To which the Lords made Anſwer, That they had conſider'd their Petition, and already made ſome Progreſs in the Affairs therein ſpecified; and declar'd, they granted their Deſires in every particular; in confidence that the City will be careful to make good their Engagements for ſecuring his Majeſty's Perſon; and the Parliament, from all Tumults and Diſorders, and that according to the Covenant they will live and die in the Defence of both.

And the Commons acquainted the Petitioners, That, according to their Deſire, they had agreed to join the Militia in the Out-parts, to that of the City; whereupon a Committee of both Houſes was appointed to repair to the City to treat with the Common Council (ſummon'd for that purpoſe) about the Security promis'd, for the Defence of the King and Parliament, during the intended Treaty in *London*. The Committee having tranſacted the ſaid Affair, reported, That the Common Council had explain'd themſelves upon the Particulars in their former Petition, as followeth:

" 1. They will engage, that the King and Parliament may meet and treat, free from Force and Violence; this they mean by the Word *ſafely*.

2. By the Word *defend*, they mean, that during the Treaty they will defend the King and Parliament (ſo much as in them lies) free from all Force and Violence.

3. That if the Treaty be in *London*, the

the City will for the preſent defray the Charge of the Guard during the Treaty, and afterwards referred themſelves to the King and Parliament for the Satisfaction thereof.

4. That in caſe the intended Treaty ſhall be in *London*, and his Majeſty and the Parliament ſhall not agree, then the City conceive themſelves to ſubmit to the Wiſdom of both Houſes, touching the Diſpoſal of the King's Perſon.

5. That the Common Council and Officers military, do declare, that they are ready, according to their Engagement, as much as in them lyes, by the Trained-Bands, to guard and defend the King and Parliament againſt all Force and Violence.

And they deſire to have the Militia united, and to be inabled to raiſe Forces, and that during the Treaty no Forces may come within Thirty Miles of *London*, without their Conſents.

That thoſe who ſhall make any Tumult or Diſturbance during the Treaty, may be puniſhed with Death; that none who have born Arms againſt the Parliament, or contributed thereunto, ſhall, during the Treaty, come within Thirty Miles of *London*, without Leave of Parliament.

That the Treaty may be with all Expedition, for preventing of further Inconveniencies; and that if the Treaty be in *London*, the Common Council will endeavour to find out a convenient Place for it, and Accommodations."

Great Debates ariſing upon this Explanation, which was look'd upon to be of ſuch Conſequence, that tho' the the Parliament was adjourn'd from *Friday* till *Tueſday*; yet, for the Satisfaction of both City and Country, it was reſolv'd, that the Houſe of Commons ſhould ſit for the Diſpatch of that Affair, both on the *Saturday* and *Monday* following.

About the ſame time the City acquainted the Parliament with the declaratory Letter and Account they had receiv'd from the Duke of *Buckingham*, and Earls of *Holand* and *Peterborough*, wherein they declar'd their Intentions of joining with the Forces of *Surrey*, *Suſſex* and *Middleſex*, to releaſe his Majeſty, and bring him to his Parliament, to ſettle Peace, and preſerve the Laws of the Nation; wherefore they invited the City to join with them in ſo good a Work, or at leaſt not to act againſt them; as will in ſome meaſure appear by the ſaid Letter directed to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City in Common Council aſſembled, which is as follows:

" Having a long time beheld the ſad Calamities and Miſeries of theſe Kingdoms, and finding no other Means for Redreſs, we are forced into this Undertaking, which we deſire may be rightly underſtood of all that are well affected, but not to the preſent Deſigns, eſpecially of this City, whoſe Actions and Endeavours do ſufficiently evidence their good Affections: To this End we have incloſed a brief Account of our Intentions, or Pretences of Peace to the Kingdom, which we hope may give Satisfaction both to you and the whole Kingdom, whoſe Aſſiſtance, with God's Bleſſing, we deſire no farther, than our Deſigns are real, for the Good and Happineſs, both of the King, Parliament and Kingdom, according to our Covenant.

The Houſe of Commons having taken this Letter into Conſideration, voted that the ſaid Peers ought to be proceeded againſt as Traitors.

The Citizens of *London* being apprehenſive that ſome Inconveniences would ariſe from General *Skippon*'s inliſting ſuch a Number of Horſe and Foot in the City, by Order of Parliament, therefore to obviate any Diſturbance that might happen on that Account, apply'd to the Parliament, and humbly pray'd, that a Stop might be put to ſuch as were already liſted might be diſcharg'd. The Anſwer of the Lords gave great Satisfaction, by their ſaying they would live and die with the Petitioners. But that of the Commons ſhew'd, that their preſent Circumſtances could not admit of any Relaxation

and as a Proof thereof, communicated to the Common Council divers intercepted Papers, among which was the Prince of *Wales*'s Declaration, which, together with other Reaſons, fully convinc'd the Citizens of their preſſing Occaſions.

A few Days after, a Committee of the Common Council of this City, preſented to the Houſe of Commons, a Copy of a Letter and Declaration ſent by the Prince of *Wales* to the Lord Mayor and Common Council of *London*, commanding Copies thereof to be deliver'd to both Houſes of Parliament before they did any thing themſelves in that reſpect: After ſome Debates thereupon, the Commons order'd the Originals to be ſent them, and that no Anſwer be return'd thereto, nor the Citizens to proceed thereon, without ſpecial Licence from both Houſes.

The *Londoners*, out of their great Inclination to Peace, and ſtrong Propenſity to the King's Safety, preſented a Petition to both Houſes of Parliament, of this Tenor: "1. That the King's Majeſty may be free from Reſtraint: 2. Invited to a Treaty. 3. That all Acts of Hoſtility by Sea and Land, may by Command of King and Parliament, ceaſe. 4. That the Government of the Church may be ſettled, according to the Covenant. 5. That diſtreſſed *Ireland* may be relieved. 6. The People of *England*, diſbanding all Armies, eaſed; the Liberty of the Subject reſtored; the Laws of the Land eſtabliſhed; the Members of both Houſes enjoined to attend the Houſe for the Service of the Kingdom; that the ſelf-denying Ordinance may be effectually obſerved; and ſpeedy Conſideration had of the Condition of ſuch Merchants whoſe Ships and Goods are ſtayed by thoſe with the Prince, in the revolted Ships, and that ſome Expedient may be thought of, for Diſcharge of all Ships; that Trade be not deſtroyed."

The City of *London* having advanced the Sum of 10,000 *l.* for carrying on a Treaty with the King at *Newport*, in the Iſle of *Wight*, but the Time for treating not proving ſufficient, 'twas, by an Order of the Lords and Commons, prolong'd for 14 Days; whereupon a Committee of both Houſes were, on the Third of *November*, ſent to meet the Common Council at *Guildhall*, to ſollicit an additional Loan of 4000 *l.* for defraying the Charge of the ſaid Treaty for that Time.

SECT. III.

Of the Affairs of the City, *during the* Protectorate *of* Oliver Cromwell.

SOME Time after the King's Execution, the Commons had no ſooner paſs'd an Act for the Exheredation of the Royal Line, the Aboliſhment of Monarchy, and Erection of a Commonwealth, than an Order was ſent to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of *London* for proclaiming the ſame perſonally; but his Lordſhip refuſing to comply therewith, he was order'd to attend the Houſe of Commons; where being aſk'd a Reaſon for his Contumacy, he pleaded Scruple of Conſcience, whereby he imagin'd it to be inconſiſtent with his Oath taken in the Exchequer, as well as a Buſineſs not properly belonging to the Office of Mayor, but rather to that of Sheriff. However, thoſe Allegations were not ſufficient to ſcreen him from Puniſhment; for, after ſome Debates thereupon, 'twas reſolved, That, for his Contempt, he ſhould be fin'd Two thouſand Pounds, degraded from the Office of Mayor, and committed Priſoner to the Tower of *London* for Two Months; and the Common Council impower'd to proceed to a new Election.

At this Time the Dearth of Corn increaſing, Wheat was ſold at the exceſſive Rate of Four Pounds Five Shillings the Quarter.

On the Third of *April*, 1649 Alderman *Atkins* was choſen Mayor of this City, in the Room of Sir *Abraham Reynardſon* (lately degraded and impriſon'd by Order of the Commons, as above-mention'd); who being to be preſented to the Houſe of Commons for

their Approbation, they, for the greater Solemnity of the Ceremony, commanded the Commiſſioners of Chancery to bring in the Great Seal, and lay it upon the Table.

Cromwell being appointed General of the Army for reducing of *Ireland*, Money was greatly wanted for that Expedition; wherefore a Committee of the principal Members were appointed to treat with the City for a Loan of One hundred and Twenty thouſand Pounds, upon Security of the Monthly Aſſeſſment of Ninety thouſand Pounds; which being propos'd to the Common Council, they readily agreed to advance the ſaid Sum, but not upon the Security offer'd; wherefore the Committee were order'd to find out an additional Security for their Satisfaction.

The above-nam'd Ordinance for aboliſhing of Monarchy was, on the Thirtieth of *May*, proclaim'd in this City, by the Lord Mayor, aſſiſted by Twelve Aldermen; but Sir *Thomas Soames* and Mr. *Chambers*, Aldermen, refuſing to attend at that Ceremony, they were order'd to appear at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons to anſwer for their Contempt; when Sir *Thomas* was aſk'd, why he did not attend upon that Occaſion, ſeeing he had previous Notice thereof; he reply'd, That that Affair was inconſiſtent with the ſeveral Oaths he had taken, as well as contrary to his Judgment and Conſcience, therefore durſt not attend; and *Chambers* being interrogated in the ſame Reſpect, anſwer'd, That his Heart did not go along with that Buſineſs. However, for their Diſobedience, the former was expell'd the Houſe of Commons, degraded from the Office of Alderman, and render'd incapable of bearing any publick Office for the future: The Two laſt whereof were likewiſe impos'd upon the latter.

A Day of publick Thankſgiving being appointed by Parliament, for ſuppreſſing of the Levellers, the Lord Mayor and Common Council ſent a Deputation to intreat the Houſe of Commons to honour the City at Dinner at *Grocers-Hall* on that Day, and that they might have the Honour of ſolemnizing that Feſtival, with the Houſe, at ſuch Church as they ſhould pleaſe to appoint. The Commons accepting the Invitation, appointed *Chriſt-Church* in *Newgate-ſtreet* for the Place, and order'd hearty Thanks to the Citizens for their great Affection and ſincere Attachment to the Parliament and Kingdom; and at the Time and Place prefix'd, the Houſe, with their Speaker, the General, with his principal Officers, and the Preſident and Council of State, repair'd to the City, when after the hearing of Two Sermons, they walk'd in great State to the aforeſaid Hall, where they were moſt ſumptuouſly regal'd by the City; the Muſick, at this magnificent Entertainment, being no other than Drums and Trumpets: And the Citizens, to evince their great Satisfaction on this Occaſion, beſide the vaſt Surpluſage of Proviſions left, gave to the Poor the Sum of Four hundred Pounds in Money.

The next Day the Houſe of Commons ſent a Committee into the City, to return Thanks to the Lord Mayor and Common Council for their generous Entertainment and great Munificence of Yeſterday to the Parliament and Army.

The ſame Day a Deputation from the Common Council attended the General of the Army, and in the Name of the City, preſented him with a large Baſon and Ewer of Maſſy Gold, as a Proof of their ſincere Affection. And at the ſame Time preſented Lieutenant General *Cromwell* with Three hundred Pounds worth of Plate, and a Purſe of Two hundred Pieces of Gold.

Some Time after, the Parliament having taken into Conſideration the many great and eminent Services of the City towards them, and the whole Nation; therefore, as a Proof of their grateful Acknowledgments, they made the Citizens a Preſent of *Richmond Park* in *Surrey*, divers Houſes, and a Thouſand Pounds in Money for the City Poor

Poor. Whereupon the Lord Mayor and Common Council, in an Addreſs of Thanks, gratefully acknowledg'd thoſe Favours, and bounteous Donations; wherefore they repeated their firm and ſincere Reſolutions of ſtanding by the Parliament with their Lives and Fortunes upon all Emergencies.

On the Fourth of *January*, about Seven at Night, a very great and deplorable Accident happen'd in the Houſe of a Ship-Chandler oppoſite *Barking-Church* in *Tower-ſtreet*, where careleſly barrelling Gun-powder, it took Fire, and by a Blaſt of Twenty-ſeven Barrels, blew up about Sixty Houſes, with their Inhabitants. The Number of Sufferers on this melancholy Occaſion was greatly increas'd, by a Pariſh Feaſt then held at the *Roſe Tavern* next Door but one, where all therein periſh'd; and from whence afterwards were dug a great Number of Heads, Limbs and Parts of Bodies piteouſly mangled and burnt: Among which were Two very remarkable Caſes, *viz.* The Taverneſs was found ſitting upright in the Bar, and a Drawer ſtanding without it, with a Pot in his Hand, both being ſuffocated by Smoak and Duſt, and preſerv'd in thoſe Poſtures, by the caſual falling of Timber, without the leaſt Sign of Violence, either of Fracture or Contuſion. And the other was a Cradle and Child blown upon the upper Leads of *Barking-Church*, from whence it was the next Day taken down, without the leaſt Damage to either. The Author of this Relation ſaw the Child about Seven Years after, in Company with the Perſon who had charitably taken Care of her, from the Time ſhe was taken off the Church, it not being known to whom ſhe belong'd.

A. D. 1650, the exceſſive and grievous Dearth of Corn ſtill continuing, Wheat was ſold at Four Pounds the Quarter, and Malt at Two Pounds Two Shillings.

On the 25th of *Auguſt* 1651 the City Train'd-Bands were muſter'd in *Tothill-Fields*, and review'd by the Speaker and moſt of the Members of the Houſe of Commons, before whom they perform'd their ſeveral Evolutions with great Dexterity and Applauſe.

Cromwell, *A. D.* 1652. after his Victory at *Worceſter*, on his Return to *London*, was met by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Committee of the City Militia, who congratulated him upon his great Succeſs, and ſafe Arrival, and invited him to Dinner. Purſuant to this Invitation, *Cromwell*, accompanied by moſt of the Members of Parliament, and principal Officers of the Army, repair'd to *Guildhall* on the Sixteenth of *September*, and were magnificently entertain'd by the Citizens.

The great Dearth ſtill continuing, Wheat was ſold at Three Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence the Quarter.

Cromwell, having diveſted the Parliament of all Power, by turning them out of Doors, occaſion'd divers Aldermen and Citizens of *London* to addreſs him for reinſtating them. Whereupon a Counter Addreſs was preſented to *Cromwell*, by many other Citizens, ſhewing their Diſlike of, and Diſſent from the former, and their firm Reſolution to adhere to *Cromwell*.

Cromwell, finding his late Violence to the Parliament not only approv'd of by this, but likewiſe by divers other Addreſſes from the Army, Fleet and Country, conſtituted a certain Number of Perſons to take upon them the Government of the Kingdom; which they accepting of, he inveſted them with the charming Appellation of Supreme Authority: And by Virtue of which having aſſum'd the Name of Parliament, the Lord Mayor and Common Council of this City preſented them a Petition, wherein they pray'd,

"1. That the precious Truths of the Goſpel may be preſerv'd in Purity, and the Diſpenſers thereof, being approv'd to be learned, godly, and void of Offence, may be ſent forth to preach the Goſpel. 2. That their ſettled Maintenance by Law might be confirm'd, and their juſt Properties preſerv'd. 3. That the Univerſities may

be zealouſly countenanc'd and encourag'd." The Petitioners had the Thanks of the Houſe for their good Affections, and were deſir'd to continue their Care and Endeavours for the Peace and Safety of the City.

On the 2d of *February* Three preternatural Tides happen'd in the River *Thames*, within the Space of Six Hours.

The Supreme Authority, or Mock Parliament, (artfully choſen by *Cromwell*) tir'd with their ſham Power, ſurrender'd the ſame into the Hands of him from whom they receiv'd is: Whereupon *Cromwell* was, by the Council of Officers, choſen Protector; and ſoon after being invited by the City to dine at *Guildhall*, he was receiv'd with all the Honour uſually paid to their lawful Sovereigns; the City Companies in their Stands lining the Streets thro' which he paſs'd, he was receiv'd and attended by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities on Horſeback. And after being ſumptuouſly entertain'd, at his Departure he conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood upon the Lord Mayor.

At the ſame time, the Dearth ſo happily decreas'd, that Wheat was ſold at One Pound Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence the Quarter, and Malt at One Pound Eight.

Cromwell, out of his great Affection to the City of *London*, invited the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen to Dinner, and on the Sixteenth of *May* entertain'd them in a very ſumptuous Manner.

A. D. 1654, the Number of Hackney Coaches to be kept in this City and Suburbs, were, by Order of the Protector limitted to Two hundred, to be under the Care and Government of the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

And the following Year, as an additional Favour, he granted the Mayor and Commonalty a Licence, annually to import from *Newcaſtle*, or elſewhere in *England*, Four Thouſand Chaldron of Coals, for the Uſe of the poor Citizens, free from the Duty of Twelve-pence *per* Chalder.

A. D. 1656, Notwithſtanding divers Proclamations and Orders were made againſt building upon new Foundations within the City of *London*, and Ten Miles thereof, yet many Builders out of an avaricious Temper, without the leaſt Regard to theſe Injunctions, continu'd to build as formerly. Therefore to puniſh the Diſobedient, and prevent ſuch Practices for the future, an Ordinance was made by *Cromwell*, whereby all Perſons who had erected Houſes in Contempt of the ſaid Prohibitions, ſince the Twenty-fifth of *March* 1623, ſhould for every ſuch Houſe, not having Four Acres of Land thereunto belonging, pay to the Protector One Year's Rent; and for every Houſe erected after the Twenty-ninth of *September* 1656, without Land as aforeſaid, to forfeit One hundred Pounds for the Uſe of *Cromwell*.

A. D. 1657, at the Inauguration of *Cromwell*, as Lord Protector, the Lord Mayor of the City aſſiſted by carrying the City Sword before him, accompanied by the Earl of *Warwick*, who carried that of the State, and who during the Ceremony in *Weſtminſter-hall*, ſtood on the right Side of *Cromwell*'s Chair, and the Lord Mayor on the Left.

Upon the Demiſe of the Protector, *Richard*, his eldeſt Son, was in the City, proclaim'd his Succeſſor, in Preſence of the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Privy Council. And at the Celebration of the Funeral Obſequies of *Cromwell*, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen aſſiſted, attended by a great Number of the principal Citizens.

At the ſame Time, by a great Scarcity of Grain, Corn became ſo very dear, that Wheat was ſold at 3 *l.* 5 the Quarter.

Soon after the Death of *Cromwell* divers Parties were form'd in the Kingdom towards reſtoring the King; which the Parliament being acquainted with they order'd the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, to attend the Cou

cil of State, when the Preſident inform-ed them of the dangerous Deſigns of the Enemies, the Care and Vigilancy of the Parliament and Council, the apprehending of divers of the Conſpi-rators, and defeating their horrid De-ſigns of deſtroying all that were Friends to the Parliament, with an Intent of bringing in the King: then after read-ing a Proclamation that was ready for publiſhing, return'd Thanks to the Ci-ty for their good Affection, and faith-ful Adherence to the Parliament, ear-neſtly exhorting them to perſevere there-in for the mutual Good and Safety of the Parliament, City and Kingdom.

The Citizens approving of this In-formation, ſoon after invited the Parli-ament, Council of State, and princi-pal Officers of the Army, to dine with them at *Grocers-hall*, on the Day of Thankſgiving for the late Victory ob-tain'd by *Lambert* over Sir *George Booth* in the Weſt. Purſuant to this Invitation, the ſaid Three Bodies, on the Sixth of *October*, repair'd to the City and Hall appointed, where they were ſplendidly entertain'd by the Lord Mayor and Citizens with mu-tual Expreſſions of the ſincereſt Friend-ſhip.

Soon after, Advice was brought of General *Monk*'s marching from *Scot-land* in Defence of the Parliament, a-gainſt the Impoſitions of the Army in *England*, who had newly erected a Court of Officers and others, (denomi-nated the Committee of Safety) for the Government of the Kingdom, inde-pendent of Parliament; a Deputation whereof were ſent to acquaint the Lord Mayor and Common Council of this City with *Monk*'s Proceedings, who, they ſaid, intended to bring in the King: Therefore to prevent a new War, earneſtly exhorted them to take all the Precautions imaginable to ſe-cure the Peace and Safety of the City, and to join with them for the Security of the Kingdom.

The Citizens under terrible Appre-henſions of an approaching War, wiſely declin'd declaring either for the Parli-ament or Army. However, what the Maſters durſt not, the Apprentices did, by ſhewing their Diſlike of the preſent Government, and aſſembling in great Numbers declar'd, that they would have a free Parliament; and tho' Colonel *Hewſon*, who was left to guard the Committee of Safety, ſuppreſs'd that Commotion, by marching into the City, and killing divers of the young Citizens; yet the Loſs of them inflam'd the City the more againſt the Army, which they ſaid was only kept on Foot to murder the Citizens. Where-upon the Common Council appear'd more refractory than ever, and refus'd to concur in any thing that was propos'd to them by the Committee of Safety; which began to be univerſally abhor'd, as likely to be the Original of ſuch another Tyranny as that erected by *Cromwell*, ſeeing it wholly depend-ed upon the Power and Spirit of the Army.

This Behaviour of the Citizens prov'd a very great Mortification to the Com-mittee of Safety, tho' not to be com-pared to that occaſion'd by the Revolt of divers Regiments of the Army, and a Squadron of Ships under the Com-mand of Vice-Admiral *Lawſon*, who declar'd for the Parliament; to whom it was ſuch agreeable News, that the Speaker, at a Conference, acquainted the Citizens, that the Members would meet again in a very few Days; and thence repairing to the Tower of *Lon-don*, remov'd the Lieutenant, plac'd there by the Committee of Safety, and conſtituted another in his Stead.

The Difference between the Parlia-ment and Army occaſion'd a general Interruption of Receipts and Collecti-ons, whereby the Parliament was ſo deſtitute of Money, that they had not wherewithal to defray the neceſſary Expence; therefore requir'd the Citi-zens of *London*, with the utmoſt Diſ-patch to collect and bring in their Ar-rears of former Taxes; and in the In-terim endeavour'd to borrow of them a Sum ſufficient to ſupply the preſent Exi-gency. And tho' they were ſenſible,

that the City had no greater Affection for them, than they had for the Army, they nevertheleſs apply'd to the Common Council for a Loan, who inſtead of complying with their Deſires, not only gave them an abſolute Denial, but likewiſe objected to their Authority, and roundly told them, That they would not ſubmit to any Impoſition that was not granted by a free and lawful Parliament. This rough and opprobrious Treatment was ſo highly reſented by the Houſe, that it was judg'd neceſſary to reduce the obſtinate *Londoners* to Obedience, by ſending General *Monk* with Part of his Army, to chaſtiſe them for thoſe intolerable Indignities put upon the Parliament.

Monk, in Obedience to the Parliament's Commands, march'd into the City, where to the Citizens great Surprize, (who believ'd him, like themſelves, to be for a free Parliament) and without the leaſt Regard to their Intreaties or Prayers, not only apprehended Eleven of the principal Citizens, who had been moſt active in the late Common Council, and committed them to the *Tower* of *London*, but he likewiſe took down the Poſts and Chains, and with all the Circumſtances of Contempt, pull'd down and deſtroy'd the City Gates and Portcullices, to the Conſternation and Confuſion of the whole City; for which he became juſtly odious to moſt of the Citizens. And as if this was not a ſufficient Revenge, the Parliament made an Ordinance to diſſolve the Common Council, and to elect another.

The Parliament, unmindful of the great Services done them by *Monk*, were ſapping his Authority at *Weſtminſter*, (while he was employ'd in executing their Commands in *London*) by paſſing an Act to curtail his Power, by joining others with him in the Command of the Army: Which ungrateful Return was ſo highly reſented by *Monk*'s Officers, that they bitterly inveigh'd againſt the Ingratitude and Proceedings of the Parliament, and Indignity offer'd to their General, whom they acquainted with the little Arts and underhand Endeavours to alienate the Affections of his Soldiers, than which, they declar'd, that nothing could be ſtronger Proofs of his intended Deſtruction; therefore adviſ'd him to provide for his own Security.

Monk, rouz'd at this Alarm, began to imagine himſelf in Danger; for the obviating of which, the firſt Step he took was, to ſecure his Army to his Intereſt; and to that End, held a Conſultation with his Officers, who unanimouſly aſſur'd him of their ſincere and firm Reſolution to adhere to him upon all Emergencies. This Aſſurance was no ſooner obtain'd, than early next Morning he march'd his Army towards the City, and drew up the ſame in *Finſbury Fields*. But how to regain the Love of the enrag'd Citizens after his late ill Uſage, was the Thing to be conſider'd of, well knowing, that without their Aſſiſtance, it would be impoſſible for him with his Handful of Troops to accompliſh his great Deſign. Therefore to atone for his paſt Offence, ſent *Clarges*, his Confident, to the Lord Mayor, with an Acknowledgment of his Fault, and to acquaint him, that he was heartily ſorry for what he had done, and earneſtly deſir'd a Conference with his Lordſhip and the Common Council, hoping therein to make Reparation for his late Error.

This Acknowledgment of the General's not only occaſion'd the Lord Mayor's calling a Common Council, according to his Requeſt, but likewiſe to invite him to Dinner; after which they repair'd to *Guildhall*, where meeting the Common Council, *Monk* in a Speech teſtified his great Concern for having accepted a Command, which in the Execution had given ſo much Uneaſineſs to the Citizens; urging, that he was under a Neceſſity of accepting thereof, or throwing up his Commiſſion, which he judg'd neceſſary to keep for the Good of the City and Kingdom, whoſe Happineſs and Proſperity no Man had more at Heart than himſelf. And as an inconteſtable Proof of his Sincerity, com-

communicated to them the Copy of a Letter ſent by him to the Parliament at his leaving *Whitehall*, wherein he upbraided them with their unjuſt and unreaſonable Proceedings, adviſing them, (by way of Command) within a certain Time, to iſſue out Writs for a new Parliament, as the only Expedient to reſtore Peace and Happineſs to the Kingdom; which both the Army and Nation expected from them.

By this Letter the Common Council perceiv'd, that he was deeply imbark'd againſt the Parliament, and that there being but little Hopes of a Reconciliation, believ'd they might ſafely truſt him. Whereupon they mutually engag'd to ſtand by one another at all Events. This happy Coalition between the City and *Monk*, was ſoon proclaim'd by Ringing of Bells, and at Night by an infinite Number of Bonfires and Illuminations, with ſuch univerſal Acclamations as had not been heard of, with ſuch particular Signs of Scorn and Contempt of the Parliament, as render'd it ridiculous to every one; there being ſcarce a Bonfire, where a Rump was not roaſted, or ſomething reſembling one, which was declar'd to be done in Celebration of the Parliament's funeral Obſequies: And there was no Invention of Fancy, Wit, or Ribaldry, that was not exercis'd that Night to expoſe the Parliament and magnify the General.

Monk having regain'd the City's Favour, and ſecur'd and ſettled every thing according to Deſire, return'd to his Quarters at *Whitehall*, and diſpos'd his Army in ſuch Places as he deem'd moſt convenient: And having reſtor'd the ſecluded Members of Parliament, an Ordinance was made, to reſtore the Common Council to their ancient Rights, the impriſon'd Apprentices releas'd, and the Poſts, Chains, Gates and Portcullices of the City to be replac'd: For which the Citizens return'd hearty Thanks; and, according to the Deſire of the Houſe of Commons, chearfully agreed to advance the Sum of 10,000 *l.* And the City, farther to evince their good Opinion of *Monk*, choſe him Major General of all their Forces; whereupon, he immediately adviſ'd them to diſarm all dangerous Perſons, and keep a ſtrong Guard for the Peace and Quiet of the City during the Interval of Parliament. Whereupon the City invited the Council of State and the General to reſide in *London* for their greater Safety; for which Kindneſs they return'd Thanks, without accepting the Offer.

At the ſame Time a very great Dearth happen'd, wherein Wheat was ſold for 3 *l.* 6 *s.* the Quarter.

SECT. IV.

Tranſactions of the Citizens *from the Reſtoration of King* Charles II. *to his Death.*

ALL Things ſeeming in the Year 1660, to conſpire towards a Reſtoration, the Citizens of *London* reſolv'd to contribute all in their Power for the happy accompliſhing ſo good a Work; to which End the Officers of the City Train'd Bands, by their Orator, Alderman *Robinſon*, declar'd, that they were firmly reſolv'd to adhere to their Major General *Monk*, the Council of State, and the enſuing Parliament, at which Time, ſtrong nightly Guards were kept in the City, with the Chains drawn croſs the Streets, till the Morning; and by Day frequent Entertainments were made by the ſeveral Companies at their Halls, for regaling the Council of State, the General, and his principal Officers.

At this Time the City Forces were muſter'd in *Hide-Park*, before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and a great Number of the Nobility, who were highly pleas'd with their fine Appearance.

Matters of the greateſt Conſequence preparatory to the Reſtoration being now upon the Carpet, King *Charles* the Second ſent divers Letters with a Declaration from *Breda* in *Holland*, to General *Monk*, the Houſes of Lords and Commons, and the Fleet; and the following to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen,

and Common Council of the City of *London*.

Charles Rex.

" Truſty and Well-beloved, We greet you well.

In theſe great Revolutions of late happen'd in that our Kingdom, to the Wonder and Amazement of all the World, there is none that we have look'd upon with more Comfort, than the ſo frequent and publick Manifeſtations of their Affections to Us in the City of *London*; which hath exceedingly rais'd our Spirits, and which, no doubt, hath proceeded from the Spirit of God, and his extraordinary Mercy to the Nation; which hath been encouraged by you, and your good Example, to aſſert that Government under which it hath, ſo many Hundred Years, enjoy'd as great Felicity as any Nation in *Europe*, and to diſcountenance the Imaginations of thoſe, who would ſubject our Subjects to a Government they have not yet deviſed; and to ſatisfy the Pride and Ambition of a few ill Men, would introduce the moſt arbitrary and tyrannical Power that was ever yet heard of. How long we have all ſuffered under thoſe and the like Devices, all the World takes Notice, to the no ſmall Reproach of the *Engliſh* Nation; which we hope is now providing for its own Security and Redemption, and will be no longer bewitched by thoſe Inventions.

How deſirous we are to contribute to the obtaining the Peace and Happineſs of our Subjects, without Effuſion of Blood; and how far We are from deſiring to recover what belongs to Us by a War, if it can be otherwiſe done, will appear to you by the incloſed Declaration; which, together with this our Letter, we have intruſted our right truſty and well-beloved Couſin, the Lord Viſcount *Mordaunt*, and our truſty and well-beloved Servant, Sir *John Greenville*, Knight, one of the Gentlemen of our Bed-chamber, to deliver to you; to the end, that you, and all the reſt of our good Subjects of that our City of *London* (to whom We deſire it ſhould be publiſhed) may know, how far we are from the Deſire of Revenge, or that the Peace, Happineſs, and Security of the Kingdom, ſhould be raiſed upon any other Foundation than the Affections and Hearts of our Subjects, and their own Conſents.

We have not the leaſt Doubt of your juſt Senſe of theſe our Condeſcenſions, or of your Zeal to advance and promote the ſame good End, by diſpoſing all Men to meet Us with the ſame Affection and Tenderneſs, in reſtoring the fundamental Laws, to that Reverence that is due to them, and upon the Preſervation whereof all our Happineſs depends. And you will have no Reaſon to doubt of enjoying your full Share in that Happineſs, and of the improving it, by our particular Affection to you. It is very natural for all Men, to do all the Good they can for their native Country, and to advance the Honour of it; and as we have that full Affection for the Kingdom in general, ſo we would not be thought to be without ſome extraordinary Kindneſs for our native City in that particular; which we ſhall manifeſt on all Occaſions, not only by renewing their Charter, and confirming all thoſe Privileges which they have receiv'd from our Predeceſſors, but by adding and granting any new Favours, which may advance the Trade, Wealth and Honour of that our native City; for which we will be ſo ſolicitous, that we doubt not but that it will, in due Time, receive ſome Benefit and Advantage in all thoſe Reſpects, even from our own Obſervation and Experience abroad. And we are moſt confident, we ſhall never be diſappointed in our Expectation of all poſſible Service from your Affections: And ſo we bid you, Farewell.

Given at our Court at *Breda*, the 14th Day of *April*, 1660, in the 12th Year of our Reign."

Upon the Receipt of this Letter, the Citizens were ſeiz'd with the greateſt Raptures and Tranſports of Joy imaginable, for his Majeſty's having graciouſly deem'd them worthy of ſuch an

Honour,

Honour, conſidering they had had ſo great a Hand in expelling his Father. On this joyful Occaſion the Common Council being aſſembled, they preſented the Lord *Mordaunt*, and Sir *John Greenvile*, (the happy Meſſengers of this great and good News) with the Sum of 300 *l.* and at the ſame Time deputed Fourteen of their principal Members to attend his Majeſty in *Holland*, and to aſſure him of their Fidelity and moſt chearful Submiſſion, and that they plac'd all their Felicity and future Hope of Proſperity in the Aſſurance of his Royal Grace and Protection; for the meriting of which, their Lives and Fortunes ſhould always be at his Majeſty's Diſpoſal.

Four Days after, the Common Council made an Order, that *Richmond Park*, lately confer'd upon the City by *Cromwell*, ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty at his Return, and at the ſame Time to aſſure him, that they had kept it with no other View, than as Stewards for the Royal Intereſt.

The Day after, his Majeſty was proclaim'd King at the uſual Places in this City, with the greateſt Solemnity, in Preſence of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs, attended by the Train'd-Bands, amidſt the inceſſant, and joyful Acclamations of the Citizens. In the mean time, the City Deputies being arriv'd at the *Hague*, they were introduc'd to, and moſt graciouſly receiv'd by his Majeſty; to whom, in the Name of the City of *London*, they preſented the Sum of 10,000 *l.* Whereupon the King told them, that he ever had a particular Affection for the City of *London*, the Place of his Birth; and that he was exceedingly pleas'd to hear of their bearing ſo good a Part in his Reſtoration, which he graciouſly acknowledg'd by returning them Thanks, and conferring the Honour of Knighthood upon them all, to their great Satisfaction and Delight.

The King, to the inexpreſſible Joy and Satisfaction of his Subjects, landed on the 26th of *May* at *Dover*; whence, on his Approach to *London*, he was on the 26th following, met in *St. George's Fields* in *Southwark*, by the Lord Mayor, and Aldermen of this City, the former of which delivering the City Sword to his Majeſty, had the ſame return'd with the Honour of Knighthood. On this ſolemn Occaſion, the City caus'd to be erected in the ſaid Fields, a very magnificent Tent, provided with a ſumptuous Collation, which the King having participated of, proceeded towards *London*, which was pompouſly adorn'd with the richeſt Silks and Tapeſtries, and the Streets lin'd with the City Corporations and Train'd-Bands; while the Conduits flow'd with a plentiful Variety of delicious Wines, and the Windows, Balconies and Scaffolds, crowded with ſuch an infinite Number of Spectators, as if the whole collective Body of the People had been aſſembled to grace the Royal Entry. And as this ſeems to have been the moſt ſtately and glorious Cavalcade hitherto ſeen in this Nation, I ſhall therefore inſert an Account thereof, as deſcrib'd by a late Author:

" Firſt march'd a gallant Troop of Gentlemen in Cloth of Silver, brandiſhing their Swords, and led by Major General *Brown:* Then follow'd another Troop of 200 in Velvet Coats, with Footmen and Liveries attending them in Purple: Then another Troop led by Alderman *Robinſon*, in Buff Coats, with Cloth of Silver Sleeves, and very rich green Scarfs; and after theſe a Troop of about 200 with blue Liveries laid with Silver, with 6 Trumpeters, and ſeveral Footmen, in Sea-green and Silver: Then a Troop of 220 with 30 Footmen in grey and Silver Liveries, and Four Trumpeters richly habited. Then another Troop of an 105 with grey Liveries, and 6 Trumpets; and another of 70 with 5 Trumpets: And then Three Troops more, Two of 300 and One of 100 all glorioufly habited, and gallantly mounted. After theſe came Two Trumpets with his Majeſty's Arms; the Sheriffs Men in red Cloaks richly lac'd with Silver,

to

to the Number of Fourſcore, with Half-pikes in their Hands: Then follow'd 600 of the ſeveral Companies of *London* on Horſeback, in black Velvet Coats, with Gold Chains, each Company having Footmen in different Liveries, with Streamers, *&c.* After theſe came Kettle-Drums and Trumpets, with Streamers; and after them, Twelve Miniſters, at the Head of his Majeſty's Life Guard of Horſe, commanded by the Lord *Gerrard:* Next the City Marſhal, with Eight Footmeen in divers Colours, with the City Waits and Officers in Order: Then the Two Sheriffs, and the Aldermen of *London* in their Scarlet Gowns and rich Trappings, with Footmen in Liveries, red Coats laid with Silver and Cloth of Gold: The Heralds and Maces in rich Coats: Then the Lord Mayor carrying the Sword, bare, with his Excellency (the General) and the Duke of *Buckingham*, bare alſo: And then, as the Luſtre to all this ſplendid Triumph, rode the King himſelf between his Royal Brothers, the Dukes of *York* and *Glouceſter*. Then follow'd a Troop of Horſe with white Colours; and after them the General's Life Guard, led by Sir *Philip Howard*, and another Troop of Gentry; and laſt of all, Five Regiments of the Army Horſe, with Back, Breaſt, and Head Pieces, which diverſify'd the Shew with Delight and Terror."

The Citizens of *London* further to evince their dutiful Affections to his Majeſty, prepar'd a magnificent Entertainment at *Guildhall*, whether the King, the Princes his Brothers, the great Officers of State, and both Houſes of Parliament repair'd on the Fifth of *July*, according to Invitation, when they were ſumptuouſly and ſplendidly regal'd with the moſt exquiſite Rarities, fit for the Entertainment of ſuch illuſtrious Gueſts.

On the 28th of *December* following, the River *Thames* was convuls'd by Three preternatural Tides within the Space of Seven Hours.

Juſt after, a horrid and unparallel'd Inſurrection happen'd in this City, by a ſmall Number of wild, barbarous, moſt deſperate and bloody Enthuſiaſts (call'd *Fifth Monarchy Men)* that ever appear'd in this, or perhaps any other Nation; and of whoſe approaching Frenzy, ſuch dangerous Symptoms appear'd ſome Time before, that they occaſion'd the apprehending and impriſoning of that peſtiferous Sect; this Proceeding ſo highly irritated the reſt of the Confederates, that aſſembling in their Meeting-houſe in *Coleman-ſtreet*, on *Sunday* the 6th of *January*; in the Evening, about 60 in Number, well-arm'd, broke into open Rebellion under the Conduct of their Preacher, *Thomas Venner*, a Cooper; and being poſſeſs'd with a frantick Notion, *That no Weapons form'd againſt them ſhould proſper, nor a Hair of their Heads be touch'd; for one ſhould chaſe a Thouſand, and Two put Ten thouſand to flight:* And their Deſign being to erect a Fifth Monarchy for the Perſonal Reign of *Jeſus Chriſt* upon Earth, they, in their Declaration, intitled, *A Door of Hope open'd*, declar'd, "That they would never ſheath their Swords till *Babylon*, as they call'd Monarchy, became a Hiſſing and a Curſe; and there be left neither Remnant, Son, nor Nephew: That when they had led Captivity Captive in *England*, they would go into *France*, *Spain*, *Germany*, &c. and rather dye than take the wicked Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance: That they would not make any Leagues with Monarchiſts, but would riſe up againſt the Carnal, to poſſeſs the Gate, or the World, *To bind their Kings in Chains, and their Nobles in Fetters of Iron.*"

This Declaration was no ſooner read, than they march'd to *St. Paul's-Church-yard*, in Number between Fifty and Sixty, and declaring for King *Jeſus*, kill'd a Man that declar'd for King *Charles*; which Sir *Richard Brown*, the Lord Mayor, receiving Intelligence of, he haſten'd with a Party of the Train'd-Bands to ſuppreſs them; which they fell upon with ſuch an incredible Impulſe of Infatuation, that they ſoon routed them, and marching towards

Biſhopſ-

Biſhopſgate, paſs'd without Oppoſition, and by way of *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*, re-enter'd the City at *Cripplegate*; but being inform'd of a Party of Houſe marching againſt them, they retreated thro' *Alderſgate* to *Beech-Lane*, where being oppos'd, they kill'd a Headborough, and haſten'd to *Cane-Wood* in the Neighbourhood of *Hampſtead*, where they repos'd themſelves for that Night; but the next Day they were diſpoſſeſs'd of the Wood by the above-mention'd Horſe, aſſiſted by a Party of Foot, and ſome of them being taken Priſoners, they were committed to the *Gatehouſe*, *Weſtminſter*; however, the Day after they rally'd again, and return'd to *London*, where dividing themſelves into Two Parties, one march'd towards *Leadenhall*, but being purſu'd by the Train'd-Bands, a ſmart Skirmiſh enſu'd in *Little Eaſt-cheap*, where after an obſtinate Reſiſtance they were diſpers'd. And *Venner*, at the Head of the other Party, march'd to *Haberdaſhers-Hall* in *Maiden-Lane*, with a Deſign to ſurprize the Lord Mayor, but miſſing of him, paſs'd into *Woodſtreet*, where a deſperate Battle enſu'd, when, with a brutiſh Fury, they not only repell'd the Train'd-bands, but likewiſe the Horſe Guards that came to their Aſſiſtance, and continu'd fighting till *Venner* was dangerouſly wounded and taken, and Two others of their Preachers and fierceſt Combatants kill'd. Whereupon the reſt retir'd towards *Cripplegate*, the Rear firing in good Order upon the Troops in purſuit of them; and the more effectually to prevent the Advance of their Enemies, Colonel *Cox*, the commanding Officer, poſted Ten Men in a neighbouring Alehouſe, who defended the ſame with great Vigour till the Houſe was ſurrounded and enter'd on all Sides, and Seven of them kill'd. Which occaſion'd my Authors to ſay, That had their Numbers been equal to their Spirits, they would have ſubverted the City, Kingdom and World. The quelling this dangerous and deſperate Rebellion, coſt the Lives of Twenty of the King's Troops, beſides thoſe of the Train'd Bands and others. And the Rebels having loſt abouty twenty Men, and fourteen taken, eleven whereof were ſoon after convicted and executed; which entirely put an End to thoſe dreadful Commotions.

The 23d of *April* (1661) being the Time appointed for the Solemnization of his Majeſty's Coronation, the Day before, the King, according to ancient Cuſtom, rode from the Tower of *London* through the City to *Weſtminſter*. The Cavalcade being perform'd with ſuch an extreme Magnificence, that the great Number of curious Strangers then preſent, could not help declaring, That for Glory, Grandeur and Magnificence, it excell'd every thing they had ever ſeen. Nay, even the *French* Quality, were forc'd to acknowledge, that the late Nuptial Solemnities at their King and Queen's Entry into *Paris*, were far inferior to the Pomp of this. The Citizens on this Occaſion, not only embelliſh'd and adorn'd their Perſons and Houſes in the moſt rich and glorious Manner, but likewiſe erected four coſtly and magnificent Triumphal Arches.

At the ſame Time, the Dearth of Corn continuing to increaſe, Wheat was ſold at 3 *l.* 10 *s.* the Quarter.

A. D. 1662, for the more effectual paving and cleanſing the Ways and Streets in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, 'twas by Parliament enacted, That all Hackney Coaches (the Number then being Four hundred) in and about the ſaid Cities, ſhould annually pay towards the Charge thereof, the Sum of Five Pounds each; and every Load of Hay Six pence, and Straw Two Pence. The ſaid Act likewiſe provided for enlarging divers ſtraight and narrow Paſſages, *viz.* That at *Stocks-Market*; from the *Fleet-Conduit* to *St. Paul's Church*; the Paſſage and Gateway out of *Cheapſide* into *St. Paul's Church-yard*; the Paſſage at *St. Dunſtan's Church* in *Fleetſtreet*; the Paſſage from *Cheapſide* into *Bucklerſbury*; the Paſſage at *Temple-Bar*; and ſeveral others in the Out-parts. And alſo for paving the following Streets,

viz.

viz. From *Petty France* to *St. James's Houſe*, *St. James's-ſtreet*, *Pall-Mall* and *Hedge-Lane*.

The grievous Dearth ſtill increaſing, Wheat was ſold at Three Pounds Fourteen Shillings the Quarter, and Malt at 2 *l.* 2 *s.*

About the Beginning of *May*, 1665, one of the moſt terrible Plagues that ever infeſted this, or perhaps any other Kingdom, broke out in this City, by whoſe direful Ravages, Sixty-eight thouſand Five hundred and Ninety-ſix Perſons were ſwept away; which, together with the Number of thoſe that dy'd of other Diſtempers, made the Bill of Mortality of this Year amount to Ninety-ſeven thouſand Three hundred and Six. This Contagion happening juſt Forty Years after the horrid Peſtilence *A.* 1625, occaſion'd ſome to impute a Fatality to that Number, as if, in this Senſe, the Land was to have Reſt only Forty Years.

The Week wherein this hideous Diſtemper was at firſt diſcover'd, it carried off Nine Perſons, whereby the Citizens were ſo greatly alarm'd, that an univerſal Dread diffus'd itſelf amongſt People of all Ranks; but the Week after, that Number, according to the Bill of Mortality, being reduc'd to Three, the Citizens Fears were greatly alleviated: But the next Week, the Number increaſing to Fourteen, and progreſſively to Forty-three, the People were ſtruck with a mighty Conſternation, which begot Thoughts in many of leaving the City; but in the Month of *June*, the Number having gradually increas'd to Four hundred and Seventy a Week, it put the Nobility, Gentry and principal Citizens upon the Wing of Safety, all being inſtantly in an amazing Hurry, and the City emptying itſelf into the Country, the Streets and Roads were exceſſively crowded with Travellers and Paſſengers; but in the Month of *July*, the Bill increaſing to Two thouſand and Ten, all Houſes were ſhut up, the Streets deſerted, and ſcarce any thing to be ſeen therein, but Graſs growing, innumerable Fires for purifying the infected Air, Coffins, Peſt-Carts, Red Croſſes upon Doors, with the Inſcription of *Lord have Mercy upon us*; and poor Women in Tears, with diſmal Aſpects, and woful Lamentations, carrying their Infants to the Grave! And ſcarce any other Sounds to be heard, than thoſe inceſſantly emitted from the Windows, of, *Pray for us*; and the dreadfull Call of *Bring out your Dead!* with the piteous Groans of departing Souls, and melancholy Knels for Bodies ready for the Grave!

Under theſe dreadful and deplorable Circumſtances, the Citizens, when in the greateſt want of ſpiritual Guides, were forſaken by their Parochial Miniſters; and the People crowding into Eternity, bewailing the Want of ſpiritual Aſſiſtance, certain Nonconformiſt Miniſters, conſidering their great Obligations to God, and indiſpenſable Duty in this dreadful Viſitation to their fellow Creatures, were induc'd, tho' contrary to Law, to repair to the deſerted Church Pulpits, whither the People, without Diſtinction of Church or Diſſenter, joyfully reſorted; the Concourſe on thoſe Occaſions was ſo exceeding great, that the Miniſters were frequently oblig'd to clamber over the Pews to get at the Pulpits; and if ever Preaching had a better Effect than ordinary, it was at this Time; for the People as eagerly catch'd at every Word as a drowning Man at a Twig, and with the ſame Greedineſs as if their eternal Happineſs had thereon depended.

In the Month of *September*, Death rid triumphant, for having borrow'd (if I may be allow'd the Expreſſion) Time's fatal Scithe, he mow'd down the People like Graſs, for the Burials then amounted to Six thouſand Nine hundred and Eighty-eight; but the Week after, the Bill falling to Six thouſand Five hundred and Forty-four, gave glimmering Hopes that the Diſtemper was paſt its Criſis: But the great Increaſe the Week following, to Seven thouſand One hundred and Sixty-

five,

ſive, re-immerg'd the People into an Abyſs of Horror and Deſpair, for now they were ſtruck with the dreadful Apprehenſions, that in a few Days the Living would not ſuffice to bury the Dead. However, they were happily miſtaken; for after this the Contagion gradually decreas'd, till it pleas'd the Almighty to reſtore this deſolate and miſerable City to its priſtine State of Health.

As to the natural Cauſes of this hideous Plague, Phyſicians greatly differ, ſome aſcribing the Origin thereof to an inveterate and moſt invenom'd Pox, while others, with more Reaſon, to infected Goods imported from *Holland*, where the Plague, in the preceding Year, committed great Ravages.

During the dreadful Havock made by this mercileſs Peſtilence, 'twas obſerv'd by Dr. *Baynard*, an ingenious and learned Phyſician, that there was ſuch a general Calm and Serenity of Weather, as if both Wind and Rain had been expell'd the Kingdom, and that for many Weeks together, he could not diſcover the leaſt Breath of Wind, not even ſo much as to move a Fane; and the Fires in the Streets, with great Difficulty, were made to burn, thro' the great Scarcity of Nitre in the Air; and by the extreme Rarefaction thereof, the Birds did pant for Breath, eſpecially thoſe of the larger Sort, who were likewiſe obſerv'd to fly more heavily than uſual.

Surely the Means made uſe of at this Time to put a Stop to the devouring Peſtilence, were the worſt that could be deviſ'd; for by the ſhutting up of Houſes wherein the Contagion happen'd, the Healthy were offer'd a Sacrifice to the unmerciful Devourer; whereas, had the diſtemper'd Perſon, or thoſe in Health, been remov'd out of each Houſe, as ſoon as infected, (according to the modern Practice) the former to a Lazaretto, and the latter to a Place for the Performance of Quarantine, it may reaſonably be ſuppos'd, that one Tenth of the above-mention'd Number would not have dy'd.

And as Heat is demonſtrably a great Nouriſher of the verminous Effluvia emitted from peſtilential Ulcers, 'twas highly unreaſonable to make Fires in every Street, with a View to purify the Air, and deſtroy the Plague.

In the Year 1666, one of the moſt dreadful Conflagrations that ever happen'd in any Age or Nation, broke out in this City. For the better Illuſtration of which, I ſhall inſert an Account thereof as publiſh'd by Authority.

" *Whitehall, September* 8.

On the Second Inſtant, at One of the Clock in the Morning, there happened to break out a ſad and deplorable Fire in *Pudding-Lane* near *New-Fiſh-ſtreet*; which falling out at that Hour of the Night, and in a Quarter of the Town (ſo cloſe built with Wooden pitch'd Houſes) ſpread itſelf ſo far before Day, and with ſuch Diſtraction to the Inhabitants and Neighbours, that Care was not taken for the timely preventing the further Diffuſion of it, by pulling down Houſes, as it ought to have been; ſo that this lamentable Fire in a ſhort time became too big to be maſtered by any Engines, or working near it. It fell out moſt unhappily too, that a violent Eaſterly Wind fomented it, and kept it burning all that Day, and the Night following, ſpreading itſelf up to *Grace-Church-Street*, and downwards from *Cannon Street* to the Waterſide, as far as the *Three-Cranes* in the *Vintry*.

The People in all Parts about it, diſtracted by the Vaſtneſs of it, and their particular Care to carry away their Goods, many Attempts were made to prevent the ſpreading of it, by pulling down Houſes, and making great Intervals; but all in vain, the Fire ſeizing upon the Timber and Rubbiſh, and ſo continuing itſelf even through thoſe Spaces, and raging in a bright Flame all *Monday* and *Tueſday*, notwithſtanding his Majeſty's own, and his Royal Highneſs's indefatigable and perſonal Pains to apply all poſſible Remedies to prevent it, calling upon and helping

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the People with their Guards, and a great Number of Nobility and Gentry unweariedly aſſiſting therein; for which they were requited with a Thouſand Bleſſings from the poor diſtreſſed People.

By the Favour of God, the Wind ſlackened a little on *Tueſday* Night, and the Flames meeting with Brick Buildings at the *Temple*, by little and little it was obſerved to loſe its Force on that Side, ſo that on *Wedneſday* Morning we began to hope well, and his Royal Highneſs never deſpairing or ſlackening his perſonal Care, wrought ſo well that Day, aſſiſted in ſome Parts by the Lords of the Council before and behind it, that a Stop was put to it at the *Temple-Church*, near *Holborn-Bridge*, *Pye-Corner*, *Alderſgate*, *Cripplegate*, near the lower End of *Coleman-ſtreet*, at the End of *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, by the Poſtern, at the upper End of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, and *Leaden-hall-ſtreet*, at the Standard in *Cornhill*, at the Church in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, near *Clothworkers-hall* in *Mincing-Lane*, at the Middle of *Mark-lane*, and at the *Tower-dock*.

On *Thurſday*, by the Bleſſing of God, it was wholly beat down and extinguiſhed, but ſo as that Evening it unhappily burſt out again at the *Temple*, by the falling of ſome Sparks (as is ſuppoſed) upon a Pile of Wooden Buildings: But his Royal Highneſs, who watched there that whole Night in Perſon, by the great Labours and Diligence uſed, and eſpecially by applying Powder to blow up the Houſes about it, before Day moſt happily maſtered it.

Divers Strangers, *Dutch* and *French*, were, during the Fire, apprehended, upon Suſpicion that they contributed miſchievouſly to it, who were all impriſoned, and Informations prepared to make a ſevere Inquiſition thereupon by the Lord Chief Juſtice *Keeling*, aſſiſted by ſome of the Lords of the Privy Council, and ſome principal Members of the City, notwithſtanding which Suſpicions, the Manner of the Burning all along in the Train, and ſo blown forwards in all its Way by ſtrong Winds, make us conclude the Whole was the Effect of an unhappy Chance, or, to ſpeak better, the heavy Hand of God upon us for our Sins, ſhewing us the Terror of his Judgments in thus raiſing the Fire; and immediately after his miraculous, and never-enough to be acknowledg'd Mercy, in putting a Stop to it, when we were in the laſt Deſpair, and that all Attempts for the quenching it, however induſtriouſly purſu'd, ſeem'd inſufficient.

His Majeſty then ſate hourly in Council, and ever ſince hath continued making Rounds about the City in all Parts of it, where the Danger and Miſchief was greateſt, till this Morning, that he hath ſent his Grace the Duke of *Albemarle*, whom he hath called to aſſiſt him on this great Occaſion, to put his happy and ſucceſsful Hand to the finiſhing this memorable Deliverance."

During the fatal Reign of this direful Calamity, Orders were given for pulling down divers Houſes in the Tower of *London*, in order to preſerve the great Magazine of Gunpowder in that Fortreſs, to the Preſervation whereof, the violent Eaſterly Wind contributed more than Precaution.

As the Plague, by its dreadful Ravages in the preceding Year, had ſpoil'd the Houſes of this City of their Inhabitants; ſo by this horrid Conflagration, the ſurviving Citizens were depriv'd of their Habitations, and many Thouſands of them compell'd to retire to the Fields, deſtitute of almoſt every thing, where for ſome time they were expos'd to the Inclemencies of the Weather, till a ſufficient Number of pitiful Huts could be built for their Accommodation; and for ſupplying them with Proviſions, a Proclamation was publiſh'd, and Orders iſſu'd to the neighbouring Juſtices of the Peace, to encourage the bringing in of all Sorts of Victuals. And in the mean time, the King for their immediate Relief, was graciouſly pleas'd to give a great Quantity of Naval Bread to be diſtributed amongſt them.

Whether this diſmal Cataſtrophe was occaſion'd by Accident or Deſign, is controverted amongſt the People, according

cording as they are ſway'd by Party Prejudice; therefore I ſhall, with the utmoſt Impartiality, endeavour to ſet this intricate Affair in the beſt Light I can.

This Conflagration at firſt was by moſt People look'd upon as the juſt Vengeance of Heaven upon a wicked City and Nation, not ſufficiently humbled by the preceding Peſtilence. But as great Calamities naturally produce various Conjectures and monſtrous Imaginations, Men ſeldom conſidering, that the moſt ſtupendous Effects often proceed from the moſt minute Cauſes, or remote Contingencies, therefore People began to ſuſpect Treachery; and conſidering, that divers of the Republican Party had ſome time before been executed for conſpiring the King's Death and Subverſion of the Government, 'twas thought that Party was the moſt likely to have been the Incendiaries, eſpecially conſidering, that the firing of the City was mention'd upon the Trials of the above Perſons ſaid to be executed ſo long before it happen'd. The Account whereof, as publiſh'd in the *London Gazette* of the preceding Month of *April*, I ſhall ſubjoin for the Information of the Reader.

" At the Seſſions in the *Old-Bailey*, *John Rathbone*, an old Army Colonel, *William Saunders*, *Henry Tucker*, *Thomas Flint*, *Thomas Evans*, *John Myles*, *William Weſcot* and *John Cole*, formerly Officers or Soldiers in the late Rebellion, were indicted for conſpiring the Death of his Majeſty and the Overthrow of the Government; having laid their Plot and Contrivance for the Surprizal of the Tower, the killing his Grace the Lord General, Sir *John Robinſon*, Lieutenant of his Majeſty's Tower of *London*, and Sir *Richard Brown*, and then to have declar'd for an equal Diviſion of Lands, *&c.* The better to effect this helliſh Deſign, the City was to have been fir'd, and the Portcullis to have been let down, to keep out all Aſſiſtance; the Horſe-guard to have been ſurpriz'd in the Inns where they were quarter'd, ſeveral Hoſtlers having been gain'd for that Purpoſe. The Tower was accordingly view'd, and its Surprize order'd by Boats over the Moat, and from thence to ſcale the Wall.

One *Alexander*, who is not yet taken, had likewiſe diſtributed Sums of Money to theſe Conſpirators; and for carrying on of the Deſign more effectually, they were told of a Council of the Great Ones, that ſate frequently in *London*, from whom iſſued all Orders, which Council received their Directions from another in *Holland*, which ſate with the States; and that the Third of *September* was pitch'd on for the Attempt, as being found by *Lillie*'s Almanack, and a Scheme erected for that Purpoſe, to be a lucky Day, a Planet then ruling, which prognoſticated the Downfal of Monarchy. The Evidence againſt theſe Perſons was very full and clear, and they accordingly found guilty of High Treaſon."

And in order to corroborate the above Relation in reſpect to the *Dutch*, (who were then at War with us) and bring them in as inſidious Incendiaries that deſtroy'd this City, one *Taylor*, a Boy of ten Years of Age, and Son to a *Dutchman* reſiding in *London*, upon his Confeſſion before the Lord *Lovelace*, declar'd, That himſelf, Father and Uncle, were the Perſons that ſet Fire to the Houſe in *Pudding-Lane*, by throwing Fire-Balls in at a Window, and divers other Circumſtances relating to the Execution of that horrid Deſign; yet tho' this Confeſſion was referr'd to the Lord Chief Juſtice for a further Inquiry, never any Proceedings were had thereon; therefore I think 'tis not to be doubted but his Lordſhip diſcover'd him to be an Impoſtor.

We are told by Biſhop *Burnet*, that after the *Engliſh* had ravag'd and burnt the Iſle of *Vly*, on the Coaſt of *Holland*, a Propoſal was made to *De Wit* (Penſionary of *Holland*) by Way of Revenge, to burn the City of *London*; but he having generouſly rejected the Propoſition, declar'd, That it was his Buſineſs to accommodate and not to inflame

inflame Matters. But as ſoon as the News of the Conflagration reach'd *Holland*, he began to ſuſpect that a Deſign had been form'd to draw him into it, with an Intent to throw the Odium upon the *Dutch*.

The chief Thing that occaſions the Burning of this City to be a concerted Deſign (and that the *French* were the Incendiaries, who were then alſo at War with us) is the following Confeſſion, as reported to the Houſe of Commons by Sir *Robert Brook*, Chairman of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Firing of *London*:

"*Robert Hubert*, of *Roan* in *Normandy*, who acknowledged that he was one of thoſe that fired the Houſe of Mr. *Farryner*, a Baker in *Pudding-lane*, from whence the Fire had its Beginning, confeſſed, That he came out of *France* with one *Stephen Piedlo*, about Four Months before the Fire, and went into *Sweden* with him, where he alſo ſtaid with him as his Companion Four Months, and they came together into *England* in a *Swediſh* Ship called the *Skipper*, where he ſtaid on Board with the ſaid *Piedloe* till that *Saturday* Night in which the Fire broke out, when *Piedloe*, taking him out of the Ship, carried him into *Pudding-lane*, and he being earneſt to know whither he would carry him, he would not ſatisfie him till he had brought him to the Place, and then he told him, that he had brought Three Balls, and gave him One of them to throw into the Houſe. And he would have been further ſatisfied in the Deſign, as he ſaid, before he would execute it; but *Piedloe* was ſo impatient that he would not hear him, and then he did the Fact, which was, that he put a Fire Ball at the End of a long Pole, and lighting it with a Piece of Match, he put it in at a Window, and ſtaid till he ſaw the Houſe in a Flame. He confeſſed, that there were Three and twenty Complices, whereof *Piedloe* was the Chief."

And to corroborate this Confeſſion, Mr. *Graves*, a *French* Merchant reſiding in *London*, acquainted the Committee, "That he had known *Hubert* ever ſince he was Four Years old, and hath ever obſerv'd him to be a Perſon of a miſchievous Inclination, and therefore fit for any villainous Enterprize; and becauſe of the Knowledge he had of him, he went to viſit him in Priſon, where when he ſaw him, he could not but commiſerate the Condition whereunto he had brought himſelf. And for his better Diſcovery of the Fact, he told him the ſaid *Hubert*, That he did not believe he had done that of which he confeſs'd himſelf guilty. To which *Hubert* reply'd, Yes, Sir, I am guilty of it, and have been brought to it by the Inſtigation of Monſieur *Piedloe*, but not out of any Malice to the *Engliſh* Nation, but from a Deſire of Reward, which he promis'd me upon my Return into *France*."

And as a farther Corroboration of *Hubert*'s Guilt, the Report proceeds:

"It is obſervable, that this miſerable Creature, who confeſſed himſelf to the Committee to be a Proteſtant, was a Papiſt, and dyed ſo. And as for the aforeſaid *Piedloe*, the ſaid Mr. *Graves* informed, that he had a full Knowledge of him, and knew him to be a very deboiſt (debauch'd) Perſon, and apt to any wicked Deſign. Moreover, for a clear Conviction of the Guilt of the aforeſaid *Hubert*, Mr. *Lowman*, the Keeper of the *White-Lion* Priſon, was appointed to ſet him upon a Horſe, and go with him, and ſee if he could find out the Place where he threw the Fire-ball. Upon which *Hubert*, with more Readineſs than thoſe that were well acquainted with the Place, went to *Pudding-lane*, unto the very Place where the Houſe that was firſt fired ſtood, ſaying, *Here ſtood the Houſe*. The Jaylor endeavoured to draw him from that Belief, and put him upon ſeeking for ſome other Place: But he poſitively perſiſted in what he had firſt ſaid, and affirmed that to have been the ſaid Houſe.

It being intimated to the Committee, that notwithſtanding the Confeſſion of the ſaid *Hubert*, it was confidently

ly reported, that the Fire in the forementionʼd *Farryner*ʼs Houſe began by Accident; the Committee therefore ſent for him, the ſaid *Farryner*, before them, who being Examinʼd, ſaid, That it was impoſible any Fire ſhould happen in his Houſe by Accident; for he had, after Twelve of the Clock that Night, gone through every Room thereof, and found no Fire but in one Chimney, where the Room was pavʼd with Bricks, which Fire he diligently rakʼd up in Embers. He was then askʼd, Whether no Window or Door might let in Wind to diſturb thoſe Coals? He affirmed there was no Poſſibility for any Wind to diſturb them; and that it was abſolutely ſet on Fire of Purpoſe."

The Paragraph of the Report is chiefly founded upon the following Certificate deliverʼd to the Committee by the above-namʼd *John Lowman*, Keeper of his Majeſty's Goal for the County of *Surrey*.

" In Obedience to an Order directed to me, from the honourable Committee of the Houſe of Commons, then ſitting in the Speaker's Chamber, of the Second of *October*, 1666. I did carry *Robert Hubert*, to *St. Catherine*'s, *Tower*, by Water, to let me know the Place where the *Swediſh* Ship lay, that brought him and other *Frenchmen* from *Stockholm*, and he brought me to the Dock over-againſt Mr. *Corſellis* his Brewhouſe, and did then verifie to me and Mr. *Corſellis*, that the Ship lay there, untill ſuch Time as he, with Mr. *Piedloe* did fix Two Fire-balls to a long Pole, and put them into a Window; and that he the ſaid *Robert Hubert* did fire one in the ſaid Manner, and put it in at the ſame Window. But with all the Inquiry and Diligence that I could uſe, I could neither find nor hear of any ſuch Veſſel. And from thence I carried the ſaid *Robert Hubert* to *Tower-hill*, and did then deſire him to ſhew me the Houſe that they did Fire, and he ſaid, that it was near the Bridge. So we went along *Thames-ſtreet* towards the Bridge; but before we came to the Bridge, the ſaid *Robert Hubert* ſaid, that the Houſe was there, (pointing with his Hand up *Pudding-lane*); ſo I bid him go to the Place, and he went along the Bricks and Rubbiſh, and made a Stand. Then did I aſk one *Robert Penny*, a Wine-Porter, which was the Baker's Houſe? And he told me, that was the Houſe where the aforeſaid *Hubert* ſtood. So I went to *Robert Hubert* and ſtood by him, and turnʼd my Back towards the Baker's Houſe, and demanded of him, which Houſe it was that he fired, (directing to other Houſes contrary to that Houſe); but he turning himſelf about, ſaid, That was the Houſe (pointing to the Baker's Houſe) that was firſt fired. Then, by reaſon of his Lameneſs, I ſet him on a Horſe, and carried him to ſeveral other Places, but no other Place he would acknowledge; but rode back again to the Baker's Houſe, and ſaid again, That that was the Houſe, (pointing at the Baker's Houſe). And this I do humbly certifie to this honourable Committee."

By what has been ſaid, it appears from the above-mentionʼd Relations, Allegations and Confeſſions, that the Burning of this City is chargʼd both upon Proteſtants and Papiſts; and ſeemingly to fix upon the latter, a late learned Prelate has brought a Relation he had from Dr. *Lloyd* (ſince Biſhop of *Worceſter*) and the Counteſs of *Clarendon*; and tho' the ſame was told him as a real Fact, he only calls it a Preſumption. Therefore, the better to enable the Reader to judge in this Affair, I ſhall ſubjoin the ſaid Relation, as publiſh'd by the Biſhop.

" The moſt extraordinary Paſſage, tho' it is but a Preſumption, was told me by Dr. *Lloyd* and the Counteſs of *Clarendon*; the latter had a great Eſtate in the new River that is brought from *Ware* to *London*, which is brought together at *Iſlington*, where there is a great Room full of Pipes, that convey it through all the Streets of *London*. The conſtant Order of that Matter was, to ſet the Pipes a running on *Saturday* Night, that ſo the Ciſterns might be

all full by *Sunday* Morning, there being a more than ordinary Conſumption of Water on that Day. There was one *Grant*, a Papiſt, under whoſe Name Sir *William Petty* publiſhed his Obſervations on the Bills of Mortality: He had ſome Time before applied himſelf to *Lloyd*, who had great Credit with the Counteſs of *Clarendon*; and ſaid he could raiſe that Eſtate conſiderably, if ſhe would make him a Truſtee for her. His Schemes were probable; and he was made one of the Board that govern'd that Matter: And by that he had a Right to come, as oft as he pleaſed, to view their Works at *Iſlington*. He went thither the *Saturday* before the Fire broke out, and calling for the Key of the Place where the Heads of the Pipes were, he turned all the Cocks that were then open, and ſtopt the Water, and then went away, and carried the Keys with him. So when the Fire broke out next Morning, they opened the Pipes in the Streets to find Water, but there was none. And ſome Hours were loſt in ſending to *Iſlington*, where the Door was to be broke open, and the Cocks turned. And it was long before the Water got to *London*. *Grant* indeed denied that he had turned the Cocks; but the Officer of the Works affirmed, that he had, according to Order, ſet them all a running, and no Perſon had got the Keys from him beſides *Grant*, who confeſſed he had carried away the Keys, but pretended he did it without Deſign."

In order to inform myſelf in reſpect to Biſhop *Burnet*'s Relation, regarding Dr. *Lloyd*, the Counteſs of *Clarendon* and Mr. *Grant*, I apply'd to the Governor and Company of the *New River*, who generouſly order'd Mr. *Joſeph Bull*, their Clerk, and Mr. *Henry Mill*, their Engineer, to let me have ſuch Accompts belonging to the Company as were proper to be publiſh'd. Whereupon I had Recourſe to their Minute Book, wherein I found, that at a general Court of the ſaid Company held at Mr. *Clifton*'s in *Covent-Garden* (I ſuppoſe a Tavern, becauſe the Company's Courts were long before and after kept at ſuch Houſes) on the 25th of *September*, *A.* 1666, at which Court *John Grant*, Eſq; was firſt admitted a Member of the ſaid *New River* Company, (in the Room of *Alexander Broom* deceas'd) in Truſt for one of the Shares belonging to Sir *William Backhouſe*, Knight, who dying in the Year 1669, Dame *Flower Backhouſe* (I ſappoſe his Relict) became poſſeſs'd of Nine of his Shares, and on the Twelfth of *November* in the ſame Year ſhe appointed the ſaid Mr. *Grant* as one of her Truſtees in the ſaid Company: Whereby 'tis manifeſt, that the above-recited Relation which the Biſhop had of Dr. *Lloyd* and the Counteſs of *Clarendon*, has not the leaſt Foundation. For by what has been ſaid it is evident that Mr. *Grant* was not admitted into the Government of the *New River* Company, till Twenty-three Days after the breaking out of the Fire of *London*, and then put in Truſt by the abovenam'd Sir *William Backhouſe*, whoſe Relict, Daughter, Relation or Nameſake, the above-mention'd Dame *Flower Backhouſe*, was ſome time after married to *Henry*, Lord *Cornbury*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Clarendon*; and who by Right of his ſaid Lady, was firſt admitted a Member of the ſaid Company on the Tenth of *November* 1676, being the Firſt of that Family that ever was concerned in the *New River* Company.

And, as if this unjuſt and heavy Charge was not ſufficient to expoſe the Memory of the late ingenious Mr *Grant*, the Biſhop not to be out-done by his Brother *Lloyd*, in Detracti-on without ſhewing the leaſt Authority has depriv'd him of the Honour of being the Author of an ingenious Work intitled, *Moral and Political Obſervations on the Bill of Mortality*; and conferr'd the Merit thereof upon Sir *William Petty*: However, I imagine the Royal Society were better Judges in that reſpect than the Biſhop; becauſe of their having admitted him a Member of their honourable Society on a

count of his being the Author of the aforeſaid ingenious Performance.

Having gone thro' the ſeveral Relations, Allegations, Confeſſions and Charges concerning the Fire of *London*; I ſhall now give the Opinions of thoſe that are for and againſt the City's being fir'd by *Hubert*.

The former whereof ſay, that *Hubert*'s Confeſſion, is of itſelf ſufficient to prove him to be the Incendiary that fir'd this City: But the latter, by the following Reaſons, are of Opinion, that he was not.

1. That *Robert Hubert*, according to the Opinion of our Hiſtorians, was a Perſon greatly diſorder'd in his Senſes, occaſion'd by a dead Palſey; therefore he has not been poſitively charg'd by any of them as the Incendiary that fir'd this City: wherefore they are of Opinion, that his Confeſſion was the Effect of his Diſtemper.

2. *Hubert*, in his confus'd Confeſſion, declares, that *Stephen Piedloe*, and he, ſail'd from *France* to *Sweden* about Four Months before the Fire, where they reſided Four Months at *Stockholm*; here's a Month loſt at leaſt: For 'tis well hnown, that with the faireſt Wind it will at leaſt require a Month's Time (including the Loſs of Time at *Elſinore* in *Denmark*, where all Ships are oblig'd to ſtop and pay Toll) to perform a Voyage from *Roan* in *Normandy* to *Stockholm* in *Sweden*, and back to *London*, without reckoning the Time they ſtaid on Board till the fatal Night.

3. *Hubert*, in his Confeſſion, only takes Notice of himſelf and *Piedloe*'s coming over in the Ship; whereas in his Diſcourſe with *Lowman*, others of his Countrymen are ſaid to have been in Company. And *Piedloe* having brought him from on board the Ship on *Saturday* Night, to the Place where the Deſign was to be put in Execution, gave him a Fire-ball to be put into the Houſe abovemention'd; but *Hubert*, unacquainted with the Secret, refus'd to obey his Order, till he inform'd him of the Deſign. However, thro' the Impatience of *Piedloe*, he comply'd; and by fixing the ſaid Fire-ball at the End of a long Pole, convey'd it into the Houſe thro' a Window, and ſtaid till the ſame was in Flames. And *Hubert*, in his Diſcourſe with *Lowman*, ſaid, that *Piedloe* (with himſelf and others) put Two Fire-balls in at the ſame Window, tho' no Mention thereof is made in his Confeſſion.

4. That this Part of *Hubert's* Confeſſion is of apiece with the former; for nothing can be more abſurd, than to imagine that *Piedloe* would run the Riſk of being diſcover'd by employing a Number of Perſons in ſuch a dangerous Enterprize, when he was preſent, and could have perform'd the ſame himſelf with much Eaſe, more Safety, and without Expence. Beſides, as *Piedloe* could not reaſonably expect, that the firing of One Houſe would deſtroy the whole City, it behoved him, as the chief Perſon concern'd, to ſecure the Performance of the Work, by not only engaging *Hubert* in the ſame, but likewiſe the other Twenty-three Perſons, (mention'd by him) to have fir'd ſo many Houſes in different Parts of the City at the ſame Time: But that ever any other Houſe was fir'd, the Night the Fire broke out, beſides the Baker's in *Pudding lane*, has never yet been mention'd.

5. As to the Character given *Hubert* by *Graves*, that might proceed from Fear, leſt by ſpeaking in his Favour before the Committee of the Houſe of Commons (before whem he was ſummon'd to attend, on an Information of his having been to ſpeak with *Hubert*, in Priſon) he might be deem'd as one of his Accomplices; therefore, probably, he thought it more conſiſtent with his own Safety, to give *Hubert* the above-recited Character.

6. And as for *Hubert*'s ſhewing *Lowman* the Place where the Houſe ſtood that was at firſt ſet on Fire, they imagine that was no difficult Ma ter for him, or any other Stranger going from the Tower of *London* to the Bridge; for at this Time we ſee how curious People are in repairing for many Days ſucceſſively

ſively to the Place where it may reaſonably be ſuppos'd, that People then, in great Numbers, daily reſorted to ſee the Place where this great and deplorable Conflagration had its Origin; which in ſome meaſure does appear by *Lowman*'s aſking *Robert Penny*, a Wine-Porter (then upon the Spot) Which was the Ba[illegible]er's Houſe? Beſide, it may reaſonably be preſum'd, that ſuch a Multitude of People, as probably were in that Neighbourhood from Morning till Night, muſt have been ſeen at a conſiderable Diſtance, all being then a Plain; therefore *Hubert*, without any Difficulty, might as well have ſhewn *Lowman* the Place from *Tower-hill* as from *Thames-ſtreet*.

7. But that *Hubert* could ſhew *Lowman* the Place of his own Knowledge, they think it ridiculous to imagine; for had the Houſe been ſtanding, it is not only very improbable, but almoſt impoſſible, for him to have found it, conſidering, by his own Confeſſion, he was brought thither from on board a Ship at *St. Catharine's Dock*, in the dead Time of the Night: But as the Houſe, with all the reſt far and near, were reduc'd to a Plain of Rubbiſh; they are of Opinion that *Farryner*, the late Inhabitant, would have been puzzled to have found the Scite whereof immediately: Therefore think it was impoſſible for *Hubert* to have found it without the Help aforeſaid; ſeeing it does not appear, that ever he was in *London* before this Time.

8. And as to the Accounts publiſh'd at this Time, of the ſeizing of ſeveral Perſons with Flax, Tow, Powder-horns and Fire-balls in their Pockets, they think they are not to be depended on, ſeeing that without naming any of the ſaid Perſons, we are told they made their Eſcape. And as the ſaid Accounts mention Six Perſons to have been puniſh'd for the Crimes, they muſt, after their ſeveral Examinations, have been diſcharg'd by the reſpective Magiſtrates they were brought before: Which is in ſome meaſure confirm'd by a Right Reverend Hiſtorian, who acquaints us, "That many Stories which were publiſh'd with a good Aſſurance, came to nothing upon a ſtrict Examination." For of all the Perſons that were taken up and examin'd concerning this diſmal Cataſtrophe, *Hubert* (who ſurrender'd himſelf) was the only Perſon that was condemn'd and executed, without any other Evidence but that of his own Confeſſion.

9. And in Regard to what has been ſaid, that the Fire (after the Firſt Night) broke out in divers Places at once, they ſay that might well have happen'd without Deſign, when the Impetuoſity of the Flames and Wine wafted innumerable Flakes of Fire to a very great Diſtance; which ſhowering down upon the Houſes, enter'd where they found a Paſſage, and quickly ſet all in a Flame, whereof many Inſtances on the like Occaſions might be produc'd.

But the moſt material Paſſage of any is, that *Laurence Peterſon*, the Maſter of the Ship that brought *Hubert* over, upon his Examination ſome time after, declar'd, that the ſaid *Hubert* did not land till Two Days after the Fire. If this Relation may be depended upon, 'twill of itſelf be ſufficient to ſhew, that the Fire was caſual, and that that dreadful Event was occaſion'd by Accident, and not Deſign; for at that Time all Things ſeem to have conſpir'd the Deſtruction of this City, as will appear by the following Obſervations.

1. This dreadful and deplorable Fire broke out in the dead Time of *Saturday* Night in the Houſe of Mr. *Farryner*, a Baker in *Pudding-lane*, when the Eyes and Senſes of all were lock'd up in Sleep: The Houſe was a Wooden Building, pitch'd on the Outſide, as all the reſt in the Lane were; the Lane too, exceeding narrow, and by the jutting over of the ſeveral Stories, the Houſes on each Side almoſt met at Top. And to theſe, that the Houſe in which the Fire began being full of Bruſh and Faggot Wood, the Fire ſoon got to a Head, and furiouſly ſeiz'd on the neighbouring Houſes on all Sides, running Four Ways at once, it fell upon the

Star-

Star-Inn, then full of Hay and Straw; whence communicating its Fury to *New-Fiſh-ſtreet*, it ſet all on a Flame. And another Branch raging down the Lane, laid hold on *Thames-ſtreet*, the Repoſitory of all Combuſtibles, at Butter, Cheeſe, Wine, Brandy, Sugar, Oyl, Hemp, Flax, Roſin, Pitch, Tar, Brimſtone, Cordage, Hops, Wood and Coals; where re-dividing itſelf, it ran both Eaſtward and Weſtward with a Fury inexpreſſible, and attacking the adjacent Lanes, committed the moſt deplorable Ravages; and its Two main Branches meeting at *London* Bridge, ſoon reduc'd all the Buildings thereon, together with the Water Machines under the ſame, whereby they were at once depriv'd of the Aſſiſtance of that Element, (the *New River* Water not being then laid into thoſe Parts) whereupon it immediately got to ſuch a Head, as to triumph over all Means whatſoever.

2. As it happen'd on *Saturday* Night, and in the Dead of the Vacation, a vaſt Number of the principal Citizens were in the Country, either about Buſineſs or Pleaſure, and their Houſes left to the Care of Servants, took off a great Number of Hands, that otherwiſe would have been of great Service in helping to extinguiſh the Flames.

3. The Spring and Summer preceding had been the dryeſt in the Memory of Man; whereby the Houſes which were all built of Wood and without Party Walls, were prepar'd, as it were, for Fuel, for this terrible Conflagration.

4. At the breaking out of the Fire, a violent Eaſt Wind blew; which continuing to rage for the Space of Three Days, it drove the Flames with ſuch an exceſſive Rapidity, that, conſidering the Nature of the Buildings, it was at laſt, by the ceaſing of the Wind, conquer'd, after it had laid waſte and conſum'd the Buildings on 426 Acres of Ground, 400 Streets, Lanes, *&c.* 13200 Houſes, the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, 86 Pariſh Churches, Six Chapels, the magnificent Buildings of *Guildhall*, the Royal Exchange, Cuſtom-houſe and *Blackwell-hall*, divers Hoſpitals and Liberties, 52 of the Companies Halls, and a vaſt Number of other ſtately Edifices, together with Three of the City Gates, Four Stone Bridges, and the Priſons of *Newgate*, the *Fleet*, the *Poultry* and *Wood-ſtreet* Compters; the Loſs of which, together with that of Merchandize, and Houſhold Furniture, by the beſt Calculation, amounted to 10,370,500 *l.* Yet notwithwithſtanding this terrible Devaſtation, only Six Perſons loſt their Lives thereby.

Whatever the unfortunate Citizens of *London* ſuffer'd by the late dreadful Fire, 'tis manifeſt, that a greater Bleſſing could not have happen'd for the Good of Poſterity; for inſtead of very narrow, crooked, and incommodious Streets, (fitter for a Wheel-barrow than any nobler Carriage) dark, irregular, and ill-contriv'd wooden Houſes, with their ſeveral Stories jutting out, or hanging over each other, whereby the Circulation of the Air was obſtructed, noiſome Vayours harbour'd, and verminous, peſtilential Atoms nouriſh'd, as is manifeſt, by this City's not being clear of the Plague for 25 Years, before; and only free from Contagion, for Three Years in about Seventy. But ſince the Enlargement of the Streets, and modern Way of Building, by the Re-edifying of *London*, there is ſuch a free Circulation of ſweet Air thro' the Streets, that offenſive Vapours are expell'd, and the City freed from all peſtilential Symptoms, for above theſe Sixty Years; during which Time it may be juſtly averr'd, that there's no Place in the Kingdom, where the Inhabitants enjoy a better State of Health, or live to a greater Age, than the Citizens of *London*.

This great and opulent City, thus reduc'd, from the greateſt Height of terreſtrial Pomp and Splendor, to a lamentable Heap of Rubbiſh, greatly affected the whole Nation; and the King, having a great Regard to its

Re-conſtruction, prohibited the Re-building of Houſes, till publick Care might be had, for its Re-edification with greater Magnificence and Uniformity than formerly, and with ſuch Materials, and in ſuch a Manner, as might moſt effectually prevent a general Deſtruction thereof by Fire for the future. To which End the Parliament aſſembled on the 18th of *September*, and paſs'd an Act for erecting a Court of Judicature for ſettling all Differences between Landlords and Tenants, reſpecting Houſes burnt down and demoliſh'd by the late Fire; and as Judges of the ſaid Court, appointed the Juſtices of the Courts of King's Bench, Common-Pleas, and Barons of the Exchequer: who were,

1. To hear and determine all Differences and Demands, that have, or might ariſe between Landlords, Proprietors, Tenants, Leaſees, or Under-tenants, concerning the Repairing, Building or Rebuilding of Houſes, Yards, Grounds, Wharf, *&c.* in thoſe Parts of the City and Suburbs lately conſum'd; or concerning the Payment, Defalcation, Apportioning, or Abatement of any Rent or Rents; or reſpecting any Covenant, Condition, or Penalty relating thereunto; or concerning the Limiting of any Time for ſuch Repairs, Building, Rebuilding, or any Rate or Contribution to be born, or paid thereunto by any Perſon or Perſons concern'd in the Premiſes, and all Incidents thereunto belonging.

2. That the ſaid Judges, or any Three of them, ſhould from time to time, at ſuch Place as they ſhould think fit, with, or without Adjournment, ſummarily, and without the Formalities or Proceedings in Court of Law or Equity, proceed upon the Inquiſition of Jurors, Teſtimony of Witneſſes, Examination of Parties, or otherwiſe according to Diſcretion, to the hearing and determining of all Demands relating to the Premiſes.

3. That the definitive Order of the ſaid Judges be final, and from which no Appeal to be, or any Writ, or *Certiorari* lie for the Removal or Reverſal of the ſame.

4. That the ſaid Judges ſhall have Power and Authority to order the ſurrendring, increaſing, abridging, ceaſing, determining, or charging of any Eſtate in the Premiſes; and to order new, or longer Leaſes of any of the Premiſes, not exceeding the Term of Forty Years, for the Uſe of the late Tenants or Occupiers of the ſame, their Executors, *&c.* at ſuch Rents and Fines, or without Rent or Fine, unleſs in ſuch Caſes where the Laws of the Land do forbid the diminiſhing of ancient and accuſtomable Rents: And that all ſuch Orders be concluſive to all Perſons wherein concern'd, reſpectively, notwithſtanding of any Diſability by Coverture, Infancy, Non-ſanity of Memory, Eſtates Tail, or in Right of the Church, or otherwiſe; and that all Infants, Femes-Covert, Idiots, Non-ſanity of Memory, or Perſons beyond the Seas, Tenants in Tail, Biſhops, Deans and Chapters, and all other Perſons, Bodies natural and politick, their Heirs and Succeſſors whatſoever, and their reſpective Intereſts be concluded by ſuch Order or Orders reſpectively, any Law, Statute, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

5. That the ſaid Judges, upon the Complaint of any of the Perſons concern'd, ſhall iſſue out their Warrants to ſummon the Perſons therein mention'd, who upon Appearance, upon Oath made of due Notice given, the ſaid Judges may proceed to give final Orders therein.

6. That the ſaid Judges to be taken for a Court of Record, and that all their Judgments and Determinations by Virtue of this Act, be recorded in a Parchment Book or Books, and all ſuch Judgments and Declarations be ſign'd by Three or more of the ſaid Judges; and that ſuch Book or Books of Record be depoſited in the Cuſtody of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, to be kept among the City Records, for the Inſpection of all concern'd.

7. That none of the ſaid Judges take

take any Fee or Reward, directly or indirectly for any thing done by them by Virtue of this Act. But as a Reward to the ſeveral Officers therein employ'd, the ſaid Judges were to make ſuch a reaſonable Table of Fees, as might effect the Intent of the preſent Act of Parliament, which was to continue in Force, till the laſt Day of *December, anno* 1668.

8. And if any Order or Decree be made, by a Number leſs than Seven of the aforeſaid Judges, the Perſon aggriev'd, may within the Space of Seven Days bring Exceptions againſt the ſame, to be preſented to be Chief Juſtices and Chief Baron, who were immediately to communicate the ſame to the reſt of their Brethren, who were to hear the Parties, and examine and conſider the Exceptions; and if Seven, or more of the ſaid Judges ſhould acknowledge the Complaint to be juſt, then they were to review the aforeſaid Order, and thereupon reverſe, confirm, enlarge, diminiſh, or alter, as they ſhould judge convenient.

The above-mention'd Judges behav'd themſelves with ſuch an admirable Impartiality, and ſtricteſt Juſtice in their ſeveral Deciſions, that they gain'd the ſincere Love, and hearty Applauſe of the Citizens, both Landlords and Tenants; wherefore the City, to commit ſo much Worth and Merit to Poſterity, caus'd the Portraitures of theſe truly great and worthy Men to be depicted, and hung up in *Guildhall*, as Monuments to future Ages; the Number whereof by Death, and Promotions, (during the Time of their Commiſſion) amounted to Twenty-two, as appears by the preſent Number of Pictures.

Juſt after, another Act of Parliament was made for Re-building the City; wherein the following Rules and Directions were laid down, for the Regulation of all Perſons concern'd in re-edifying the ſame.

1. That there be only Four Sorts of Buildings, of the Dimenſions that appear in the annex'd Table: The Firſt, or ſmalleſt Sort, to be erected in By-Lanes, to be of Two Stories high, beſides Cellars and Garrets: The Second Sort, to be built in noted Streets and Lanes, to be of Three Stories, excluſive of Cellars and Garrets: The Third Sort, to be erected in the high and principal Streets, to be of Four Stories, with Balconies before the ſame, beſides Cellars and Garrets: And the Height of the Fourth, or largeſt Sort, for the Manſion-houſes for the principal Citizens and Perſons of Quality, (not fronting the Streets) to be at the Diſcretion of the Builder, provided it does not exceed Four Stories. And for the better Information of Builders, *&c.* the Lord Mayor, *&c.* by an Act of Common Council were to aſcertain ſuch, as for the future ſhould be deem'd By-Lanes, Streets, and Lanes of Note, and high and principal Streets; in order to their being mark'd or ſtak'd out for Building, whereby their ſeveral Lenghts and Breadths might be known.

2, That all new Buildings be built with Stone or Brick, with Party Walls, not only for Beauty and Duration, but alſo as a Fence againſt Fire. And that all the ſaid Houſes be rebuilt within the Space of Three Years after the late Conflagration, upon Pain of having the ſeveral Scites then remaining unbuilt, diſpos'd of by the Lord Mayor and Common Council, and the Money ariſing thereby, to be paid to the Perſon or Perſons intereſted in the ſame.

3. And for the more effectual preventing the Citizens being impos'd upon by Artificers, *&c.* it was enacted, That in caſe of any Combination, or Exaction by Brick or Tile-makers, Lime-burners, Carpenters, Bricklayers, Maſons, Plaiſterers, Joiners, Plumbers, or other Workmen or Labourers, the Juſtices of the King's-Bench, upon Complaint thereof, were impower'd to aſcertain the Prices of their ſeveral Sorts of Goods, together with the Rates of Carriage either by Land, or Water, and the Wages of Workmen and Labourers; which were to be entred by the Lord Mayor upon a Table,

for the Regulation of all such Persons. And if any of the said Artificers, Workmen or Labourers should refuse to sell the said Materials at the Prices assess'd, or any of the said Workmen or Labourers refuse to work for the Wages appointed them, or depart from his Work without Licence of the Person that employ'd him, except for Non-payment, or other just Cause; or if any Person should directly or indirectly give greater Prices or Wages then shall be assess'd; every such Person, legally convicted of any Crimes, should be committed to Prison for a Month, without Bail or Mainprize, unless he pay a Fine at the Discretion of the Justice, not exceeding 10*l.* for every such Offence.

4. And for the more expeditious Rebuilding of *London*, it was enacted, that all Carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons, Plaisterers, Joiners, and other Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers, Non-Freemen, to be employ'd in the said Work, should for the Space of Seven Years, or until the said Building should be fully accomplish'd, have the same Liberty of Working as Freemen of the City; and that the said Artificers, which for the Space of Seven Years shall have wrought in the Rebuilding of the City, should from and after the said Term of Years, have, and enjoy the same Liberty of working in the City as a Freeman, during Life; provided that such Artificer claiming this Privilege, be subject to all Offices and Duties respecting the Service and Government of the City, as Freemen of the respective Arts are liable to undergo, pay and perform.

5. For the greater Convenience, Ornament and Health of the City, it was further enacted, That the Lord Mayor and Common Council, should be impower'd, by and with the Approbation of his Majesty, to enlarge the following Streets, *viz. Water-lane* in *Fleet-street*, from *Shoe-lane* to *Ludgate*, and from thence to *St. Paul*'s Church-yard; the *Poultry*; the Street on the North of *Stocks-market*; *Blow-Bladder-street*, *Newgate-street*, *Ave-Mary-lane*, the upper End of *St. Martin's le Grand*; *Old-Fish-street*, *Soper lane*, (now *Queen-street*) *Cheapside*, *New-Fish-street*, *Gracious-street*, and *Thames-street*, from *London* Bridge to the Tower Dock, *Mincing-lane*; and all other strait and narrow Passages within the City that was not Fourteen Feet wide. And the City was likewise impower'd to make a new Street (*King-street*) from *Cheapside* to *Guildhall*, of such a Breadth as they should think proper, and another from *Threadneedle-Street* to *Lothbury*, now call'd *Princess-street*.

6. And in order to ballance the Advantage and Disadvantage resulting from the widening of the Streets aforesaid, 'twas likewise enacted, That the Lord Mayor and Common Council should be impower'd by a proper Jury, to rate and assess all Persons according to the several Advantages and Improvements accruing to their respective Houses by such a Melioration; and that all the Money arising thereby, be appropriated for the Payment of the Proprietors of such Grounds as were to be employ'd in the Improvement of the said Streets.

7. And as a perpetual Memorial of the late dreadful and deplorable Conflagration, it was, by the same Authority enacted, That an anniversary Fast, or Day of Humiliation, should be annually kept on the Second of *September* (when falling on a *Sunday*, to be kept the Day after) within the City and Liberties of *London*, to implore the Mercy of God, and deprecate his Wrath, accompanying such woful Calamities.

8. And in Commemoration of this lamentable Catastrophe, it was by the same Authority enacted, That a Column of Brass or Stone should be erected on or near the Place where the said dreadful Fire unhappily began, with such an Inscription thereon as the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen should think proper.

6. It was also for the Beauty of the City and Convenience of the Citizens, enacted,

enacted, That a ſpacious Wharf of Forty Feet in Breadth ſhould be made to extend along the River *Thames* from the *Tower Wharf* to the *Temple Stairs*, clear of all Buildings, other than Cranes and Sheds, for the Convenience of Landing, and Preſervation of Merchandize; and for the more effectual preventing Inundations, and for the Eaſineſs of Aſcent, *Thames-ſtreet*, and all the Ground between it and the River of *Thames*, to be rais'd Three Feet.

10. And for the better enabling the Lord Mayor and Citizens of *London* to perform and accompliſh the abovemention'd Works, it was by the ſame Authority enacted, That they ſhould have and receive, for the Space of Ten Years, One Shilling for every Chaldron or Tun of Coals imported into the Port of *London*.

The Dimenſions of the ſeveral Stories in the abovenam'd Buildings.

The firſt Sort of Houſes the Cellars to be 6 Feet, 6 Inches in Height; the firſt Story 9 Feet; the Second 9 Feet; and the Garret at the Diſcretion of the Builder. The Thickneſs of the Front and Back Walls, to the firſt Floor, 2 Bricks; Second, 1 and an half; Third, ditto; and the Garret, 1. The Thickneſs of Party Walls, to the firſt Floor, 1 Brick and half; Second, ditto; Third, ditto; and the Garret, 1.

The Second Sort of Houſes; the Height of the Cellars 6 Feet 6 Inches; of the Firſt Story, 10 Feet; of the Second, ditto; Third, 9; and of the Garrets at the Diſcretion of the Builder. The Thickneſs of Front and Back Walls, to the firſt Floor, 2 Bricks and half; to the Second, 2; Third, 2; Fourth, 1 and half; Garret Wall, 1. Thickneſs of the Party Walls, to the firſt Floor, 2 Bricks; Second, 1 and half; Third, and Fourth, ditto; Garret Wall, 1.

The Third Sort of Houſes; the Height of the Cellars, 6 Feet, 6 Inches; of the firſt Story, 10 Feet; of the Second, 10; of the Third, 9; of the Fourth, 8; and of the Garrets at the Diſcretion of the Builder. The Thickneſs of Front and Back Walls, to the Firſt Floor, 2 Bricks and half; to the Second, 1 and half; Third, Fourth and Fifth, ditto; Garret, 1. Thickneſs of Party Walls, to the firſt Floor, 2 Bricks; to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, 1 Brick and half each; Garret Wall, 1.

Thames-ſtreet, being by Act of Parliament appointed to be rais'd Three Feet, the Commiſſioners and Surveyors for rebuilding the City, by virtue of the Power confer'd upon them, and the better fitting the Streets of *London*, for the Convenience of Carriages, *&c.* publiſh'd the following Orders, intitled,

Rules and Directions preſcrib'd and made, by Order of Common Council, A. D. 1667. *for the Pitching and Levelling the Streets and Lanes of the City of* London, *and Liberties thereof, for the more eaſy and convenient Current, and Conveyance of the Water; as alſo for the eaſier paſſing of Carts, Coaches, &c.*

	Rais'd		*Lower'd*	
Tower-Dock in *Thames-ſt.*	3	0	0	0
Towerhill, 147 Feet above the Dock	2	10	0	0
Tower-ſtreet, at *Barking* Church-yard	0	0	0	6
Beer-Lane, at *Thames-ſt.*	8	0	0	0
Dit. at 90 F. up the Lane	4	0	0	0
Dit. at 192 F. higher	0	0	0	3
Dit. at *Tower-ſtreet*	0	0	0	6
Water-Lane, at *Thames-ſt.*	6	0	0	0
Dit. 128 F. up the Lane	0	0	1	11
Dit. at *Tower-ſtreet*	0	0	2	0
Harp-Lane, at *Thames-ſt.*	7	0	0	0
Dit. at 100 F. up the L.	4	7	0	0
Dit. at 180 F. up the L.	0	0	1	6
Dit. at 270 F. up the L.	0	0	3	4
Dit. at *Tower-ſtreet*	0	0	2	6
Idol-Lane, at *Thames-ſtr.*	7	0	0	0
Dit. 90 F. up the Lane	4	2	0	0
Dit. at 165 F. up the L.	0	0	2	3
Dit. at 262 F. up the L.	0	0	3	10
Dit. at *Tower-ſtreet*	0	0	2	6

St.

	Rais'd		Lower'd	
St. Dunſtan's-Hill, at *Idol-Lane*	4	2	0	0
Dit. at 76 F. up the Hill	3	3	0	0
Dit. at 126 F. up the Hill	1	0	0	0
Dit. at 226 F. up the Hill	0	0	2	1
Dit. at *Tower-ſtreet*	0	0	1	10
St. Mary Hill, at *Thames-ſtreet*	5	0	0	0
Dit. at 87 F. up the Hill	2	6	0	0
Dit. at 187 F. up the Hill	0	0	1	8
Dit. at 287 F. up the Hill	0	0	5	8
Dit. at 387 F. up the Hill	0	0	5	0
Dit. at *Little Eaſt Cheap*	0	0	1	6
Love-Lane, at *Thames-ſt.*	4	0	6	0
Dit. at 100 F. up the L.	2	6	0	0
Dit. at 200 F. up the L.	2	3	0	0
Dit. at 270 F. up the L.	0	0	3	10
Dit. at 370 F. up the L.	0	0	3	0
Dit. at 470 F. up the L.	0	0	2	0
Dit. at *Eaſt-Cheap*	0	0	3	10
Botolph's-Lane, at *Thames ſtreet*	4	0	0	0
Dit. at 133 F. up the L.	4	5	0	0
Dit. at 233 F. up the L.	0	10	0	0
Dit. at 333 F. up the L.	0	0	2	0
Dit. at 433 F. up the L.	0	0	2	0
Dit. at *Eaſt Cheap*	0	0	0	3
Pudding-Lane, at *Thames ſtreet*	6	0	0	0
Dit. at 115 F. up the L.	4	5	0	0
Dit. at 212 F. up the L.	1	8	0	0
Dit. at 300 F. up the L.	0	0	1	0
Dit. at 400 F. up the L.	0	0	2	0
Dit. at *Eaſt Cheap*	0	0	5	9
New Fiſh-ſtreet Hill, at *Thames-ſtreet*	2	0	0	0
Dit. at 80 F. up the Hill	2	0	0	0
Dit. at 380 F. up the Hill	0	0	1	9
Dit. at *Eaſt Cheap*	0	0	3	0
St. Michael's-Lane, at *Thames-ſtreet*	7	0	0	0
Dit. at 80 F. up the L.	6	9	0	0
Dit. at 280 F. up the L.	6	6	0	0
Dit. at 380 F. up the L.	2	10	0	0
Dit. at 480 F. up the L.	0	0	0	8
Dit. at *Eaſt Cheap*	0	0	0	5
St. Martin's Lane, at *Thames-ſtreet*	6	0	0	0
Dit. at 103 F. up the L.	6	0	0	0
Dit. at 203 F. up the L.	4	3	0	0
Dit. at 303 F. up the L.	0	2	0	0
Dit. at 403 F. up the L.	0	0	2	1

	Rait'd		Lower'd	
Dit. at *Canon-ſtreet*	0	0	1	0
St. Laurence Pountney Lane, at *Thames-ſtreet*	4	0	0	0
Dit. at 157 F. up the L.	3	7	0	0
Dit. at 261 F. up the L.	0	0	0	11
Dit. at 361 F. up the L.	0	0	4	0
Dit. at *Canon-ſtreet*	0	0	1	0
Green Lettice and *Ducks-field Lanes*, at *Thames-ſtreet*	3	0	0	0
Dit. at 135 Feet up the Lanes	1	10	0	0
Dit. at 235 Feet up the Lanes	0	0	2	11
Dit. at 297 Feet up the Lanes	0	0	4	4
Dit. at *Canon ſtreet*	0	0	0	10
Suffolk Lane, at *Thames-ſtreet*	3	0	0	0
Dit. at 110 F. up the L.	0	2	0	0
Dit. at 190 F. up the L.	0	0	3	6
Dit. at 290 F. up the L.	0	0	7	9
Dit. at *Ducksfield-Lane*	0	0	4	5
Buſh-Lane, at *Thames-ſt.*	3	0	0	0
Dit. at 103 F. up the L.	2	0	0	0
Dit. at 203 F. up the L.	0	0	0	8
Dit. at 303 F. up the L.	0	0	4	4
Dowgate, at *Thames-ſt.*	3	0	0	0
Dit. at 134 F. up the Hill	1	4	0	0
Dit. at *Budge-Row*	1	0	0	0
College-Hill, at *Thames-ſt.*	3	0	0	0
Dit. at 216 F. up the Hill	0	3	0	0
Garlick Hill, at *Thames-ſtreet*	3	0	0	0
Dit. at 216 F. up the Hill	0	11	0	0
Little Trinity Lane, at *Thames-ſtreet*	4	0	0	0
Dit. at 75 F. up the L.	2	11	0	0
Dit. at 150 F. up the L.	0	0	1	4
Dit. at 250 F. up the L.	0	0	2	0
Dit. at *Great Trinity L.*	0	0	1	6
Huggen-Lane, at *Thames-ſtreet*	4	0	0	0
Dit. at 63 F. up the L.	3	1	0	0
Dit. at 153 F. up the L.	0	0	1	10
Dit. at 253 F. up the L.	0	0	5	7
Dit. at *Trinity-Lane*	0	0	2	0
Breadſtreet-Hill, at *Thames ſtreet*	4	0	0	0
Dit. at 53 F. up the Hill	3	0	0	0
Dit. at 153 F. up the Hill	0	3	0	0
Dit. at 253 F. up the Hill	0	0	2	11

Dit.

	Rais'd		Lower'd	
Dit. at *Trinity-lane* End	0	0	2	0
Old Fishstr. Hill, Thames st.	4	0	0	0
Dit. at *Old Fishstreet*	0	0	1	0
Lambert-Hill, at *Thames-street*	4	0	0	0
Dit. at 73 F. up the Hill	0	11	0	0
Dit. at 173 F. up the Hill	0	0	3	6
Dit. at *Old Fishstreet*	0	0	3	0
The *Old Change*, at *Old Fishstreet*	0	0	1	4
St. Bennet's-Hill, at *Thames-street*	8	0	0	0
Dit. at 100 F. up the Hill	3	0	0	0
Dit. at 190 F. up the Hill	0	0	2	5
Dit. at 340 F. up the Hill	0	0	3	0
Dit. at 490 F. up the Hill	0	0	1	0
Addle-Hill, at *Thames-st.*	6	0	0	0
Thames-street, at *Puddle-Dock*	8	0	0	0
Dit. at 56 F. up the Hill	6	2	0	0
Dit. at 196 F. up the Hill	3	3	0	0
Dit. at 286 F. up the Hill	3	3	0	0
Dit. at 386 F. up the Hill	0	9	0	0
Dit. at *Carter-Lane*	0	0	1	7
Creed-Lane, at *Carter Lane*	0	0	2	0
Ludgate-Hill, at *Fleet Bridge*	6	0	0	0
Dit. at 200 F. up the Hill	8	7	0	0
Dit. at 300 F. up the Hill	5	6½	0	0
Dit. at 400 F. up the Hill	0	11	0	0
Dit. at *Ludgate*	0	0	0	10
Dit. at *Ave-Mary-Lane*	0	0	1	8
Mark-Lane, at *Tower-st*	0	0	2	0
Rood-Lane, lower'd all the Way	0	0	0	0
Dit. at *East Cheap*	0	0	1	6
Grass-Church-Street, at *East Cheap*	0	0	3	0
Dit. at the Conduit	0	0	1	0
Canon Street, at *East-Cheap*	0	0	3	0
Bread-Street, at *Trinity-Lane*	0	0	2	0
Friday-Street, at *Old Fish-Street*	0	0	2	0
Cheapside, a little West of *Woodstreet*	2	0	0	0
Stocks-Market, at the upper End	0	0	2	0
Dit. at the lower End	2	0	0	0
Basing-Hall Street, at *Mason's-Alley*	2	0	0	0
Aldermanbury, lower'd from the Church to *Addle Street*	0	0	0	0
Coleman-Street, at the Church	3	0	0	0
Queen Street, at the *Three Cranes*	3	0	0	0
Dit. rais'd all the way to *Soper-Lane*	0	0	0	0

The Lord Mayor and Common Council, for the more effectual providing against all destructive Fires for the future, 1. By an Act of Common Council, appointed the City to be divided into Four Divisions, and each thereof to be provided with Eight hundred Leather Buckets, Fifty Ladders of different Sizes, from Twelve, to Forty-two Feet in Length, Two Brazen Hand Squirts to each Parish, Four and Twenty Pickax Sledges, and Forty shod Shovels.

2. That each of the Twelve Companies provide themselves with an Engine, Thirty Buckets, Three Ladders, Six Pickax Sledges, and Two Hand Squirts, to be ready upon all Occasions. And the inferior Companies, such a Number of small Engines and Buckets, as should be allotted them by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, according to their respective Abilities.

3. That the Aldermen pass'd the Office of Shrievalty, do provide their several Houses with Four and Twenty Buckets, and one Hand Squirt each; and those who have not serv'd that Office, Twelve Buckets and one Hand Squirt each.

4. And for the effectual supplying the Engines and Squirts with Water, Pumps were to be plac'd in all Wells; and Fire Plugs in the several main Pipes belonging to the new River, and *Thames* Water-works.

5. That the several Companies of Carpenters, Bricklayers, Plaisterers, Painters, Masons, Smiths, Plumbers and Paviers, do annually, for each Corporation, elect Two Master Workmen,

men, Four Journeymen, Eight Apprentices, and Sixteen Labourers, to be ready upon all Occaſions of Fire, to attend the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for extinguiſhing the ſame.

6. That all the Workmen and Labourers belonging to the ſeveral Water-works within the City, Sea-Coal Meters, *Blackwall-hall*, *Leadenhall*, Ticket, Package and other Porters, do conſtantly attend the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in all ſuch Services.

The richer Sort of Citizens, by their great Loſſes in the late dreadful Conflagration, being render'd unable to contribute to the Support of their poor Fellow Sufferers, the Sum on that Occaſion collected in all Parts for their Relief, only amounted to Sixteen thouſand Two hundred and Seventy-ſeven Pounds, and Five-pence Halfpenny. A poor Pittance for the Succour of ſo many Thouſands of miſerable Objects!

A. D. 1668, in clearing the Ground at *Black Friers*, in order to rebuild the Houſes conſum'd in the late Fire, a ſtrong and thick Wall was diſcover'd (ſuppos'd to have been Part of the ancient Monaſtery) wherein was a Cavity repreſenting a Cupboard ſhut, being the Repoſitory of Four Human Sculls, depoſited in fine Pewter Caſes, with ſubſtantial Covers of the ſame Metal, and Rings on the Tops for the Convenience of Portage; Three of which are ſuppos'd to have been tranſported by ſome Relict-mongers. The Fourth my Author ſaw, *A.* 1703. in the Poſſeſſion of a curious Gentleman, when taking it out of the Caſe, it appear'd to have been wrapt in Black Silk, then greatly decay'd; the Skin of the Face reſembling Tann'd Leather; the Hair of the Temples Yellow, but that on the Head, Red, Thick, and Short, with a viſible Tonſure, or circular Plate on the Crown ſhaven, (whereby 'tis manifeſt it belong'd to a Monk) the Noſe flat, Mouth gaping, Teeth ſound, and Features ſtill diſcernible. Theſe probably were the Heads of Saints or Martyrs, which on great Feſtivals and other ſolemn Occaſions were expos'd to the Publick.

Towards the Cloſe of the Year 1669, *William* Prince of *Orange* arrived in this City, not only with a View of viſiting the King his Uncle, but likewiſe of tranſacting ſome private Affairs reſpecting his Honour, and hereditary Claim, the Intereſt of his Country, and the publick Welfare of *Europe*, then drawing near a Criſis. On the Tenth of *November*, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of *London* waited upon and complimented his Highneſs upon this joyful Occaſion, as preſaging his being the future Reſtorer and Preſerver of their Rights and Liberties; and on the 18th of *December* following entertain'd him very ſumptuouſly in *Drapers-Hall*.

A. D. 1670, the Surveyors for rebuilding the City of *London* having found it neceſſary for the Good and Convenience of the Citizens, that divers Streets hitherto undermention'd, ſhould be inlarg'd; therefore 'twas by Parliament enacted, That beſides the Streets already appointed to be widen'd, thoſe of *Pater-noſter Row*, *Warwick-Lane*, *Watling-Street*, *Candlewick-ſtreet*, *Eaſtcheap*, *Swithin's-Lane*, *Little Wood-ſtreet*, *Milk-ſtreet*, *Tower-ſtreet*, *Water-Lane* in *Tower-ſtreet*, *Rood-Lane*, *St. Mary-Hill*, *Thames-ſtreet*, from *London-Bridge* to *Puddle-Dock*, *Pye-Corner*, and *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, ſhould be inlarg'd: But the One Shilling a Chaldron upon Coals, already given by Parliament, not proving ſufficient to purchaſe Ground for the ſaid Inlargement, and to rebuild the Churches, and other publick Works, within the City and Liberties, an additional Sum of Two Shillings a Chaldron was, by the ſame Authority, granted to the Lord Mayor and Citizens for the Term of Seventeen Years and Five Months, for the effectual Accompliſhment of the ſaid Works.

At this Time an Act of Parliament was made for ſuppreſſing Conventicles; and for the better Performance thereof,

it

it was enacted, That the Fault of the Mittimus ſhould not render it ineffectual; all doubtful Clauſes in the Act to be interpreted as would moſt conduce to the Suppreſſion of Meeting-houſes; and that all Perſons who ſhould fly, or remove their Dwellings into another County, ſhould be purſu'd by Execution.

This Act was rigorouſly executed in *London* by a Military Force, to the great Terror of ſome, and Death of others: However, divers Reverend Hiſtorians have endeavour'd to palliate the Severity thereof, by ſaying, that all the Laws made againſt Conventicles, were founded upon a National Reaſon, and more owing to a civil and political Account than religious; therefore very neceſſary to awe and reſtrain Diſſenters.

The Meeting-houſes of the City by this Act, ſeems only to have chang'd Hands; for inſtead of being appropriated to profane Uſes, they were converted into ſo many Tabernacles, for the Uſe of the Citizens, till their Churches ſhould be rebuilt, during which Time they were to be regularly ſupply'd by Church of *England* Divines; wherefore, on the 15th of *June*, publick Notice was given, That the Places under-mention'd, of late made uſe of for Conventicles and unlawful Aſſemblies, are now, by his Majeſty's particular Command in Council, appointed to be us'd every Lord's Day for the Celebration of Divine Worſhip, and preaching the Word of God, by approv'd Orthodox Miniſters appointed by the Biſhop of *London*, to commence on the *Sunday* following, for the Benefit of the Inhabitants of the adjacent Pariſhes reſpectively, where Pariſh-Churches were conſum'd by the late dreadful Fire, *viz.*

1. In *Fiſher's Folley* in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, a convenient Place, with Two Galleries, Pews and Seats.

2. In *Hand-Alley* in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, a large Room purpoſely built for a Meeting-houſe, with Three Galleries, Thirty large Pews, and many Benches and Forms, known by the Name of *Vincent*'s Congregation.

3. In *St. Michael's-Lane*, a large Room, with Two Galleries and 39 Forms.

4. *Mugwell-ſtreet*, Mr. *Doolittle*'s Meeting-houſe, built of Brick, with Three Galleries, full of large Pews below, with Locks and Keys to them, beſides Benches and Forms.

5. The *Cockpit* in *Jewin-ſtreet*, a Meeting-houſe of one *Crimes*, Three Galleries, many Pews, Forms and Benches.

6. In *Black Friers*, Mr. *Wood*'s Meeting-houſe, Four Rooms opening into one another, with Lattice Partitions, each Room conveniently fill'd Benches and Forms.

7. In *Saliſbury-Court*, Four Rooms opening into one another, in the Poſſeſſion of *John Fowl*, a Schoolmaſter.

8. In *Newgate-ſtreet*, *Shoe-Lane*, Four Rooms opening into one another, with Seventeen Pews, and divers Benches, in the Poſſeſſion of Mrs. *Turner*.

A. D. 1671. The Tithes of the City being hitherto levied with great Inequality, and ſince the late Conflagration, by the taking away of ſome Houſes, altering the Scites of others, and erecting many upon new Foundations, that Affair was ſtill more embaraſs'd, which if not timely remedied, was like to occaſion endleſs Law-ſuits wherefore, to obviate the ſame, 'twas by Parliament enacted, That in lieu of Tithes, the Miniſters of the following Churches, conſum'd by the late Fire, ſhould for the future have the under-mention'd Sums annually paid them by their ſeveral Pariſhes.

	l.	*s.*
Of the Pariſh of *Allhallows Lombard-ſtreet*	110	0
St. Bartholomew, Exchange	100	0
St. Bridget, alias St. Brides	120	0
St. Bennet Finch	100	0
St. Michael's Crooked-Lane	122	0
St. Chriſtopher's	120	0
St. Dyonis Black-Church	120	0
St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt	200	0

St

	l.	*s.*
St. James's Garlickhithe	100	0
St. Michael's Cornhill	140	0
St. Michael Baſſiſhaw	132	11
St. Margaret Lothbury	100	0
St. Mary Aldermanbury	150	0
St. Martin's Ludgate	160	0
St. Peter's Cornhill	110	0
St. Stephen's Colemanſtreet	110	0
St. Sepulchre's	200	0
Alhallows Bread-ſtreet, and *St. John Evangeliſt*	140	0
Alhallows the Great, and *Alhallows the Leſs*	200	0
St. Alban's Woodſtreet, and *St. Olave's Silver-ſtreet*	170	0
St. Anne and *St. Agnes*, and *St. John Zachary's*	140	0
St. Auguſtine's, and *St. Faith*	172	0
St. Andrew Wardrobe, and *St. Anne Black-Friers*	140	0
St. Antholin's, and *St. John Baptiſt's*	120	0
St. Bennet's Grace-Church, and *St. Leon. Eaſt-Cheap*	140	00
St. Bennet's Paul's Wharf, and *St. Peter's Paul's Wharf*	100	0
Chriſt's Church, and *St. Leonard Foſter-lane*	200	0
St. Edmund the King, and *St. Nicholas Acons*	180	0
St. George Botolph-lane, and *St. Botolph Billingſgate*	180	0
St. Laurence Jewry, and *St. Magdalen Milkſtreet*	120	0
St. Magnus, and *St. Margaret New Fiſh-ſtreet*	170	0
St. Michael Royal, and *St. Martin Vintry*	140	0
St. Matthew Friday-ſtreet, and *St. Peter Cheap*	150	0
St. Margaret Pattens, and *St. Gabriel Fen-Church*	120	0
St. Mary at Hill, and *St. Andrew Hubbard*	200	0
St. Mary Woolnoth, and *St. Mary Wool-Church*	160	0
St. Clement Eaſt-cheap, and *St. Martin's Orgars*	140	0
St. Mary Abchurch, and *St. Laurence Pountny*	120	0
St. Mary Aldermary, and *St. Thomas Apoſtle's*	150	0
St. Mary le Bow, *St. Pancras Soper-lane*, and *Allhallows Honey-lane*	200	0
St. Mildred Poultry, and *St. Mary Cole-Church*	170	0
St. Michael Wood-ſtreet, and *St. Mary Staining*	100	0
St. Mildred Bread-ſtreet, and *St. Margaret Moſes*	130	0
St. Michael Queenhithe, and *Trinity*	160	0
St. Magdalen Old Fiſh-ſtreet, and *St. Gregory*	120	0
St. Mary Somerſet, and *St. Mary Mounthaw*	110	0
St. Nicholas Cole-Abby, and *St. Nicolas Olives*	130	0
St. Olave Jewry, and *St. Martin Ironmonger-lane*	120	0
St. Stephen Wallbrook, and *St. Bennet Sherehogg*	100	0
St. Swithin, and *St. Mary Bothaw*	140	0
St. Vedaſt, alias *Foſters*, and *St. Michael Quern*	160	0

The Perſecution continuing to rage againſt the Diſſenters of this City, a Number of Jurymen were fin'd and impriſon'd by a certain Judge, for not finding divers Quakers guilty of a Violation of the Conventicle Act; whereupon they apply'd to the reſt of the Judges for Redreſs; who, after having deferr'd giving their Opinion about a Year, they at laſt by the Lord Chief Juſtice *Vaughan*, declar'd againſt their wicked Brother, for being guilty of ſuch illegal and arbitrary Proceedings; whereby they gain'd the Hearts and univerſal Applauſe of the People, who now regarded them as the worthy Supporters of their Rights and Liberties.

About the ſame Time, the Common Council of *London*, purſuant to an Act of Parliament for cleanſing the Streets, and appointing of Dunghills; appointed *Mile-End*, *Dowgate Dock*, *Puddle-Dock*, and *White-Friers Dock* to be common Layſtalls for the Uſe of the City and Liberties: And that the Dung, Filth, and Soil of the Wards of *Billingſgate*, *Bridge*, *Langborn*, *Cornhill*,

hill, *Candlewick*, *Walbrook*, *Vintry*, and *Dowgate* be carried to the Layſtall at *Dowgate Dock*; that of the Wards of *Portſoken*, *Tower*, *Aldgate*, *Duke's-place*, and *Lime-ſtreet*, to *Mile-end*; that of the Ward of *Biſhopſgate-within* and *without*, to the Fields at *Holiwell-lane*; that of the Wards of *Cripplegate*, *Alderſgate-without*, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Coleman-ſtreet* and *Broad-ſtreet*, to *Bunhill-fields*; that of the Wards of *Cheap*, *Cordwainer*, *Queenhithe*, and *Bread-ſtreet*, to the Layſtall near the *Three Cranes*; that of the Wards of *Farrington-within*, *Caſtle Baynard*, *Alderſgate within*, and *St. Martins le Grand*, to *Puddle Dock*; and that of the Ward of *Farrington-without* to *White Friers*.

And by the ſaid Act, all Beggars, Vagrants, Tankard-Bearers, Porters, and other Perſons whatſoever bearing Burdens, were ſtrictly injoin'd not to Walk within the Poſts at the Sides of the Streets, from Six o'Clock in the Morning till Nine at Night; the Two firſt upon Pain of being proſecuted according to the utmoſt Rigor of the Law: And the Laſt, under the Penalty of Four-pence for each Offence. And it was likewiſe by the ſame Authority enacted, That no Street-Carr, or Dray, ſhould be drawn by more than One Horſe, except where the Load cannot be divided, or drawning up Hill, upon Penalty of Ten Shillings for the Firſt Offence, Twenty for the Second, and thirty for the Third, and in caſe of Tranſgreſſion, to ſeize every ſuch ſupernumerary Horſe or Horſes, and detain them till ſuch Fine or Fines be paid. And for the more effectual preventing Obſtructions in the Streets, it was alſo enacted, That during the loading or unloading of all Carrs, Waggons, Drays and other Carriages, they ſtand ſideways in the Streets, and not acroſs, as had been formerly practis'd, under the Penalty of Three Shillings and Four-pence for every Offence.

A. D. 1673, the Term for the Sitting of the Court of Judicature, for terminating of Differences reſpecting Houſes burnt down in the late Fire of *London*, expiring ſome time ago; upon Application made to Parliament by the City, it was again reviv'd; for ſettling of Conteſts concerning 900 Toſts, or Scites of Houſes yet unbuilt, whereby 'tis manifeſt, that all the reſt of the Houſes conſum'd in the great Conflagration were re-edify'd before this Time.

The next Year, a great Dearth happening, Wheat was ſold at 3 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* the Quarter.

A. D. 1675, Upon the Acceſſion of Sir *Robert Viner* to the Mayoralty of this City, upon the 29th of *October*, the King was magnificently entertain'd at *Guildhall*, where he was graciouſly pleas'd to accept of the Freedom of the City, in the Chamberlain's Office, from the Hands of Sir *Thomas Player*, the Chamberlain. Wherefore the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council unanimouſly reſolv'd to teſtify their deepeſt Senſe of his Majeſty's great Goodneſs and Condeſcenſion, in honouring the City far beyond the Example of all his Progenitors: Purſuant to which Reſolution, the Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, waited on the King, in the Banqueting Houſe at *Whitehall* on the Eighteenth of *December*, when the Lord Mayor on his Knees preſented his Majeſty with the Copy of his Freedom in a large ſquare Box of maſſy Gold, and the Seal thereof, inclos'd in another Box of the ſame Metal, beautifully enrich'd with large Diamonds of great Value; which *Charles* graciouſly accepted of, with many Expreſſions of great Kindneſs to the City; ſo that there appear'd all the Marks of an indiſſolvable Love and Affection on one Side, as well as unalterable Duty and Loyalty on the other.

The Dearth ſtill continuing, Wheat was ſold at 3*l.* 4*s.* and 8 *d.* the Quarter.

A. D. 1676, divers Perſons of no great Repute having been choſen to repreſent ſome of the Precincts of this City in Common Council; 'twas therefore on the 12th of *December* by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, order'd,

order'd, That the Precepts to be iſſu'd for holding of Wardmotes, require that no Perſon be choſen a Common Councilman, who has been convicted of defrauding in Weights, Meaſures, or ſuch like Crimes, nor any Perſon who has compounded thro' Inability to pay his Debts; to prevent Diſreputation and Scandal to the Authority of the City.

On *Sunday* the Twelfth of *January* 1677, a very extraordinary Event happen'd in this City; for between the Hours of Ten and Eleven in the Forenoon, there was ſo great and ſudden a Darkneſs, that Perſons in the Churches could not ſee to read, nor thoſe without Doors to diſtinguiſh one another by their Faces; which during its Continuance, 'twas thought, to have equal'd, if not exceeded the great Solar Eclipſe, which ſome Time before had diſtinguiſh'd the Day whereon it happen'd, by the Name of *Black Monday*.

In the Beginning of *May*, 1679, a wicked and deteſtable Conſpiracy of Jeſuits and other Papiſts was diſcover'd, for deſtroying this City a Second Time by Fire, occaſion'd by the Burning of one *Bird*'s Houſe in *Fetter-lane*, whereof his Servant *Elizabeth Oxley* was ſuſpected; wherefore ſhe was apprehended, and committed to Priſon; where ſhe confeſs'd the Fact, and declar'd, That upon the Promiſe of Five Pounds, by one *Stubbs*, a Papiſt, ſhe was prevail'd upon to fire the ſame; *Stubbs*, being immediately ſecur'd, confeſs'd, that he had perſuaded her to it, being excited thereto by Father *Gifford*, his Confeſſor, who aſſur'd him, that inſtead of its being a Sin, 'twould be a great Service to the Church, to burn and deſtroy all the Houſes of Hereticks: Adding, That he had had divers Conferences with *Gifford*, and Two *Iriſhmen* upon that Affair. Beſides, both *Stubbs* and the Maid Servant declar'd, That the Papiſts were to make an Inſurrection in *London*, and for their Support, expected a potent Army from *France*. However, Five Jeſuits were ſoon after convicted and executed for the abovemention'd Plot. Theſe dangerous Proceedings of the Papiſts ſo greatly alarm'd the Parliament, that the King was thereby induc'd to iſſue a Proclamation, for baniſhing all Papiſts from the City of *London*, and Ten Miles of the ſame.

The Papiſts, greatly nettled at this Proceeding againſt them, reſolv'd to revenge themſelves upon the Authors thereof; to which End they ſet about hatching a Plot, (known by the Name of the *Meal-Tub Plot*) to bring an Odium upon the Preſbyterians, and Heads of the Country Party. But *Dangerfield*, the chief Actor in this Farce, being detected and impriſon'd, apply'd himſelf to the Lord Mayor of this City, when, in an ample Confeſſion, he laid open the whole Scene of Iniquity, with a Diſcovery of the Perſons that ſet him to work.

This wicked Contrivance ſo highly inrag'd the Citizens of *London* againſt the Papiſts, that it added much to the annual Solemnity of burning the Pope; for on the Seventeenth of *November*, the Anniverſary of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Acceſſion to the Crown, the Ceremony was celebrated with more than ordinary Pomp and Magnificence. The Proceſſion began by a Perſon on Horſeback, who perſonated the dead Body of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*, (murder'd by the Papiſts, for being too active in diſcovering their late atrocious Crimes) attended by a Bellman, to remind the People of his execrable Murder; next went Prieſts in Copes, with a large Silver Croſs, then Carmelites and Grey Friers, follow'd by Six Jeſuits, after whom march'd divers Waiters, then ſeveral Biſhops, ſome with LawnSleeves, and others adorn'd with Copes and Mitres; next with Six Cardinals who proceded the Pope, inthron'd on a ſtately Pageant, attended by divers Boys with Pots of Incenſe, and the Devil as his Prime Miniſter whiſpering him in the Ear. In this Manner they march'd about Five o'Clock in the Evening from *Biſhopſgate* to *Fleet-ſtreet*, where

where they committed his Holineſs to the Flames, in the Preſence of an innumerable Multitude of Spectators.

Soon after, the Duke of *York* arrived in *London* from his Exile in *Scotland*.

At the ſame time, by a great Scarcity of Corn, ſuch a Dearth aroſe, that Wheat was ſold at Three Pounds the Quarter.

On the 11th of *May* 1680, a very great Storm of Hail happen'd in this City and Neighbourhood, the Stones whereof being of ſuch a prodigious Size, that the like had not been ſeen in the Memory of Man, many of which meaſuring above Nine Inches in Circumference, did a great deal of Miſchief.

At this time, the ſlow Proceedings of the Court, againſt the Perſons concern'd in the late horrid Popiſh Plot, being neither agreeable to the Parliament nor City, eſpecially conſidering that ſeveral Perſons already try'd for that deteſtable Deſign were, by the diſcountenancing of Witneſſes, acquitted: Theſe enormous, and dangerous Practices put the Citizens in a violent Ferment, inſomuch that they reſolv'd to prevent all ſuch iniquitous Management for the future, by chooſing ſuch Sheriffs as were in the Intereſt of their Country, and whom they could depend upon, would return ſuch Juries, as were ſincerely attach'd to the Proteſtant Intereſt, and who would not ſuffer Traitors to eſcape, as had been lately done by divers Juries. Wherefore on the *Midſummer-day*, following, the uſual Time for the Election of Sheriffs for the City of *London* and County of *Middleſex*, the Citizens in the Intereſt of their Country put up *Slingſby Bethel*, and *Henry Corniſh*, whom they carried by a Majority almoſt double, againſt *Box* and *Nicholſon*, put up by the Court. However, a Poll being demanded in Behalf of the latter, a Tumult enſu'd, which Sir *James Edwards*, the Lord Mayor, and *Jonathan Raymond* and *Simon Lewis*, the Sheriffs, (Devotees to the Court Intereſt) repreſented to the King in ſuch a Manner, that the ſame Evening it occaſion'd him to iſſue out a Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer, for trying the Rioters. *Bethel* and *Corniſh* being declar'd Sheriffs with the greateſt Acclamations, *Thomas Papilion* Eſq; preſented an Addreſs to the Lord Mayor, in the Name of the City, "Thereby diſowning all tumultuous and diſorderly Proceedings in their laſt Aſſembly, other than what might be the Effect of Emulation for his Majeſty's Service, and the Preſervation of their own juſt Rights; deſiring his Lordſhip to repreſent the ſame to the King, and that he would in their Names humbly beſeech his Majeſty, that the Parliament might ſpeedily aſſemble." To which the Lord Mayor reply'd, "That he had not miſrepreſented any thing touching their laſt Aſſembly, to his Majeſty; that their Addreſs touching the Parliament might have been ſpared, in regard the King had been pleas'd to declare to him, and aſſure him, that the Parliament ſhould ſit in *October* next; however he would not be wanting with all Humility to lay the whole Matter before them."

Soon after, the Lord *Strafford*, being try'd and convicted of high Treaſon, for being concern'd in the late Popiſh Plot, receiv'd Sentence to be hang'd, drawn and quarter'd, this Judgment upon Application to the King, was commuted into Beheading; which *Bethel* and *Corniſh*, the Sheriffs, entertaining ſome Scruples about, occaſion'd their preſenting the following Queries to the Houſe of Commons: "1. Whether the King, being neither Judge nor Party, can award the Execution? 2. Whether the Lords can award the Execution? 3. Whether the King can diſpenſe with any Part of the Execution? 4. If the King can diſpenſe with ſome Part of the Execution, why not all?" But leſt the Commons, interfering in the Affair, ſhould prevent *Strafford*'s Execution, they were willing he ſhould enjoy his Majeſty's Favour of being beheaded.

The Houſe of Commons having not only

only reſolv'd upon a vigorous Proſecution againſt all Perſons concern'd in the late Popiſh Conſpiracy; but likewiſe rigorouſly to proſecute the Bill of Excluſion againſt the Duke of *York*; therefore, to prevent the Execution of theſe Reſolutions, the King, on the Tenth of *January* prorogu'd the Parliament; which ſo greatly affected the Citizens of *London*, that on the 30th following, the Lord Mayor and Common Council preſented this Petition to his Majeſty:

"To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, the humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London* in Common Council aſſembled,

Moſt humbly ſheweth,

That your Majeſty's great Council the Parliament, having in their late Seſſion, in Purſuance of your Majeſty's Direction, entered upon a ſtrict and impartial Inquiry into the horrid and execrable Popiſh Plot, which hath been for ſeveral Years laſt paſt, and ſtill is carried on, for the Deſtruction of your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government, and Extirpation of the Proteſtant Religion, and the utter Ruine of your Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects: And having ſo far proceeded therein, as juſtly to attaint, upon a full Evidence, One of the Five Lords impeach'd for the ſame, and were in further Proſecution of the remaining Four Lords, and other Conſpirators therein: And as well the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, as the Commons in your ſaid Parliament aſſembled, having declared, that they are fully ſatisfied that there now is, and for divers Years laſt paſt hath been a horrid and treaſonable Plot and Conſpiracy contrived and carried on by thoſe of the Popiſh Religion in *Ireland*, for maſſacring the *Engliſh*, and ſubverting the Proteſtant Religion, and the ancient eſtabliſhed Government of that Kingdom: And your ſaid Commons having impeached the Earl of *Tyrone*, in order to the bringing him to Juſtice for the ſame, and having under Examination other Conſpirators in the ſaid *Iriſh* Plot.

And your ſaid Commons having likewiſe impeached Sir *William Scrogs*, Chief Juſtice of your Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, for Treaſon, and other great Crimes and Miſdemeanors, in endeavouring to ſubvert the Laws of this Kingdom, by his arbitrary and illegal Proceedings; and having voted Impeachments againſt ſeveral other Judges, for the like Miſdemeanors; your Petitioners, conſidering the continual Hazards to which your ſacred Life, and the Proteſtant Religion, and the Peace of the Kingdom are expoſed, while the Hopes of a Popiſh Succeſſor gives Countenance and Encouragement to the Conſpirators, in their wicked Deſigns: And conſidering alſo the Diſquiet, and dreadful Apprehenſions of your good Subjects, by reaſon of the Miſeries and Miſchiefs which threaten them on all Parts, as well from foreign Powers, as from the Conſpiracies within your ſeveral Kingdoms, againſt which no ſufficient Remedy can be provided, but by your Majeſty; and your Parliament were extreamly ſurpriſed at the late Prorogation, whereby the Preſervation of your Majeſty, and your Proteſtant Subjects have received an Interruption.

And they are the moſt affected herewith, by reaſon of the Experience they have had of the great Progreſs which the emboldned Conſpirators have formerly made in their Deſigns, during the laſt frequent Receſſes of Parliament; but that which ſupports them againſt Diſpair, is, the Hopes they derive from your Majeſty's Goodneſs, that your Intention was, and does continue by this Prorogation to make Way for your better Concurrence with the Counſels of your Parliament. And your Petitioners humbly hope, that your Majeſty will not take Offence that your Subjects are thus zealous, and even impatient of the leaſt Delay of the long-hoped for Security, whilſt they ſee your precious Life invaded, the true Religion undermined, their Families and innocent Poſterity likely to be ſubjected to Blood, Confuſion and Ruine, and all theſe Dangers increaſed by Reaſon of the late Endea-

vour

vours of your Majeſty and your Parliament, which have added Provocation to the Conſpirators, but have had little or no Effect toward ſecuring againſt them; and they truſt your Majeſty will graciouſly accept of this Diſcovery, and Deſire of their loyal Hearts to preſerve your Majeſty, and whatever elſe is dear to them, and to ſtrengthen your Majeſty againſt all Popiſh and pernicious Counſels, which any ill-affected Perſons may preſume to offer: They do therefore moſt humbly pray, that your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed (as the only Means to quiet the Minds, and extinguiſh the Fears of your Proteſtant People, and prevent the imminent Dangers which threaten your Majeſty's Kingdoms, and particularly this great City, which hath already ſo deeply ſuffered for the ſame) to permit your ſaid Parliament to ſit from the Day to which they are prorogued, until by their Counſels and Endeavours thoſe good Remedies ſhall be provided, and thoſe juſt Ends attained, upon which the Safety of your Majeſty's Perſon, the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, the Peace and Settlement of your Kingdoms, and the Welfare of this your antient City, do ſo abſolutely depend; for the purſuing and obtaining of which good Effects your Petitioners unanimouſly do offer their Lives and Eſtates."

This Petition, inſtead of anſwering the Intentions of the Citizens, haſten'd the Diſſolution of the Parliament; and this Proceeding (as will by-and-by appear) was ſo highly reſented by the King, that it ſeemingly occaſion'd the Loſs of all the Rights and Privileges belonging to the Citizens, by an unjuſt Deprivation of their Charter.

The Parliament, being ſoon after diſſolv'd, and Writs iſſu'd for a new Election, the Citizens ſet heartily about the Work; and notwithſtanding the mighty Struggle made by the Court Party, on the Fourth of *February* they choſe theſe Four worthy Repreſentatives, Sir *Robert Clayton*, Sir *Thomas Player*, *Thomas Pilkington*, and *William Love*, Eſqrs. Theſe honourable Patriots were no ſooner re-elected, than the following Paper of Inſtructions was deliver'd to them, in the Name of the Citizens then in Common Hall aſſembled, containing a "Return of their moſt hearty Thanks for their faithful and unwearied Endeavours, in the Two laſt Parliaments, to ſearch into and diſcover the Depth of the Popiſh Plot, to preſerve his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, the Proteſtant Religion, and the well-eſtabliſhed Government of this Realm, to ſecure the Meeting and Sitting of frequent Parliaments, to aſſert our undoubted Rights of Petitioning, and to puniſh ſuch as have betrayed thoſe Rights, to promote the long-wiſhed for Union of his Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects, to repeal the Thirty-fifth of *Elizabeth*, and the Corporation Act, and more eſpecially for their aſſiduous Endeavours in promoting the Bill of Excluſion of *James* Duke of *York*." In fine, they concluded, "That being confidently aſſured, that they the ſaid Members for the City will never conſent to the granting any Money Supply, till they have effectually ſecured them againſt Popery and arbitrary Power, they reſolv'd, by God's Aſſiſtance, to ſtand by their ſaid Members with their Lives and Fortunes."

Moſt of the old Members being re-elected in the ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom; theſe Inſtructions were copied after, by moſt of the Electors, and deliver'd to their ſeveral Repreſentatives for their Regulation.

A. D. 1681, the Court at this Time, finding itſelf very much gravell'd in their arbitrary Proceedings by the Sheriffs of *London*, began to intereſt themſelves in the Election of thoſe Officers more than ever; but the Citizens imagining that their Lives, Liberties and Eſtates chiefly depended upon the Integrity of ſuch Men, ſo effectually beſtirr'd themſelves therein, that they choſe *Pilkington* and *Samuel Shute* Eſqrs Men in all Reſpects qualified for ſo great a Truſt; which the King, ſome time after, at a convenient Opportuni-

ty, ſhew'd his Diſlike of: For on the 13th of *October*, Sir *George Treby*, the Recorder, and the ſaid Sheriffs were ſent to intreat his Majeſty to honour the City at Dinner in *Guildhall*, on the approaching Lord Mayor's Day: To which he anſwer'd, " Mr. Recorder, An Invitation from my Lord Mayor and the City is very acceptable to me; and to ſhew that it is ſo, notwithſtanding that it is brought by Meſſengers ſo unwelcome to me as thoſe Two Sheriffs are, yet I accept it." However, it was obſerv'd, that his Majeſty had juſt before condeſcended to a much meaner Thing, by diſtinguiſhing the loyal Apprentices of *London*, in giving them a Brace of Bucks for Dinner at *Sadlers-Hall*, on the Fourth of *Auguſt*; and as a further Honour, ſent divers of his Principal Courtiers to dine with them, and order'd his Son the Duke of *Grafton*, to ſerve as one of the Stewards.

Soon after, the Duke of *York*'s Picture in *Guildhall* being very much cut and mangled by a Perſon unknown, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, to remove the Imputation of that Offence from the City, did, by a ſolemn Order of the Twenty-ſeventh of *January*, declare their Abhorrence of this great Indignity, ſaying, That it could be no otherwiſe underſtood, than the Effects of an impotent Malice againſt his Royal Highneſs; and therefore, out of a juſt and due Regard to his Honour, and their deep Reſentment of that inſolent and villainous Act, offer'd a Reward of 500*l.* for diſcovering the Author.

A. D. 1682, Party Matters running very high in the City, each Side exerted themſelves in a very extraordinary Manner to ſecure the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* in their Intereſt; therefore Sir *John Moor*, the Lord Mayor, drank to Mr. *Dudley North*, as one of the Sheriffs for the enſuing Year; and having ſoon after iſſu'd his Precept for a Common Hall to aſſemble in *Guildhall* on *Midſummer-Day* as uſual, for the Election of an Aſſociate for the ſaid Mr. *North*, the Citizens aſſembling purſuant to the Mayor's Summons, Mr. *Box* was propos'd by the Court Party as his Collegue: But the Country Party vigorouſly oppoſing the Motion, ſhew'd but little Regard to either of the Nominations; wherefore they put up Mr. *Papilion* and Mr. *Dubois*, who being obſerv'd to have much the greateſt Intereſt, the Lord Mayor adjourn'd the Poll till the *Tueſday* following. But the Sheriffs regarding this as a very arbitrary Proceeding, and that the Lord Mayor had not the leaſt Right to interfere in an Affair which intirely belong'd to their Office, continu'd the Poll, without ſhewing the leaſt Regard to the pretended Adjournment. This being highly reſented by the Mayor's Friends, a Tumult enſu'd in *Guildhall*; for the Country Party, no longer able to endure the Inſults of their Adverſaries, aſſaulted the Mayor, by joſtling him almoſt off his Legs: Complaint whereof being made to the King, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs were commanded to attend the Privy Council the *Monday* following; and being ſeverally examin'd concerning the late Riot, Mr. *Pilkington* and Mr. *Shute*, the Sheriffs, and Alderman *Corniſh*, were committed Priſoners to the Tower of *London*, by a Warrant ſign'd by Twenty-Four Privy Counſellors, who at the ſame Time gave Orders to the Attorney-General, to exhibit an Information in the Court of King's-Bench againſt them, and all ſuch as, upon Examination, ſhould be found to have been Promoters and Encouragers of the late Tumult, to be proceeded againſt to the utmoſt Severity of the Law.

On the *Friday* following, the ſaid Priſoners were, by a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, carried by the Lieutenant of the Tower to the King's-Bench Bar, where having pleaded not Guilty, they were admitted to Bail; whereupon the Sheriffs met a Common Hall on the Firſt of *July*, when the Lord Mayor, tho' indiſpos'd, ſent an Order to the Recorder, to adjourn the Hall to the Seventh following; but the Sheriffs again

gain denying the Validity of ſuch Adjournment, proceeded in the Election, and declar'd *Papilion* and *Dubois* duly elected.

Purſuant to this Adjournment, the Lord Mayor and his Party met on the Seventh of *July*, and heard Council on the Validity of the late Adjournments; but coming to no Concluſion, the Court was again adjourn'd to the Fourteenth, at which Time the following Order of Council was produc'd:

" His Majeſty being inform'd by the Lord Mayor, and divers of the Aldermen of *London*, that the Diſorders and Riots ariſen in the City, upon the Day appointed for the Election of Sheriffs, have been chiefly occaſion'd by the Proceedings of the Common Hall in an irregular way, contrary to what hath been anciently accuſtom'd; His Majeſty, by the Advice of his Council, hath thought fit, for the better keeping of the Peace of the City, to direct, and hereby to require the Lord Mayor, to maintain and preſerve intire the ancient Cuſtoms of the City; and for the better doing thereof, to take effectual Order, that at the Common Hall to be held To-morrow, all Proceedings be begun anew, and carried on in the uſual Manner, as they ought to have been upon the Twenty-fourth of *June* laſt."

This Order being read in the Common Hall, it was vigorouſly oppos'd by many of the moſt eminent Citizens, as an Innovation tending to deſtroy their ancient Rights and Privileges. However, the Lord Mayor, in Obedience to the ſaid Order, declar'd *North* duly elected by him, without the Sanction of a Common Hall; and then proceeded to a Poll for another Sheriff, to which none coming that had voted for *Papilion* and *Dubois* at the former Election, *Box* was choſen without Opppoſition, and *North* and he return'd duely elected; while *Papilion* and *Dubois* were left to ſeek their Remedy at Law.

On the Twenty-ſeventh of the ſame Month, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen re-aſſembled in *Guildhall*, where, for their greater Security, a Company of Train'd-Bands were poſted. Thither great Numbers of Citizens reſorted from all Parts, and requir'd an Anſwer to their late Petition, for the ſwearing in of *Papilion* and *Dubois*, as Sheriffs for the enſuing Year; whereupon ſome of the Principal of them being call'd in, they receiv'd, as final, this diſagreeable Anſwer:

Gentlemen,

" This Court hath conſider'd of your Petition, and will take care that ſuch Perſons ſhall take the Office of Sheriffs upon them as are duely elected, according to Law, and the ancient Cuſtoms of this City; and in this, and all other Things, this Court will endeavour to maintain the Rights and Privileges of the Chair, and of the whole City; and wherein ye think we do otherwiſe, the Law muſt judge between us."

Mr. *Box*, it ſeems, being ſenſible that the Manner of his Election could not be legally juſtified, prudently declin'd ſerving the Office of Sheriff, by paying the accuſtom'd Fine of Exemption. Wherefore 'twas neceſſary to proceed to a new Election; to which end a Common Hall was ſummon'd, wherein Mr. *Peter Birch* was choſen, who, together with Mr. *North*, was ſworn before the Lord Mayor.

Soon after, Sir *William Hooker* and Sir *Henry Tulſe*, Aldermen of this City, inform'd againſt their Brother, Alderman *Pilkington*, for ſaying, *That the Duke of* York *has fir'd this City, and is now come to cut our Throats.* The Duke commenc'd a Proceſs againſt *Pilkington* for *Scandalum Magnatum*, which was try'd on the Twenty-fourth of *November*, when the Jury gave the Plaintiff no leſs than an exorbitant Sum of 100,000 *l.* Damage; ſo forward were the Juries of this Time to oblige the Court at the Expence of the Ruin of their Fellow Citizens! Whereupon *Pilkington* ſurrender'd himſelf in diſcharge of his Bail, and *North*, one of the Sheriffs, was choſen to ſucceed him as Alderman.

At the Time as 'twas ſworn that *Pilkington* reflected upon the Duke of *York*, beſides *Hooker* and *Tulſe*, Sir *Patience Ward*, the late Lord Mayor, was alſo preſent, who, upon *Pilkington*'s Trial, depos'd, That, to the beſt of his Remembrance, he did not hear the Words ſpoken, ſaid to be Criminal. This ſeems to have been Crime enough; for Two having ſworn it, it muſt of Courſe be true; and the Third, for not hearing it, muſt be deem'd perjur'd; therefore *Ward* was indicted and convicted of Perjury; which occaſion'd a certain Hiſtorian to ſay, that Juries at that Time were a Reproach to Religion, and a Scandal to the Nation.

Theſe Animoſities and Diviſions in the City put the Court upon a Reſolution to deprive it of the Power of electing its own Sheriffs; and for the accompliſhing ſo deſirable an End, no Expedient could be thought of ſo effectual, as the taking away their Charter, which, when accompliſh'd, would not only give the Miniſtry an Opportunity of making a Common Hall, but likewiſe open a Way to that of a Houſe of Commons; (about Four Fifths whereof being Burgeſſes and Barons of the Cinque Ports) for who would dare to conteſt their Charters, if the City of *London* could not hold hers by Law? Therefore in the *Michaelmas Term* following, a *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the City, contrary to Juſtice, the City Charters, and all the Rights and Privileges of the Citizens therein contained.

The Two abſurd and ridiculous Charges brought againſt the Charter were: 1. For the Citizens raiſing Money by way of Toll in the ſeveral Markets of the City, tho' fully impower'd ſo to do by virtue of their ſaid Charter. 2. For their exhibiting the above-recited Petition to the King, which ſet forth, That by the Prorogation of the Parliament, the Proſecution of divers Lords and others concerned in the Popiſh Plot were obſtructed; therefore humbly intreated, that the Parliament might ſit for the Redreſs of publick Grievances.

This great Affair, of the utmoſt Conſequence both to the City and Kingdom, was ſolemnly argu'd in the Court of King's-Bench, in the *Hillary* and *Eaſter* Terms following, when, in Anſwer to the pretended Crimes, the City Plea and Rejoinder were as full and nervous as the Arguments brought to ſupport the Information were weak, trifling and ridiculous. However, the Miniſtry having at all Events predetermin'd to remove the ſacred Fence, and deſtroy the dear-bought Liberties and Privileges of the Citizens, the Chief Juſtice *Pemberton*, for not approving of theſe Proceedings, was remov'd, to make way for *Sanders*, the wicked Contriver of that deteſtable Scheme; and *Dolben*, another of the Juſtices of the ſaid Court, was for the ſame Offence diſcharg'd, to make Room for *Withins*, a Court Favourite: But before Sentence, *Sanders* being ſeiz'd by an Apoplexy, could not attend. However, Juſtice *Jones*, on the Twelfth of *June*, in *Trinity* Term following, pronounc'd the following Sentence againſt the City.

"That a City might forfeit its Charter; that the Malverſations of the Common Council were the Acts of the whole City; and that the Two Points ſet forth in the Pleadings were juſt Grounds for the forfeiting of a Charter. Upon which Premiſes the proper Concluſion ſeemed to be, That therefore the City of *London* had forfeited their Charter: But the Conſequences of that were ſo much apprehended, that they did not think fit to venture on it; ſo they judged; that the King might ſeize the Liberties of the City." The Attorney General mov'd, contrary to what is uſual in ſuch Caſes, that the Judgment might not be recorded.

This Sentence made a great Noiſe every-where, and the Attorney General's Motion was look'd upon as a Deſign to make the Citizens reſign their own Liberties, inſtead of being condemn'd to a Deprivation of them. However, the Judgment was obſerv'd by many to be ſtrange and unwarrantable,

able, as being given only by Two Judges, One of whom, Sir *Francis Withins*, having only heard one Argument; and as a farther Aggravation of his Crime, declar'd in the Abſence of Sir *Edward Hubert*, that he was of his Opinion; which Sir *Edward* afterwards poſitively denied, to the eternal Reproach of *Withins*, and *Jones*, his Colleague. And to give a greater Sanction to the ſaid Judgment, they both declar'd upon the Bench, That their Brother *Raymond* was of the ſame Opinion, as was alſo the Chief Juſtice *Sanders*; when 'twas well known, that the latter, upon their conſulting him, had only Underſtanding enough to expoſtulate with them, why they ſhould trouble him, ſeeing he had loſt his Memory.

The Citizens, greatly ſurpriz'd at this unjuſt and arbitrary Sentence, a Common Council was ſummon'd to deliberate upon that Exigency, which being aſſembled, the Country Party were for entering the Judgment till a proper Occaſion offer'd for its Reverſal: But the Court Party inſiſted upon an abſolute Submiſſion to the King, before Judgment was enter'd, which was in effect a voluntary Surrender of the City Liberties, and depriving themſelves of Means of getting the ſame revers'd: However, the Proportion was carried by a great Majority, and agreeable thereunto, a ſubmiſſive Petition drawn up, intitl'd, *The humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commmons of the City of* London *in Common Council aſſembled*; wherein they "Acknowledge their hearty and unfeigned Sorrow for the Miſgovernment of the City of late Years, whereby the Citizens had fallen under his Majeſty's Diſpleaſure, which had occaſion'd a *Quo Warranto*, and Judgment to be pronounc'd againſt them; that they were deeply and thankfully ſenſible of his Majeſty's great Favour in not requiring Judgment to be immediately entered thereon: And conſidering this their diſtreſs'd Condition, they humbly caſt themſelves at his Royal Feet, imploring his Princely Compaſſion and Grace, to be extended to this his ancient City, moſt humbly begging his Majeſty's Pardon for all their Offences, with moſt ſolemn Promiſes and Aſſurances of conſtant Loyalty and Obedience to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, and of a regular Adminiſtration of his Government in that City for the future; and humbly begg'd his Majeſty's Commands and Directions."

On the Eighteenth of *June*, the Lord Mayor, at the Head of a Deputation from the Common Council, repair'd to *Windſor*, where they preſented this Petition to his Majeſty, which being read, they were order'd to withdraw; and being call'd in again, *North*, the Lord Keeper, by Command of the King, acquainted them, "That for the ſakes of ſo many of the preſent Magiſtrates, and other eminent Citizens in *London*, who were of undoubted Loyalty and Affection to his Majeſty's Service, his Majeſty would ſtill ſhew the City all the Favour they could reaſonably deſire; and tho' he had obtain'd Judgment in a *Quo Warranto*, it was not his Intention to prejudice them in their real Properties or Cuſtoms. That the City had not been well adviſ'd, to defer their Application to his Majeſty thus long, even till the Court had pronounc'd Judgment: It might have been done with a much better Grace, if had been more early. However, his Majeſty would not reject their Suit, if they agreed upon the Particulars the King did now require of them; which were,

"1. That no Lord Mayor, Sheriff, Recorder, Common Serjeant, Town Clerk, or Coroner of the City of *London*, or Steward of the Borough of *Southwark*, ſhall be capable of, or admitted to, the Exerciſe of their reſpective Offices, before his Majeſty ſhall have approv'd them under his Sign Manual.

"2. That if his Majeſty ſhall diſapprove the Choice of any Perſon to be Lord Mayor, and ſignify the ſame un-

der his Sign Manual to the Lord Mayor, or, in default of a Lord Mayor, to the Recorder, or Senior Alderman; the Citizens ſhall within One Week proceed to a new Choice: And if his Majeſty ſhall in like Manner diſapprove the ſecond Choice, his Majeſty may, if he pleaſe, nominate a Perſon to be Lord Mayor for the enſuing Year.

3. If his Majeſty ſhall, in like Manner, diſapprove the Perſons choſen to be Sheriffs, or either of them, his Majeſty may appoint Perſons to be Sheriffs for the enſuing Year, by his Commiſſion, if ſo he pleaſe.

4. That the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen may alſo, with the Leave of his Majeſty, diſplace any Alderman, Recordeo, *&c. ut ſupra.*

5. Upon the Election of an Alderman, if the Court of Aldermen ſhall judge and declare the Perſon preſented to be unfit, the Ward ſhall chooſe again; and upon a Diſapproval of a ſecond Choice, the Court may appoint another in his Room.

6. The Juſtices of the Peace are to be by the King's Commiſſion; and the ſettling of theſe Matters to be left to his Majeſty's Attorney and Sollicitor General, and Couucil learned in the Law."

To which the Lord Keeper added, "That theſe Regulations being made, his Majeſty would not only pardon this Proſecution, but confirm their Charter in ſuch a Manner as may be conſiſtent with them." Concluding thus, "My Lord Mayor, The Term draws towards an End, and *Midſummer* Day is at Hand, when ſome of the Officers uſed to be choſen, whereof his Majeſty will reſerve the Approbation: Therefore it is his Majeſty's Pleaſure, that you return to the City, and conſult the Common Council, that he may ſpeedily know your Reſolutions hereupon, and accordingly give his Directions. That you may ſee the King is in earneſt, and the Matter is not capable of Delay, I am commanded to let you know, he hath given Order to his Attorney General, to enter upon Judgment on *Saturday* next, unleſs you prevent it by your Compliance in all theſe Particulars."

In Obedience to this Order, the Common Council, at their Return, met at *Guildhall*, when the Queſtion was put, Whether they ſhould agree, and ſubmit to his Majeſty's above-recited Regulations. This occaſion'd long and warm Debates, by a vigorous Oppoſition of the brave Aſſertors of Liberty, who generouſly declar'd, that rather than accept of ſuch vile and ſlaviſh Conditions, they would ſacrifice all that was near and dear to them: However, it was carried for a Submiſſion, by a Majority of Eighteen, to the great Surprize of all the Friends of Liberty.

To what has been ſaid in reſpect to the illegal, arbitrary and unjuſt Meaſures taken, to deprive this City of her ancient Rights and Liberties, I ſhall only add the Remarks of a late Writer, upon the iniquitous Proceedings of the Miniſtry at that Time.

The Charters of the City of *London*, and other Corporations, ſtood in the Way of an abſolute Government; and it was reſolved to break through this Barrier; in order to which, *Quo Warranto's* were brought againſt them; and in Proceſs of Time, they were either ſurrender'd by the Corporations themſelves, or vacated in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, by a Set of Judges pick'd out for that Purpoſe. And it wat reſolved thereby to make one of the Eſtates of Parliament depend intirely upon the Will and Nomination of the Prince. While theſe *Quo Warranto's* were going on, whole Peals of Anathema's were rung out againſt thoſe Patriots, that had ſtood up for the Liberties of their Country in the preceding Parliaments: And it was look'd upon as a Crime againſt the State, for any one to regret the approaching Fate of his Country; even the Holy Scriptures themſelves were made a Stale for arbitrary Power; and the Laws that were given to the *Jews*, as they were a Political State, were now brought in, upon every Occaſion,

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to countenance the Deſigns of the Court; as if thoſe Laws which were intended only to ſupport the Political Government of the *Jews*, were the real Foundation of the Chriſtian Religion; or that the Conſtitution of *England* was founded upon the *Jewiſh* Doctrine. All which was not much for the Honour of thoſe Gentlemen that broach'd that Notion. This was a Time never to be forgot, when to wiſh well to our Country was a Crime, and when Heaven itſelf was rank'd upon our Enemies Side, by ſome that pretended to expound its Will. In ſome Places, new Kinds of Funeral Harangues came in Faſhion; our Laws, our Liberties, our Parliaments, our native Rights, were to be buried: But inſtead of dropping a Tear at their Funeral, fulſome Panegyricks were made upon their Murtherers, and Curſes denounc'd againſt thoſe that would have retriev'd them from Deſtruction."

On the Eighth of *May*, Fourteen of the chief Citizens were try'd at *Guildhall* before the Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench, for a Riot and Aſſault made upon Sir *John Moore*, the late Lord Mayor, on *Midſummer-Day* laſt, when, after a long Trial, they were all found guilty, and the following exorbitant Fines impos'd upon them: Lord *Gray*, *Corniſh*, *Bethel* and *Shute*, One thouſand Marks each; *Pilkington*, *Player*, *Swinock* and *Goodenough*, Five hundred Marks each; *Deagle*, Four hundred Marks; *Jenkes* and *Freeman*, Three hundred Marks each; *Jekyl*, Two hundred Marks; and *Keys* and *Wickham*, One hundred Marks each.

Papilion and *Dubois*, choſen Sheriffs in the preceding Year, being ſet aſide by the Lord Mayor, and ſome of the Aldermen; for which Reaſon having ſu'd out of the Court of King's-Bench a Writ of *Latitat*, in an Action upon the Caſe againſt the Lord Mayor, Sheriff *North*, and divers of the Aldermen, who being all therewith ſerv'd by *Brown*, an Attorney and Clerk to the Skinners Company, they went along with him as his Priſoners to *Skinners-Hall*, where he kept them in Cuſtody till One o'Clock in the Morning; but being himſelf then arreſted for Debt by a Sheriff's Officer, who carried him to the Compter, no Perſon being left in Charge of his Priſoners, they return'd to their reſpective Habitations.

The Court was ſo highly inrag'd at this Proceeding againſt their Friends, that the City, on the Twenty-ſecond of *May*, thought proper to diſclaim the ſame by the following Order of Common Council:

"That whereas Sir *William Pritchard*, Knight, Lord Mayor of this City, was in a rude Manner lately arreſted at the Suit, or in the Name of Mr. *Papilion* and Mr. *Dubois*; and whereas it hath been alledged by the ſaid Mr. *Papilion* and Mr. *Dubois*, that the Action upon which the ſaid Arreſt was, was proſecuted at the Inſtance of the Citizens of *London*: The Members of this Court, to deliver themſelves and the ſaid Citizens from this undue Imputation, do declare, That they were not privy or conſenting to the ſaid Action or Arreſt, and ſo diſown and diſapprove the ſame."

We have already ſeen, that the Citizens of *London* comply'd with every thing the King requir'd of them in reſpect to their Charter; but it ſeems *Charles* thought the Terms he had granted were too favourable (whereas in truth nothing could be more ſervile) therefore pretended, That the City had not tender'd him a formal Submiſſion; for which Reaſon he commanded the Judgment upon the *Quo Warranto* to be enter'd, which was no ſooner effected, than by a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, he granted the Office of Mayor to Sir *William Pritchard*, (the preſent Lord Mayor) to hold during Pleaſure; and alſo the Offices of Sheriff, to *Peter Daniel* and *Samuel Daſhwood*, upon the ſame Terms; and at the ſame Time, with the Honour of Knighthood, conſtituted *Thomas Jerner*, Recorder of the City, in the Room of Sir *George Treby*, diſplac'd. And

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ſoon after, by a Commiſſion, appointed Sixteen of his favourite Aldermen, Juſtices of the Peace, and degraded Eight of the Aldermen that where in the Country Intereſt; and on the Thirteenth of the ſame Month of *October*, appointed Eight Perſons in their Places, who, on the *Sunday* after, attended the Lord Mayor to *Guildhall* Chapel in their Formalities, and the next Day in the Court of Aldermen. And on the Twentieth, the King, to ſhew another Inſtance of his new Power, appointed Sir *Henry Tulſe* (one of the Informers againg Alderman *Pilkington*) to execute the Office of Mayor during Pleaſure.

At this Time, there was little elſe remarkable but arbitrary Proſecutions and ſurrendering of Charters, whereby the King attain'd to ſuch a deſpotical Power, that he became the Dread and Terror of all publick Societies; wherefore the *Hamburg* Company of Merchants Adventurers, to engage the Affections of a Prince arm'd with ſuch Power, erected to his Honour, in the Centre of the *Royal-Exchange*, a noble Statue of Grey Marble in a *Roman* Habit, with this pompous Inſcription on the Pedeſtal: *Carolo II. Cæſari Britannico, Patriæ Patri, Regum Optimo, Clementiſſimo, Auguſtiſſimo, Generis humani Deliciis, utriuſque Fortunæ Victori, Pacis Europæ Arbitro, Maris Dominio & Vindici, Societas Mercatorum Adventur' Angliæ, quæ per* CCCC *jam prope annos Regia Benignitate floret, Fidei intemeratæ, Gratitudinis æternæ, hoc Teſtimonium venerabunda poſuit. A. Sal. Humanæ* MDCLXXXIV. The King was ſo highly pleas'd with this Performance, that, by a ſpecial Order, he ſtrictly enjoin'd all Perſons not to copy, publiſh or print any thing thereunto belonging, without Leave of the celebrated Statuary, *Grinling Gibbons*.

SECT. V.

Tranſactions of the Citizens *in the ſhort Reign of King* James II.

UPON the Demiſe of King *Charles*, and the Acceſſion of his Brother *James*, Duke of *York*, to the Crown, 'twas reſolv'd to re-examine the Affair of the *Rye-Houſe Plot*; purſuant to this Reſolution, *Henry Corniſh*, an Alderman of this City, was ſingled out as a Sacrifice to Popery; for being Sheriffs of *London* in the Year 1680, he exerted himſelf in an uncommon Manner, in the Detection and Proſecution of the Popiſh Plot, and inquiring into the Myſtery of *Fitz-Harris*'s Treaſon; wherefore the Papiſts deem'd this a very proper Time to revenge themſelves upon him; to which end on the Thirteenth of *October* following he was apprehended and committed to *Newgate*, without the Uſe of Pen, Ink, or Paper till *Saturday* Noon, when he received Notice of an Indictment of High Treaſon being prepar'd againſt him, on which he was to be try'd the *Monday* following. In the Interim, his Children humbly petition'd the King, for Time for their Father to prepare for his Defence; *James*, artfully to avoid the Imputation of Injuſtice, referr'd their Petition to the Judges, who he well knew would run all Lengths to ſerve him: Anſwerable to this Opinion, they unjuſtly deny'd their humble and equitable Requeſt, tho' the unhappy Priſoner knew not whether they intended to proceed againſt him for a Crime in this or the preceding Reign: Beſide, his moſt material Evidence then was above an Hundred and Forty Miles from *London*. And to exult over the Misfortunes of this innocent Gentleman, the Attorney General wickedly told him, that he had not ſo well deſerv'd of the Government, as to have Time allow'd him; which in plain *Engliſh*, is as much as if he had ſaid, that he was to expect neither Favour, nor Juſtice in the Proſecution.

Corniſh

Corniſh was on the *Monday* following indicted, for conſpiring with other falſe Traytors, to raiſe a Rebellion in the Kingdom, to deſtroy the King, and ſubvert the Conſtitution in the late Reign. The only material Evidence againſt him was Colonel *Rumſey*, an infamous and profligate Wretch: and *Goodenough*, the other Evidence, an Out-law in the higheſt Degree, was pardon'd, and his Teſtimony made legal, for his appearing againſt *Corniſh*; and tho' what he depos'd did not affect the Priſoner, he was nevertheleſs condemn'd, and on the 23d of the ſame Month hang'd, drawn and quarter'd in *Cheapſide*.

Had the aforeſaid iniquitous Judges granted the reaſonable and moving Requeſts ſet forth in the Petition of *Corniſh*'s Children, his Innocence wou'd have appear'd, from *Rumſey*'s former Depoſitions, as it was ſoon after his Death clearly evinc'd; inſomuch, that it is ſaid, that the King, not only regretted his unfortunate End, but likewiſe reſtor'd his Eſtate to his Family; and confin'd the Witneſſes to ſeparate Priſons during Life.

A. D. 1687, a dreadful Perſecution raging in *France* againſt the diſtreſs'd Proteſtants, they were oblig'd to ſeek Refuge in moſt Proteſtant Countries, many Thouſands of whom came into this Kingdom, as appears by 15,500 of them being reliev'd in this Year, by Money ariſing from a Brief, whereon was collected the Sum of 63713 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 *d.* 13500 of the ſaid Refugees ſettled in this City and Parts contiguous, beſides ſuch as wanted no Charity. On this melancholy Occaſion, the Citizens of *London* exerted themſelves in a very laudable Manner, ſtriving to outdo one another in their charitable Benefactions, for the Support of their afflicted Chriſtian Brethren.

A. D. 1688, the City of *London*, ſunk into an Abyſs of Slavery and Oppreſſion, by the unbridled Fury and tyrannical Proceedings of a lawleſs Prince; by whoſe Management in the late Reign, the City Charter was taken away, and the Citizens depriv'd of all their ancient and valuable Rights and Immunities, not only during the remaining Part of that Reign, but alſo during the Courſe of the preſent; but now the glorious Period of her happy Deliverance drawing near, the unhappy, deluded and puſillanimous King, with a Meanneſs of Spirit, equal to that of enſlaving his People, convinc'd of a Storm gathering in *Holland*, ſent for the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of *London* to *Whitehall*; where he told them, that out of his great Concern for the Welfare and Peace of the City, and as a Mark of the great Confidence he had in them at this Time, when the Kingdom was threaten'd with an Invaſion by the Prince of *Orange*, he had reſolv'd to reſtore to them their ancient Charters and Privileges, and put them in the ſame Condition they were in before the *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt them; that thereby they might the better be enabled to ſerve him with that Duty and Loyalty, which they had given the late King his Brother and himſelf ſo many Teſtimonies of, and upon which he would now depend.

Purſuant to this Declaration, the very wicked Chancellor, *Jefferies*, on the 6th of *October*, brought back the City Charter, with Two Grants under the Broad Seal, for reſtoring the ſame; which he deliver'd to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, (rather Cuſtos and Aſſiſtants) then ſitting in the Council Chamber at *Guildhall*; by Virtue whereof, Sir *John Chapman*, was conſtituted Mayor, until the Feaſt of St. *Simon* and *Jude*; and Sir *Samuel Thompſon* and Sir *Humphrey Edwin*, the preſent Sheriffs, to continue till the Election of others. Whereupon the Lord Mayor, accompanied by *Jefferies* the Chancellor, the Aldermen and Sheriffs, repair'd to the great Hall, where *Jefferies* having no ſooner acquainted the Citizens with the Reſtitution of their Rights and Liberties, than the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in the Court of Huſtings, with the uſual Solemnity, took

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the Oaths, and ſubſcrib'd the Declaration in the Act 13 *Car.* II. for regulating Corporations. And the Aldermen being likewiſe reſtor'd to their reſpective Wards, all then preſent took the Oaths, and ſubſcrib'd the ſaid Declaration. Whereupon the Court order'd an Addreſs of Thanks to be drawn up and preſented to the King, as follows:

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

" We your Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of your City of *London*, humbly return our moſt hearty Thanks to your Majeſty, for the great Grace and Favour ſhewn to the Citizens of this City, in reſtoring to them their ancient Liberties and Franchiſes; and we beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we ſhall with all Duty and Faithfulneſs, chearfully and readily to the utmoſt Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, diſcharge the Truſt repoſed in us by your Majeſty, according to the avowed Principles of the Church of *England*, in Defence of your Majeſty and the eſtabliſhed Government."

Purſuant to the Grants for reſtoring the City Charter, at a ſpecial Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, held on *Sunday* the Seventh of *October*, an Order was made for reſtoring the Liverymen of the ſeveral Companies of the City, that were on the Livery at the Time when Judgment was given againſt the City upon the *Quo Warranto*: Which Order, the Maſters, Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the ſeveral Incorporations were forthwith to put in Execution, as were their ſeveral Clerks to enter the ſame in their reſpective Books.

Soon after, upon the Delivery of the Queen of a Prince, as 'twas ſaid a Rumour was ſpread of his being an Impoſtor; wherefore the King judg'd it neceſſary for quaſhing that Report, to cauſe all that had been preſent at the Queen's Delivery to be examin'd in Preſence of all the Peers Spiritual and Temporal in Town, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Judges; whereby 'tis manifeſt, that the King was of Opinion, that an Affair of that Conſequence could not be ſafely perform'd without the Preſence of the City Magiſtrates.

Some time after, News being brought of the Prince of *Orange*'s Landing at *Torbay*, the King declar'd his Reſolution to march againſt him with his Army; wherefore the Lord Mayor waited upon his Majeſty, to wiſh him good Succeſs; on this Occaſion the King earneſtly recommended to him the Care of the City during his Abſence; and told him, that he had left a ſufficient Number of Troops for their Defence, and that upon any Emergency he might apply to the Privy Council for Aſſiſtance and Advice; aſſuring him, that if he return'd victorious, he would punctually perform all he had promis'd, for the Security of their Religion and Liberties. But the Defection ſoon became ſo general, not only in moſt Parts of the Kingdom, but likewiſe in the Army, that it occaſion'd the King's ſpeedy Return to *London*, where apprehending himſelf in great Danger, he reſolv'd to provide for his Security by leaving the Kingdom.

In the mean time, the following Paper, intitled, *The Prince of* Orange's *Third Declaration*, was before Witneſſes, deliver'd to Sir *John Shorter*, the Lord Mayor, with a ſtrict Injunction, of ſeeing the ſame punctually executed.

" We have in the whole Courſe of our Life, and more particularly by the the apparent Hazards both by Sea and Land, to which we have ſo lately expos'd our Perſon, given to the World ſo high and undoubted Proofs of our fervent Zeal to the Proteſtant Religion, that we are fully confident no true *Engliſhman* and good Proteſtant entertain the leaſt Suſpicion of our firm Reſolution, rather to ſpend our deareſt Blood, and periſh in the Attempt, than not to carry on the bleſſed and glorious Deſign, which by the Favour of *Heaven*, we have ſo ſucceſsfully begun to reſcue *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* from Popery and Slavery, and in a free Parliament to eſtabliſh the Religion, the Laws and Liberties of theſe Kingdoms on ſuch

ſuch a ſure and laſting Foundation, that it ſhall not be in the Power of any Prince for the future to introduce Popery and Tyranny.

Towards the more eaſy compaſſing this great Deſign, we have not been hitherto deceiv'd in the juſt Expectation we had of the Concurrence of the Nobility, Gentry and People of *England* with us, for the Security of their Religion, and the Eſtabliſhment of their *Liberties and Properties*. Great Numbers of all Ranks and Qualities have join'd themſelves to us; and others, at great Diſtances from us, have taken up Arms, and declar'd for us: And, which we cannot but particularly mention, in that Army which was rais'd to be the Inſtrument of *Slavery and Popery*, many, by the ſpecial Providence of God, both Officers and common Soldiers, have been touch'd with ſuch a feeling Senſe of Religion and Honour, and of true Affection to their native Country, that they have already deſerted the illegal Service they were engag'd in, and have come over to us, and have given us full Aſſurance from the reſt of the Army, that they will certainly follow this Example, as ſoon as we ſhall approach near enough to receive them without Hazard of being prevented or betray'd.

To which end, and that we may the ſooner execute this juſt and neceſſary Deſign we are ingag'd in for the publick Safety and Deliverance of theſe Nations, we are reſolv'd with all poſſible Diligence to advance forwards, that a free *Parliament* may be forthwith call'd, and ſuch Preliminaries adjuſted with the King, and all things ſettled upon ſuch a Foot, according to Law, as may give us and the whole Nation juſt Reaſon to believe, the King is diſpoſ'd to make ſuch neceſſary Condeſcenſions on his Part, as will give intire Satisfaction and Security to all, and make both King and People once more happy. And that we may effect all this, in the Way moſt agreeable to our Deſires, if it be poſſible, without the Effuſion of Blood, except of thoſe execrable Criminals, who have juſtly forfeited their Lives, for betraying the Religion, and ſubverting the Laws of their native Country; we do think fit to declare, that as we will offer no Violence to any, but in our own neceſſary Defence; ſo we will not ſuffer any Injury to be done to the Perſon, even of any Papiſt, provided he be found in ſuch Place, and Condition, and Circumſtances as the Law requires. So we are reſolv'd, and do declare, that all *Papiſts* who ſhall be found in open Arms, or with Arms in their Houſes, or about their Perſons, or in any Office Civil or Military, upon any Pretence whatſoever, contrary to the known Laws of the Land, ſhall be treated by us and our Forces, not as *Soldiers and Gentlemen*, but as *Robbers*, *Freebooters* and *Banditti*; they ſhall be incapable of Quarter, and intirely deliver'd up to the Diſcretion of our Soldiers.

We do farther declare, That all Perſons who ſhall be found any ways aiding or aſſiſting to them, or ſhall march under their Command, or ſhall join with, or ſubmit to them in the Diſcharge or Execution of their illegal Commiſſions or Authority, ſhall be look'd upon as Partakers of their Crimes, Enemies to the *Laws*, and to their *Country*. And whereas we are certainly inform'd, that great Numbers of arm'd Papiſts have of late reſorted to *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Parts adjacent, where they remain, as we have Reaſon to ſuſpect, not ſo much for their own Security, as out of a wicked and barbarous Deſign, to make ſome deſperate Attempt upon the ſaid Cities, and their Inhabitants, by Fire, or ſudden Maſſacre, or both; or elſe to be more ready to join themſelves to a Body of *French* Troops deſign'd, if it be poſſible, to land in *England*, procur'd of the *French* King, by the Intereſt and Power of the Jeſuits, in Purſuance of the Engagements, which, at the Inſtigation of that peſtilent Society, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, with one of his neighbouring Princes of the ſame Communion, has enter'd into for the utter Extirpation of the *Proteſtant Religion*

Religion out of *Europe*. Tho' we hope we have taken ſuch effectual Care to prevent the One, and to ſecure the Other, that by God's Aſſiſtance, we cannot doubt but we ſhall defeat all their wicked Enterprizes and Deſigns.

We cannot however forbear, out of the great and tender Concern we have to preſerve the People of *England*, and particularly thoſe great and populous Cities, from the cruel Rage and bloody Revenge of the *Papiſts*, to require and expect from all the Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, and Juſtices of the Peace, Lord Mayors, Mayors, Sheriffs, and all other Magiſtrates and Officers, Civil and Military, of all Counties, Cities and Towns of *England*, eſpecially of the County of *Middleſex*, and Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Parts adjacent, as by Law they may and ought, within their reſpective Counties, Cities and Juriſdictions, all Papiſts whatſoever, as Perſons at all times, but now eſpecially, moſt dangerous to the Peace and Safety of the Government; that ſo, not only all Power of doing Miſchief may be taken from them, but that the Laws, which are the greateſt and beſt Security, may reſume their Force, and be ſtrictly, executed.

And we do hereby likewiſe declare, that we will protect and defend all thoſe who ſhall not be afraid to do their Duty in Obedience to theſe Laws. And that for thoſe Magiſtrates and others, of what Condition ſoever they be, who ſhall refuſe to aſſiſt us, and in Obedience to the Laws, execute vigorouſly what we have requir'd of them, and ſuffer themſelves at this Juncture to be cajoled and terrify'd out of their Duty, we will eſteem them the moſt criminal and infamous of all Men; Betrayers of their Religion, the Laws, and their native Country; reſolving to expect and require at their Hands, the Life of every ſingle Proteſtant that ſhall periſh, and every Houſe that ſhall be burnt, or deſtroy'd by their Treachery and Cowardice.

Given under our Hand and Seal, at our Head Quarters at *Sherborn-Caſtle*, the 20th Day of *November*, 1688.

William Henry, Prince of *Orange*.

By his Highneſs's ſpecial Command,

C. Huygens.

This Declaration being diſclaim'd by the Prince of *Orange*, ſhews it to have been the boldeſt Attempt that ever was made by a private Perſon. However, by its amazing Effects, it fully anſwer'd the good Intentions of Mr. *Hugh Speake*, (who was very much concern'd for the Succeſs of the Prince of *Orange*'s Expedition) the Author; for the ſeveral Officers therein mention'd readily put it in Execution, whereby the Power of the Papiſts was reduc'd to the loweſt Ebb, and the Revolution greatly haſten'd.

The King had no ſooner put his Reſolution of leaving the Kingdom in Execution, than the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in and about this City aſſembled at *Guildhall*; and ſending for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who readily attended, they made this memorable Declaration:

" We doubt not but the World believes, that in this great and dangerous Conjuncture, we are heartily and zealouſly concern'd for the Proteſtant Religion, the Laws of the Land, and the Liberties and Properties of the Subject: And we did reaſonably hope, that the King, having iſſu'd his Proclamation and Writs for a free Parliament, we might have reſted ſecure, under the Expectation of that Meeting: But his Majeſty having withdrawn himſelf, and, as we apprehend, in order to his Departure out of this Kingdom, by the pernicious Counſels of Perſons ill-affected to our Nation and Religion; we cannot, without being wanting to our Duty, be ſilent under theſe Calamities wherein the Popiſh Counſels, which ſo long prevail'd, have miſerably involv'd theſe Realms: We do therefore unanimouſly reſolve to apply ourſelves to his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, who with ſo great Kindneſs to theſe Kingdoms, ſo vaſt Expence, and ſo much

Hazard to his own Perſon, hath undertaken, by endeavouring to reſcue us, with as little Effuſion as poſſible of Chriſtian Blood, from the imminent Dangers of Popery and Slavery.

And we do hereby declare, That we will, with our utmoſt Endeavours, aſſiſt his Highneſs in the obtaining ſuch a Parliament with all Speed, wherein our Laws, our Liberties and Properties, may be ſecur'd, the Church of *England* in particular, with a due Liberty to Proteſtant Diſſenters, and, in general, the Proteſtant Religion and Intereſt over the whole World may be ſupported and encourag'd, to the Glory of God, the Happineſs of the eſtabliſhed Government in theſe Kingdoms, and the Advantage of all Princes and States in Chriſtendom, that may be herein concern'd.

In the mean time, we will endeavour to preſerve, as much as in us lies, the Peace and Security of theſe great populous Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Parts adjacent, by taking Care to diſarm all Papiſts, and ſecure all Jeſuits and *Romiſh* Prieſts who are in and about the ſame.

And if there be any thing more to be perform'd by us, for promoting his Highneſs's generous Intentions for the Publick Good, we ſhall be ready to do it, as Occaſion ſhall require."

The Lords, by this Declaration, having ſet the Citizens an Example, the Lord Mayor and Common Council, fir'd with a generous Emulation, (the ſame Day) drew up the following remarkable Addreſs, and ſent it to his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, by a Deputation of Four Aldermen, and Eight Commoners.

" We, taking into Conſideration your Highneſs's fervent Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, manifeſted to the World in your many hazardous Enterprizes, wherein it hath pleas'd Almighty God to bleſs you with miraculous Succeſs, do render our deepeſt Thanks to the Divine Majeſty for the ſame, and beg Leave to preſent our moſt humble Thanks to your Highneſs, particularly for your appearing in Arms in this Kingdom, to carry on and perfect your glorious Deſigns to reſcue Three Kingdoms from *Slavery* and *Popery*, and in a *free Parliament* to eſtabliſh the *Religion*, and the *Laws* and *Liberties* of theſe Kingdoms upon a ſure and laſting Foundation.

We have hitherto look'd for ſome Remedy for thoſe Oppreſſions and imminent Dangers, which we, together with our Proteſtant Fellow-Subjects, labour'd under, from his Majeſty's Conceſſions and Concurrences with your Highneſs's juſt and pious Purpoſe, expreſs'd in your gracious Declaration. But herein finding ourſelves finally diſappointed by his Majeſty's withdrawing himſelf, we preſume to make your Highneſs our Refuge; and do, in the Name of this Capital City, implore your Highneſs's Protection, and moſt humbly beſeech your Highneſs to repair to this City, where your Highneſs will be receiv'd with univerſal Joy and Satisfaction."

This Example was the ſame Day follow'd by another Addreſs, from the Lieutenancy of this City, in theſe Terms:

" We can never ſufficiently expreſs the deep Senſe we have conceived, and ſhall ever retain in our Hearts, that your Highneſs has expos'd your Perſon, to ſo many Dangers by Sea and Land, for the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom; without which unparallel'd Undertaking, we muſt probably have ſuffer'd all the Miſeries that Popery and Slavery could have brought upon us.

We have been greatly concern'd, that before this Time we had not any ſeaſonable Opportunity to give your Highneſs and the World a real Teſtimony, that it has been our firm Reſolution, to venture all that is dear to us, to attain thoſe glorious Ends, which your Highneſs has propos'd for reſtoring and ſettling theſe diſtracted Nations. We therefore now unanimouſly preſent to your Highneſs our juſt and due Acknowledgments,

ledgments, for that happy Relief you have brought to us: And that we may not be wanting in this preſent Conjuncture, we have put ourſelves into ſuch a Poſture, that, by the Bleſſing of God, we may be capable to prevent all ill Deſigns, and to preſerve this City in Peace and Safety, till your Highneſs's happy Arrival. We therefore humbly deſire, that your Highneſs will pleaſe to repair to this City, with that convenient Speed you can, for perfecting the great Work, which your Highneſs has ſo happily begun to the general Joy and Satisfaction of us all."

Tho' all the Precautions imaginable, were taken to preſerve the Peace and Safety of the City againſt the evil Deſigns of Papiſts, and dangerous Tumults of others, by keeping the Militia of *London* and *Weſtminſter* continually in Arms, till the Arrival of the Prince of *Orange*; yet nevertheleſs a very great Commotion happen'd: for the Populace regarding the Papiſts as the Authors of their late Misfortunes, and preſent Diſtractions, furiouſly fell upon the new-erected Maſs-Houſes both in the City and Suburbs, which they ſoon levell'd with the Ground, and conſum'd the combuſtible Part thereof by Fire, with the greateſt Acclamations. Nor did they ſtop here, but rolling along with an impetuous Fury, aſſaulted the Houſes of the *Spaniſh* and *Tuſcan* Ambaſſadors, which were the Aſylums of the principal Papiſts, and wherein they had depoſited their beſt and moſt valuable Effects; both of which they pillag'd of every thing of Value, and what they could not carry off, they burnt; among which was a very valuable Library both of printed and manuſcript Books. But by the ſucceeding Parliament, the Ambaſſadors receiv'd ample Satisfaction for their ſeveral Loſſes. From thoſe Places they haſten'd to the King's Printing-houſe, where all the Papers, printed and un-printed, they committed to the Flames.

During theſe deſtructive Commotions, was apprehended the moſt iniquitous and cruel Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys*, who 'twas beliv'd had eſcap'd with the King; but having diſguis'd himſelf in a Seaman's Habit, lay conceal'd in *Wapping*, in order to have gone to *Hamburg*, with the Firſt Ship; but careleſly looking out at a Window, was diſcover'd by a Clerk in Chancery paſſing that Way; whereupon he was inſtantly apprehended, and after a fortunate Deliverance from the Mob, who would have torn him in Pieces, he was carried before the Lord Mayor, who during his Examination fell into a Fit of an Apoplexy, and died immediately; which occaſion'd his begging to be ſent Priſoner to the Tower of *London*, to prevent his falling into the Hands of an enrag'd Multitude, ready to devour him: From whom he was by a ſtrong Party of the Train'd-Bands with the greateſt Difficulty protected, in order to bring him to condign Puniſhment by an exemplary Death: He was no ſooner arriv'd at the Tower, than he was charg'd by a Warrant of Commitment from the Aſſembly of Peers at *Whitehall*; when, either to drown the Thoughts of his deteſtable Villanies, or natural Cowardice, he fell to exceſſive Drinking of ſpirituous Liquors, which ſoon put an End to his moſt infamous and wicked Life.

On the 13th of *December*, one of the moſt dreadful and ſhocking Alarms was given to this City, by ſpreading a Rumour at Midnight, that the *Iriſh*, in a diabolical Fury were marching towards *London*, with an Intent to perpetrate a general Maſſacre upon the Citizens, and to pillage the City and burn it. This terrible News occaſion'd ſuch an inexpreſſible Conſternation in the City and Suburbs, that in an Inſtant all was in the utmoſt Confuſion; for the People in the greateſt Diſtraction flying from their Beds, the Timorous fled for Safety, while the Brave ran to Arms; and others, by barricading the Ends of Streets leading to the Fields, put themſelves into the beſt Poſture of Defence that a Time of ſuch Hurry and Perplexity would admit of. In the Interim the Women were employ'd in illuminating

minating the Windows to enlighten the Streets, for better diſcovering the Enemy at their Approach. And ſuch was the Expedition of the Men at Arms, that, with an amazing Celerity, they in a few Minutes repair'd to the uſual Places of Rendezvous appointed for each Company of the Train'd-Bands, compleatly arm'd, and forming themſelves into divers Bodies, march'd to join the regular Troops in the Suburbs, that had declar'd for the Prince of *Orange*, who together form'd a great Army.

This Alarm was not peculiar to this City, but extended to all the principal Places in the Kingdom; this Stratagem, by ſome Authors, is aſcrib'd to the Duke of *Schomberg*, the Prince of *Orange*'s Chief General; and by others, to ſome Country Fellows, who obſerv'd certain *Iriſh* Soldiers ſetting Fire to a Houſe; which are equally without Foundation, as the laſt is abſurd; as if thoſe Clowns, by running to *London* in a Fright to give Notice of the approaching Danger, could at the ſame Time have diffus'd the Rumour in all other Parts of this Kingdom.

The Author of this Stratagem (as we are told by himſelf) was *Hugh Speake*; who out of a ſincere Love to the Proteſtant Religion, and Laws of his Country, made it (after the Duke of *York*'s Acceſſion to the Crown) his Buſineſs to travel Twice over the Kingdom, to diſcover the Numbers and Intereſt of the principal Whigs and Tories in the ſeveral Counties. In the laſt of which Journies, by Letters of Credence from his Friends in *London*, he diſcover'd his Deſign to certain of the moſt eminent Whigs in each City and Town of Note throughout *England*, for engaging their Friends, preparatory to the Prince of *Orange*'s Landing; And in order to raiſe a Deteſtation among the People againſt the *Iriſh*; that they his Confederates, in their ſeveral Stations, upon the Receipt of his Letters from *London*, ſhould according to the Time therein mention'd, give out, that the *Iriſh* were approaching to maſſacre the Inhabitants of their reſpective Places; which being faithfully and dextrouſly manag'd in all Parts, it effectually anſwer'd the Projector's Intentions, by alienating the Hearts of the People from King *James*, and incenſing them againſt the cruel and blood-thirſty *Iriſh* Popiſh Army; whilſt on the contrary, it firmly attach'd all Lovers of their Country to a ſteady Adherence to their great Deliverer, the Prince of *Orange*.

King *James*, on his Retreat to *France*, being ſtopt at *Feverſham* in *Kent* by ſome Fiſhermen, ſent for the Earl of *Winchelſea*, who prevail'd upon him to return to *London*, where upon his Arrival he was receiv'd by the Populace with all the Demonſtrations of Joy, as if one of the beſt of Princes; which ſhews, that little Regard is to be had to the Acclamations of the giddy Multitude, who, in a continual Fluctuation, are one Day for debaſing, and another for exalting; which ſoon after appear'd in a very flagrant Manner: For, upon the Prince of *Orange*'s Arrival at this City, he was receiv'd with ſuch univerſal Marks of Joy and Triumph, that King *James* was intirely forgot, and nothing to be heard but the inceſſant Acclamations of *Long live our Great Deliverer*: At which time the Lord Mayor being indiſpos'd, the Aldermen and Common Council attended his Highneſs, when Sir *George Treby*, the Recorder, in the Name of the City, made this remarkable and memorable Speech:

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

" The Lord Mayor being diſabled by Sickneſs, your Highneſs is attended by the Aldermen and Commons of the Capital City of this Kingdom, deputed to congratulate your Highneſs upon this great and glorious Occaſion; in which, labouring for Words, we cannot but come ſhort in Expreſſion: Reviewing our late Danger, we remember our Church and State over-run by Popery and Arbitrary Power, and brought to the Point of Deſtruction, by the Conduct of Men, who were our true Invaders; that broke the ſa-

cred Fences of our Laws, and, which was worſt, the very Conſtitution of our Legiſlature; ſo that there was no Remedy left but the laſt. The only Perſon under Heaven that could apply this Remedy was your Highneſs. You are of a Nation, whoſe Alliance in all Times has been agreeable and proſperous to us. You are of a Family the moſt illuſtrious Benefactors to Mankind; to have the Title of a Sovereign Prince, Stadt-holder, and to have wore the Imperial Crown, are amongſt their leſſer Dignities. They have long enjoy'd a Dignity ſingular and tranſcendent, to be the Champions of Almighty God, ſent forth in ſeveral Ages, to vindicate his Cauſe againſt the greateſt Oppreſſions. To this Divine Commiſſion, our Nobles, our Gentry, and among them our brave *Engliſh* Soldiers, rendered themſelves and their Arms upon your appearing.

Great Sir, when we look back to the laſt Month, and contemplate the Swiftneſs and Fullneſs of our preſent Deliverance; aſtoniſhed, we think it miraculous! Your Highneſs, led by the Hand of Heaven, and called by the Voice of the People, has preſerved our deareſt Intereſts, the Proteſtant Religion, which is Primitive Chriſtianity; reſtored our Laws, which are our ancient Title to our Lives, Liberties and Eſtates; and without which, this World were a Wilderneſs. But what Retribution can we make to your Highneſs? Our Thoughts are full charg'd with Gratitude. Your Highneſs has a laſting Monument in the Hearts, in the Prayers, in the Praiſes of all good Men amongſt us; and late Poſterity will celebrate your ever-glorious Name, till Time ſhall be no more."

The City Rabble having already taſted the Sweets of Plunder, took Occaſion from the publick Rejoicings at the Prince's Arrival, to renew their Depredations upon the Papiſts, many of whoſe Houſes they pillag'd, without Diſtinction of *Engliſh* or Foreigner: Complaint whereof being made to the Privy Council, they publiſh'd an Order, permitting all Foreigners to depart the Kingdom without Moleſtation; and the Prince ſent his Paſſes to the Pope's Nuncio, and to the Envoy's of *Poland*, *Savoy* and *Modena*.

The Prince of *Orange* being aſſur'd of the King's Departure, reſolv'd not to act without the Concurrence of the Lords, Commons, and Citizens of *London*; wherefore he publiſh'd the following Order:

"Whereas the Neceſſity of Affairs does require ſpeedy Advice; we do deſire all ſuch Perſons as have ſerv'd as Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes in any of the Parliaments that were held during the Reign of the late King *Charles* the Second, to meet us at *St. James's*, upon *Wedneſday* the Six and Twentieth of this Inſtant *December*, by Ten of the Clock in the Morning; and we do likewiſe deſire, that the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* would be preſent at the ſame Time; and that the Common Council would appoint Fifty of their Number to be there likewiſe. And hereof we deſire them not to fail."

In compliance with the above Order, the ſeveral Members of King *Charles*'s Parliaments, and the Aldermen and Deputies of the Common Council of this City met, at the Time and Place prefix'd: To whom his Highneſs addreſs'd himſelf as follows:

"You Gentlemen that have been Members of the late Parliaments, I have deſired you to meet me here, to adviſe the beſt manner how to purſue the Ends of my Declaration, in calling a free Parliament, for the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Reſtoring the Rights and Liberties of the Kingdom, and ſettling the ſame, that they may not be in danger of being again ſubverted.

And you the Aldermen and Members of the Common Council of the City of *London*, I deſire the ſame of you. And in regard your Numbers are like to be great, you may, if you think fit, divide yourſelves, and ſit in ſeveral Places."

By

By this Order and Speech 'tis obſervable what a great Honour the Prince of *Orange* did this City, by making ſo many of her Sons happy Inſtruments in reſtoring the Kingdom and City to their ancient Rights and Privileges.

A few Days after, his Highneſs ſent a Letter to the Lord Mayor and Common Council of this City, ſettiug forth the preſent Exigencies, and the great Occaſion there was for an immediate Supply of Money (beyond what the preſent State of the Revenue could furniſh) for ſupporting the Charge of the Navy, paying off Part of the Army, and ſending an immediate Relief for the Defence of the Proteſtant Intereſt in *Ireland*. For the anſwering of which great Ends, he propos'd to the City the raiſing the Sum of Two hundred thouſand Pounds by way of Loan, to be ſecur'd after the beſt manner, and repay'd with good Intereſt at the Expiration of Six Months. The grateful Citizens, not unmindful of their late great and wonderful Deliverance, chearfully and unanimouſly voted the advancing of the ſaid Sum, which was rais'd in a very ſhort Time, Sir *Samuel Daſhwood*, ſince Lord Mayor of *London*, ſubſcribing Six thouſand Pounds of the ſaid Sum.

During the firſt Debates in the Convention of the States of the Kingdom aſſembled at *Weſtminſter* for ſettling the Government, all Men were ignorant upon what Foundation they would fix it; wherefore ſome great Zealots for the Houſe of *Orange* drew up the following Petition, which they aſſiduouſly endeavour'd to get ſubſcrib'd by as many Hands as poſſible, thereby intending to preſent it to the Houſe of Lords, as the general Senſe of the Citizens of *London*:

"Whereas we are in a deep Senſe of the Danger of Delays, and perplexed Debates about ſettling the Government, at this Time vacant; by reaſon whereof, the neceſſary Ends of Government cannot be truly adminiſter'd: We humbly deſire that his moſt illuſtrious Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, and his Royal Conſort the Princeſs; may be ſpeedily ſettled upon the Throne; by whoſe Courage, Conduct and Reputation, this Nation and the Proteſtant Religion may be defended from our Enemies at Home and Abroad; and that *Ireland*, now in a bleeding and deplorable Condition, may be reſcued from its Miſeries, and theſe Kingdoms ſettled on a laſting Foundation in Peace and Liberty."

The Prince was no ſooner acquainted with this unjuſtifiable and ſcandalous Way of Proceeding, than he generouſly caus'd this Order to be publiſh'd for its Suppreſſion.

By the Lord Mayor, &c.

"Whereas his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* has been pleas'd to ſignify to me this Day, that divers Perſons, pretending themſelves to be Citizens of *London*, in a tumultuous and diſorderly manner, have lately diſturb'd the preſent Convention of the Lords and Commons at *Weſtminſter*, upon Pretence of petitioning: It being regular and uſual for the Citizens of this City, that are under the Apprehenſions of any Grievance, to make their Application to Myſelf and the Court of Aldermen: Therefore, with the Advice of my Brethren the Aldermen of this City, theſe are to require you, that you command within your Ward, that they forbear any tumultuous Diſturbance or Aſſembly, as they will anſwer the contrary at their utmoſt Peril."

SECT. VI.

Tranſactions of the Citizens *in the Reign of King* William III.

SIR *Thomas Pilkington*, the Lord Mayor, (*A. D.* 1689) being re-elected Mayor for the enſuing Year, he, with his Fellow Citizens, were of Opinion, that they could never enough teſtify their Gratitude to their great Deliverer; therefore, in the Name of the City, invited the King, Queen, Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark*, and both Houſes of Parliament, to dine at *Guildhall* on the approaching Lord Mayor's

Day; at which Time their Majeſties, accompanied by their Royal Highneſſes, and attended by a numerous Train of the Nobility, repair'd to *Cheapſide*, where they beheld the gorgeous Cavalcade paſs; which, conſidering the beautiful Decorations of the Streets, the Richneſs of Apparel, the fine Appearance of the Militia and Artillery Company, the Pomp of the Royal Regiment of Horſe Volunteers, conſiſting of the chief Citizens moſt ſumptuouſly accouter'd, and led by the Earl of *Monmouth*, and the Magnificence and curious Embelliſhments of the ſeveral Pageants, it ſeems to have equall'd, if not excell'd, every Thing of the Kind hitherto ſeen in this City for Splendor and Magnificence.

The Show being over, their Majeſties were, by the Sheriffs, conducted to *Guildhall*, where they were entertain'd with a truly Royal Feaſt; and the joyful Day concluded with Bonfires, ringing of Bells, and general Illuminations in all Parts of the City. And thro' the whole Courſe of this Solemnity, nothing was omitted to demonſtrate the dutiful Reſpect and hearty Affections of the Citizens to their Majeſties: Yet a few Days after, ſome malicious and impotent Enemy ſpoil'd the King's Picture of the Crown and Scepter. For the apprehending of whom, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen offer'd a Reward of Five hundred Pounds.

At this Time, the King, out of his great Affection to the Citizens of *London*, was graciouſly pleas'd to have the iniquitous Judgment given againſt their Charter, revers'd by Act of Parliament; which being the laſt Confirmation of the Rights and Privileges of the Citizens, it ought juſtly to be known by all. Wherefore I ſhall inſert the ſame for the Satisfaction of the Reader.

" Whereas a Judgment was given in the Court of King's-Bench, in or about *Trinity Term*, in the Five and Thirtieth Year of the Reign of the late King *Charles* the Second, upon an Information in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, exhibited in the ſaid Court againſt the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, That the Liberty, Privilege and Franchiſe of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, being a Body Politick and Corporate, ſhould be ſeized into the King's Hands as forfeited: And foraſmuch as the ſaid Judgment, and the Proceedings thereupon, is and were illegal and arbitrary; and for that the reſtoring of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, to their ancient Liberties, of which they have been deprived, tends very much to the Peace and good Settlement of this Kingdom.

2. Be it declared and enacted, by the King and Queen's moſt Excellent Majeſties, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, that the ſaid Judgment given in the ſaid Court of King's-Bench in the ſaid *Trinity Term*, in the Five and Thirtieth Year of the Reign of the ſaid *Charles* the Second, or in any other Term; and all and every other Judgment given or recorded in the ſaid Court, for the ſeizing into the ſaid late King's Hands, the Liberty, Privilege or Franchiſe of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and by that Name to plead and be impleaded, and to anſwer and to be anſwered, or in what Manner or Words ſoever ſuch Judgment was entered, is, ſhall be, and are hereby reverſed, annulled and made void, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever; and that Vacates be entered upon the Rolls of the ſaid Judgment, for the vacating and Reverſal of the ſame accordingly.

3. And be it farther declared and enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, ſhall and may for ever hereafter remain, continue, and be, and preſcribe to be a Body Corporate and Politick, in *re, facto & nomine*, by the Name of Mayor

yor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and by that Name, and all and every other Name and Names of Incorporation, by which they at any Time before the ſaid Judgment were incorporated, to ſue, plead and be impleaded, and to anſwer and be anſwered, without any Seizure or Forejudger of the ſaid Franchiſe, Liberty and Priviledge, or being thereof excluded or ouſted, for or upon any Pretence of any Forfeiture or Miſdemeanour at any Time heretofore or hereafter to be done, committed or ſuffered; and the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, ſhall and may, as by Law they ought, peaceably have and enjoy all and every their Rights, Gifts, Charters, Grants, Liberties, Privileges, Franchiſes, Cuſtoms, Uſages, Conſtitutions, Preſcriptions, Immunities, Markets, Duties, Tolls, Lands, Tenements, Eſtates and Hereditaments whatſoever, which they lawfully had, or had lawful Right, Title or Intereſt of, in or to, at the Time of recording or giving the ſaid Judgment, or at the Time or Times of the ſaid pretended Forfeitures.

4. And be it enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Charters, Letters Patents and Grants for incorporating the Citizens and Commonalty of the ſaid City, or any of them, and all Charters, Grants, Letters Patents and Commiſſions touching or concerning any of their Liberties or Franchiſes, or the Liberties, Privileges, Franchiſes, Immunities, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, Rights, Titles or Eſtates of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, made or granted to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, by the late King *Charles* the Second, ſince the ſaid Judgment given, or by the late King *James* the Second, be and are hereby declared and adjudged null and void to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever.

5. Provided nevertheleſs, That no Recoveries, Verdicts, Judgments, Statutes, Recognizances, Inquiſitions, Indictments, Preſentments, Informations, Decrees, Sentences, Executions, nor any Plaints, Proceſs or Proceedings in Law or Equity, had, made, given, taken or done, or depending in the Mayor or either of the Sheriffs Courts, or any other Court within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, ſince the ſaid Judgment given, ſhall be avoided for Want or Defect of any legal Power in thoſe that acted as Judges, Juſtices, Officers or Miniſters of, in, or as belonging to any of the ſaid Courts; but that all and every ſuch Recoveries, Verdicts, Judgments, and other Things abovementioned. and the Actings, Doings and Proceedings thereupon, ſhall be of ſuch and no ether Force, Effect and Virtue, that as if ſuch Judges, Juſtices, Officers and Miniſters had acted by Virtue of legal Authority; and that no Perſon or Perſons ſhall be in any wiſe proſecuted, ſued, impeached or moleſted for any Cauſe or Thing by him or them lawfulfully acted or done, in purſuance of any ſuch Charters, Letters Patents, Grants or Commiſſions.

6. Provided, That this Act ſhall not extend to diſcharge any Perſon or Perſons from any Penalty or Penalties, or Forfeitures by him or them incurred, for not duely qualifying him or themſelves to act upon the ſaid Charters, Letters Patents, Grants or Commiſſions.

7. And be it enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Officers und Miniſters of the ſaid City, that rightfully held any Office or Place in the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, or in the Borough of *Southwark*, at the Time when the ſaid Judgment was given, are hereby confirmed, and ſhall have and enjoy the ſame as fully as they held them at the Time of the ſaid Judgment given, except ſuch as have voluntarily ſurrendered any ſuch Office or Place, or have been removed for any juſt Cauſe; and that every Perſon who, ſince the ſaid Judgment given, hath been choſen, admitted and placed into any Office or Employment within the ſaid City, upon the Death, Surrender or Removal, as aforeſaid, of the former Officers, ſhall be, and is hereby confirmed in his ſaid

Office or Employment, and ſhall have and enjoy the ſame in as full and ample manner, as if he had been admitted or placed therein, according to the ancient Cuſtoms of the ſaid City.

2. Provided alſo, and be it enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Leaſes and Grants of any of the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments and other Things, before the Time of the ſaid Judgments given, belonging to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, as uſually leaſed or granted by them, made ſince the Time of the ſaid Judgment given by the ſaid late King *Charles* the Second, or King *James* the Second, or by any Perſon or Perſons taking upon them to be Truſtees for the ſaid City, for the Preſervation or Maintenance of the Government, or Publick Offices of the ſaid City, by, or upon Pretence of any Grant or Commiſſion by their ſaid late Majeſties King *Charles* the Second and King *James* the Second, or either of them, ſuch Grants and Leaſes being made for juſt, good and valuable Conſiderations, and whereupon the old accuſtomed yearly Rent, or more, hath been reſerved, payable into the Chamber or Bridge-Houſe, or any of the Hoſpitals of the ſaid City, ſhall be as good and valid for the Terms, and under the Rents, Payments, Proviſoes, Conditions, Covenants and Agreements therein reſpectively contained, againſt the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, as if the ſame had been made by the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, ſhall have the Benefit and Advantage of all Rents, Reſervations, Payments, Conditions, Covenants, Clauſes and Agreements in every ſuch Grant or Leaſe contained; and the like Remedy for Non-payment, Breach, or Non-obſervance thereof, as if the ſaid Grants or Leaſes had been made by the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and the ſaid Rents, Payments, Conditions, Covenants, Clauſes and Agreements had been made payable, reſerved, covenanted or agreed to, and with the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens.

9. And be it farther enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Judgments, Decrees and Sentences had or obtained by any Perſon or Perſons taking upon them to be Truſtees, as aforeſaid, for or concerning any Lands, Tenements, Duties, Tolls and Intereſts whatſoever, of or belonging to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, of the ſaid City, ſhall ſtand and remain in Force, and ſhall be proſecuted and executed by, and to, and for the Uſe of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, as if the ſame had been obtained in the Name of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens; and that all Perſons being natural-born Subjects, or Denizens, that have been admitted into the Freedom of the ſaid City ſince the ſaid Judgment given, ſhall be free thereof, and have and enjoy the ſaid Freedom to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if they had been thereunto admitted before the ſaid Judgment given.

10. Provided always, That the preſent Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain and Common Council of the ſaid City, ſhall continue until a new Election ſhall be made of ſuch Officers, and the Perſons elected ſworn into their reſpective Offices, and that ſuch new Election be made at the Times hereafter mentioned; that is to ſay, the Election of the Mayor and Sheriffs, and Chamberlain, ſhall be made on the Six and Twentieth Day of *May*, in the Year One thouſand Six hundred and Ninety; and the Election of the Common Council, ſhall be made on the Tenth Day of *June*, in the Year One thouſand Six hundred and Ninety; and ſuch Perſons ſo elected, ſhall coetinue till the uſual Times of Election of ſuch Officers, according to the ancient Uſage and Cuſtom of the ſaid City, and from thence ſhall continue for the Year enſuing.

11. Provided nevertheleſs, and be it enacted, That if the Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain and Common Council ſhall not be elected at the Times hereby limited,

limited, the Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain and Common Council, which were in Being at the Time of the ſaid Judgment given, ſhall be and continue in thoſe reſpective Offices and Places, till new Elections be made of the like Officers and Common Council, according to the ancient Uſage and Cuſtom of the ſaid City.

12. And be it farther enacted, That all Perſons ſo to be reſtored and continued, ſhall be, and are hereby required, to take the Oaths appointed by a certain Act made in the Firſt Year of their Majeſties Reign, intitled, *An Act for the abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths the next Term after ſuch Reſtitution, under the Penalties, Forfeitures, Diſabilities and Incapacities in the ſaid Act provided and appointed.*

13. And be it enacted, That the Mayor, Sheriffs and Chamberlain ſo to be elected, ſhall be ſworn, in uſual Manner, on or before the Twentieth Day of *June* next enſuing.

14. And be it enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every of the ſeveral Companies and Corporations of the ſaid City, ſhall from henceforth ſtand and be incorporated by ſuch Name and Names, and in ſuch Sort and Manner, as they reſpectively were at the Time of the ſaid Judgment given, and every of them, are hereby reſtored to all and every the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Rights, Titles, Eſtates, Liberties, Powers, Priviledges, Precedencies and Immunities which they lawfully had and enjoyed at the Time of giving the ſaid Judgment; and that as well all Surrenders, as Charters, Letters Patents, and Grants for new incorporating any of the ſaid Companies, or touching or concerning any of their Liberties, Priviledges or Franchiſes made or granted by the ſaid late King *James*, or by the ſaid King *Charles* the Second, ſince the giving of the ſaid Judgment, ſhall be void, and are hereby declared null and void, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever. Provided nevertheleſs, That no Perſon or Perſons ſhall be in any wiſe proſecuted, ſued, inpeached or moleſted for any Cauſe or Thing by him or them lawfully acted or done in purſuance of any ſuch Charters, Letters Patents or Grants.

15. Provided alſo nevertheleſs, and it is hereby farther enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Leaſes, Terms and Eſtates made or granted by any of the ſaid Companies ſince the giving of the ſaid Judgment, for juſt and valuable Conſiderations, and whereupon the old accuſtomed yearly Rent, or more are reſerved, ſhall ſtand and be of the ſame Force and Effect, as if the ſame had been made or granted by the ſaid ſeveral Companies as hereby reſtored; and the ſaid reſpective Companies, and their Succeſſors, ſhall have the Benefit and Advantage of all Rents, Reſervations, Payments, Conditions, Covenants, Clauſes and Agreements in all and every ſuch Leaſe or Grant contained, and the like Remedy therefore, as if the ſame Grants and Leaſes had been made by the ſaid reſpective Companies as now reſtored, and the ſaid Rents, Payments, Conditions, Covenants, Clauſes and Agreements had been made payable, reſerved, covenanted and agreed to, or with them reſpectively.

16. Provided alſo, and be it enacted, That all and every Perſon and Perſons, who at any Time ſince the ſaid Judgment have been admitted into the Freedoms of or into the Liveries of the ſaid Companies, according to the Uſages and Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, and their reſpective Companies, ſhall be, and enjoy all the Rights and Priviledges of a Freeman and of a Liveryman, and all the Intents and Purpoſes, as if they had been admitted before the ſaid Judgment.

17. Provided always, and be it enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, that this preſent Act of Parliament ſhall be accepted, taken and reputed to be a general and publick Act of Parliament; of which all and every the Judge and Judges of this Kingdom in all Courts

ſhall take notice on all Occaſions whatſoever, as if it were a Publick Act of Parliament relating to the whole Kingdom; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding."

On *Thurſday* the 8th of *September*, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, an Earthquake happen'd in the City and Parts contiguous which held about a Minute, to the great Surprize of the People, yet without doing the leaſt Damage.

At this critical Juncture, the Queen ſent to demand of the City a Loan of 200,000 *l.* for which Purpoſe a Common Council aſſembled, and readily came to a Reſolution to advance the ſaid Sum

The City of *London* had laudably continu'd for many Ages, to act as a Common Parent to all her Orphans, but by divers Accidents and publick Calamities, their Money, which had been depoſited in the Chamber of the City for its Security, was at this Time ſo exhauſted, that the Citizens became indebted to the ſaid Orphans and other Creditors, in a greater Sum 747,500 *l.* than they were immediately capable of diſchargeing; Therefore in order to enable them to pay their ſaid Debts, they apply'd for the Aſſiſtance of Parliament; by whom it was enacted,

1. That towards ſettling a perpetual Fund for paying the yearly Intereſt of 4 *l.* for every 100 *l.* due by the City to their Creditors, all the Manors, Meſſuages, Lands, Markets, Fairs, and other Hereditaments, Revenues and Income whatſoever, belonging to the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, in Poſſeſſion or Reverſion, and all Improvements that ſhall be made thereof, (excepting the Eſtates and Poſſeſſions belonging to *Chriſt*'s, *St. Bartholomew*'s, *St. Thomas*'s, *Bridewell*, *Bethlehem*, or any other of the City Hoſpitals, and the Eſtates appropriated for the Repair of *London* Bridge) are for ever charged from the 24th of *June* in the preſent Year, for raiſing annually the Sum of 8000 *l.* clear of all Deductions,

2. That all the Profits ariſing from the ſeveral Aqueducts belonging to the City be apply'd towards the Payment of the ſaid Intereſt.

3. Towards the Support of the ſaid Fund, the Lord Mayor and Common Council ar impower'd annually to raiſe the Sum of 2000 *l.* by an equal Aſſeſſment upon the perſonal Eſtates of the Citizens.

4. Towards the Support of the ſaid Fund, be paid the annual Sum of 600 *l.* being the Fine or Rent paid by certain Perſons for the Privilege of illuminating the Streets of the City with convex Lamps. This tended very much to the Diſhonour of the City, to make a pecuniary Advantage of a publick Benefit; but the ſame being remov'd, to the no ſmall Honour of the Gentlemen in the preſent Direction of the City Affairs, I ſhall ſay no more on that Head.

5. That every Apprentice, at the Time of his being bound, ſhall pay towards the ſaid Fund, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

6. That every Perſon, upon his being admitted a Freeman of the City, ſhall pay towards the Support of the ſaid Fund, 5 *s.*

7. That every Ton of Wine, imported into the Port of *London*, ſhall pay towards the Support of the ſaid Fund 5 *s.*

8. That towards the Increaſe of the ſaid Fund, all Coals imported into the Port of *London* ſhall pay Four-pence the Chaldron Metage, above what was formerly paid.

9. And as a further Increaſe to the ſaid Fund, all Coals imported into the Port of *London* after the 29th of *September*, *A.* 1700. the Meaſurable to pay 6 *d.* the Chaldron, and the Weighable 6 *d.* the Ton, for the Term of 50 Years: And to the Intent that the ſaid Fund may be perpetual, it is enacted, That after the Expiration of the ſaid Term of 50 Years, when the ſaid 6 *d.* a Chaldron and Ton upon Coals, ſhall ceaſe, then all the Manors, Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, Markets, Fairs, and the Duties thereof, and other Hereditaments, Revenues, and Income

come whatſoever, belonging to the City either in Poſſeſſion or Reverſion, ſhall ſtand charg'd with the yearly Sum of 6000 *l.* over and above the already nam'd Sum of 8000 *l.* a-year.

As the Advantages ariſing to the City Orphans, by this Act of Parliament are very great, I ſhall therefore ſubjoin an Account thereof for their Information and Benefit.

1. All Orphans, who thro' Neceſſity had been oblig'd to diſpoſe of their ſeveral Properties in the Chamber of *London* before the 25th of *December*, *A.* 1693, were by this Act impower'd to redeem the ſame within the Term of Three Years, for which they were only to repay the Purchaſe-Money, Charges, and an Intereſt of eight *per Cent.*

2. By this favourable Act, the ſaid diſtreſſed Orphans were reſcu'd from the devouring Hands of Rapacious Agents or Solicitors, who upon promiſing to procure an Act of Parliament for their Relief, had artfully deluded many of the unhappy Sufferers, to enter into Obligations for paying large Shares of their ſeveral Demands, when recover'd; which amounting to very great Sums, the ſaid Obligations were annull'd, and the Solicitors for what Trouble they had been at, referr'd to the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for a diſcretionary Compenſation.

3. For better ſecuring the Properties of the City Orphans for the future, they and their Truſtees are for ever exempt from paying, or delivering into the Chamber of *London*, any Money, or other Parts of their Perſonal Eſtates.

4. And as a further Security to the ſaid Orphans, no Money of theirs, which ſhall be veſted in the Orphans Fund, can be remov'd from thence, till they to whom it belongs be of Age, or if a Daughter, when married: Whereby 'tis manifeſt, that a Guardian, who veſts his Pupil's Money in this ſecure and profitable Fund, is eas'd of all the Trouble and Expence of giving Security to the City for that Money.

5. As ſoon as Application ſhall be made to the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in behalf of any of the City Orphans, to have the Benefit of the Orphans Fund, the Money depoſited on account of ſuch Orphan ſhall be taken in at Par, (altho' the preſent Premium is about 12 *per Cent*) on which and every ſuch Occaſion, a Non-Orphan is paid off to the Amount of the ſaid Money, to make Room for an Orphan or Orphans, who are beſt intitled to the Profits thereof.

6. And in order to make the ſaid Fund as beneficial to the City Orphans as poſſible, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, have order'd, that no Fees whatſoever ſhall be taken by any of the City Officers, for any Buſineſs done by them in relation to the ſaid Fund.

After all theſe very great Advantages in Favour of the City Orphans; 'tis very amazing to find, that ſince the Commencement of the ſaid Act of Parliament, in the Year 1694, for eſtabliſhing the ſaid Fund; that all the ſeveral Sums veſted therein on account of the ſaid Orphans, to the Year 1735, only amounted to about the Sum of 100,000 *l.*

As this undoubtedly is owing to Ignorance, and not Neglect; I think myſelf indiſpenſibly oblig'd to adviſe all the City Orphans, and their reſpective Guardians, to loſe no Time in veſting the perſonal Eſtates of their ſeveral Pupils in this very ſecure and advantageous Fund, the great Profits whereof have hitherto been ingroſs'd by a few cunning Men: Therefore, 'tis now high Time for the ſaid Orphans, (who have a better Claim, and who probably at preſent are rich enough, to fill the ſaid Fund, and turn out the foreign Proprietors) to apply themſelves to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, to obtain the deſign'd Advantage; which will not only be a great Benefit to them, but likewiſe to the helpleſs City Orphans, hereafter, by ſhewing them the Way thither.

At this Time by great Rains in Autumn,

tumn, ſo great a Quantity of Corn was ſpoi'd, that a great Dearth enſu'd, when Wheat was ſold for three Pounds ſeven Shillings and eight Pence the Quarter, and other Grain in Proportion.

Some time after, the Number of Hawkers and Pedlars increas'd ſo greatly in this City, that they became as it were a Peſt to the Citizens; wherefore it was by the Lord Mayor and Common Council enacted, That no Perſon ſhould preſume to ſell any Goods, or Merchandize, in any Street, Lane, Paſſage, Tavern, Inn, Alehouſe, or other publick Place within the City or Liberties thereof, other than in open Markets and Fairs, upon the Penalty of forty Shillings for every ſuch Offence. And for the more effectual preventing ſuch Practices, all Citizens buying Goods of ſuch Perſons to forfeit the like Sum of forty Shillings. And as a farther Diſcouragement to all Hawkers and Pedlars, every Citizen that ſhould permit or ſuffer ſuch Perſons to expoſe to Sale any Goods or Merchandize in his, her or their Houſes, ſhould for every ſuch Offence likewiſe forfeit the Sum of forty Shillings.

The Houſe of Commons having great Reaſon to ſuſpect a Miſapplication of the City Caſh, appointed a Committee to inſpect the Books of Accounts in the Chamberlain's Office, wherein it did appear, that the Sum of one thouſand Guineas had been paid to Sir *John Trevor*, Speaker of their Houſe, after the Paſſing of the Orphan's Bill in the preceeding Seſſion of Parliament, (beſides ſeveral Sums paid to other Perſons for their Aſſiſtance in that Affair) for which they not only juſtly degraded him, but likewiſe, to his eternal Reproach, expell'd him the Houſe.

On the twenty-eighth of *December* dy'd that excellent and incomparable Princeſs, Queen *Mary*, the Royal Conſort; on which melancholy Occaſion, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of *London* preſented the following Addreſs to the King.

" We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, being deeply ſenſible of the unſpeakable Loſs of your Majeſty, this City, and your Kingdoms, by the Death of your Royal Conſort, our gracious Queen, do with moſt afflicted Minds condole your Majeſty therein. And do humbly beſeech your Majeſty not to ſuffer ſo deep a Reſentment on this Occaſion, as may be dangerous to your Royal Perſon, and give further Advantage to your Majeſty's Enemies. And we earneſtly implore Almighty God, who hath excited your Majeſty to ſo glorious a Work, as the Preſervation of the Religion and Liberties of your Majeſty's Kingdoms to preſerve and prolong your Majeſty's Health and ſacred Life, for the Support thereof, and we moſt humbly aſſure your Majeſty, that this your loyal City will heartily, dutifully and effectually ſtand by and aſſiſt your Majeſty to the utmoſt of their Power, againſt all your Enemies, whether at home or abroad.

Soon after, the Lord Mayor and Common Council came to a Reſolution to put up the King's and his late Conſort's Statues in the Royal Exchange; which was ſoon after effected.

The Funeral Obſequies of the late illuſtrious Queen *Mary* were celebrated on the fifth of *March*, with the greateſt Solemnity, at which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen or this City had the Honour of attending.

The Dearth ſtill continuing, by reaſon of bad Seaſons, Wheat was ſold at three Pounds four Shillings the Quarter.

A. D. 1695, the Hawkers and Pedlars finding themſelves gravell'd by the abovemention'd Act of Common Council, form'd a Reſolution of evading the ſame, by carrying their Goods to the publick Markets; which occaſioned the Common Council to make another Act, wherein is ſet forth, that the publick Markets of *London* are by the Laws and Conſtitutions of the City, appointed for the Sale of Proviſions, ſuch as Fleſh, Fiſh, Butter, Cheeſe, Eggs, Fruit, Herbs, Roots, &c.

&c. and not for the Sale of Goods or Merchandize, other than raw Hides, tann'd Leather, Tallow and Wool. However, contrary to the true Uſe and Deſign of the ſaid Markets, divers Perſons frequent the ſame, and expoſe to Sale Mercery, Drapery, Grocery, Confectionary, Millenery, Ironmongers, Brewers, Turners, Hoſiers, Cutlers, Tin, Toys, Glaſs and earthen Wares, in direct Oppoſition to the Intent and Meaning of the City Conſtitutions. Therefore, the more effectually to obviate ſuch pernicious Practices; it was enacted, that all Perſons whatſoever ſelling any of the ſaid Commodities, or any other Sort of Merchandize than thoſe above excepted; to forfeit for every ſuch Offence the Sum of three Pounds, one Moiety thereof to *St. Thomas*'s Hoſpital, and the other to the Perſon that ſhall ſue for the ſame.

The Dearth being ſomething abated, Wheat was now ſold at two Pounds thirteen Shillings the Quarter.

A. D. 1696, Complaint being made to the Lord Mayor and Common Council, of great Abuſes committed by the Farmers of the City Markets againſt the Market People, by exorbitantly extorting from them large Sums of Money; wherefore a Committee of four Alderment and eight Commoners were appointed to examine into that Affair; which they having carefully perform'd, they made their Report on the twenty-ninth of *July*, whereby it appear'd, that the ſaid Farmers had receiv'd from the ſeveral Markets of *Newgate*, *Honey-lane*, *Stocks* and *Leadenhall*, (as the Stalls were then let) annually for Rent, ten thouſand eight hundred and ninety-ſix Pounds nine Shillings and ten Pence; and beſides, they had receiv'd of the preſent Tenants for Fines, the Sum of two thouſand one hundred and ninety-four Pounds one Shilling and Six-pence. By which arbitrary and extravagant Proceedings, the Committee were of Opinion, that they had forfeited their Leaſes, by converting the Markets to other Uſes than what were intended, or mention'd in their Covenants. And for preventing all ſuch intolerable and unjuſtifiable Impoſitions for the future, the Committee caus'd the Table of Rates, mention'd in the Year 1678, to be reprinted, for the Information of all ſuch as frequent the ſaid Markets.

By Virtue of this Report, divers Suits were commenc'd againſt *Thomas Burdet*, *Thomas Kilner*, and others, Farmers of the ſaid Markets, the Arbitrement whereof was, by a Rule of the Court of King's Bench, referr'd to Sir *Nathan Wright*, and Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, Serjeants at Law, who by their Sentence, which was definitive, awarded, that the ſaid Farmers ſhould return the ſeveral Sums of Money unjuſtly extorted by them; and, that for the future every thing to remain upon the ancient Foundation, as regulated by an Act of Common Council in the Year 1674.

About the ſame time, the Meeting of Parliament drawing near, the Citizens of *London* preſented the following memorable Inſtructions to their Repreſentatives:

"We, the Citizens of this City, conſidering that the Parliament is ſuddenly to meet; and ſeriouſly reflecting upon the continual Endeavours of a bloody and diſcontented Party, who, truſting upon the King's Clemency, and the Impunity they have hitherto met with, conſpir'd to aſſaſſinate his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, and to overturn the Government, in order to ſubject us under the Yoke of *France*; the Dread of which has made an incurable Wound in the Credit of this Nation, and has had a fatal Influence upon our Trade; we thought we could no longer keep Silence upon ſo important an Occaſion, while we behold our Religion, our Eſtates, our Liberties, and all that is moſt dear to us, in imminet Danger; but that it was our Duty to declare and teſtify our great Zeal and Affection for the King, and our firm Reſolution to aid and aſſiſt him with our Lives and

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Fortunes againſt his Enemies, and the Enemies of the Nation, and to uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to eſtabliſh his Glory and our own Happineſs.

And becauſe we have Reaſon to believe, that the beſt, or rather the only Means to preſerve the King's Perſon, and ſettle the Government, is thoroughly to examine in full Parliament, the laſt Conſpiracy, we make it our earneſt Requeſt, that you will uſe your Endeavours, ſo ſoon as the Parliament ſhall meet, to procure the Examination of this deteſtable Plot, to the End the Conſpirators, who have hitherto made it their Buſineſs, not only to hold Correſpondence with our Enemies, that ſo our Effects and Merchant Ships might fall into their Hands, but alſo to betray his Majeſty's Counſels, in order to undermine and ruin the beſt of Governments, may be diſcover'd; without which, we preſume to tell ye, that all other Expedients for the Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and the Kingdom, will produce but little Effect."

By the Continuation of bad Seaſons, the Dearth increas'd ſo much, that Wheat was now ſold at three Pounds eleven Shillings the Quarter.

The Fame of King *William*'s great Actions having reach'd the moſt diſtant Nations; inflam'd wherewith, *Peter Alexowitz*, the great Czar, or Emperor of *Ruſſia*, travers'd vaſt Tracts of Land, and numerous Regions to pay his Reſpects to his Majeſty, to which end he arriv'd in this City towards the Cloſe of the Year, where, during his Reſidence, his Imperial Majeſty, with his great Retinue, were magnificently entertain'd at the King's Expence.

The Dearth ſtill continuing by the Inclemency of the Weather, Wheat was ſold at 3 *l.* the Quarter.

Upon diſbanding the Army, many Papiſts and other diſaffected Perſons reſorting to *London*, occaſion'd the iſſuing a Proclamation, ſtrictly enjoining all ſtrange Papiſts, and others not qualified to the Government, immediately to depart the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Ten Miles of the ſame, upon Pain of ſuffering as Recuſants Convict.

The dreadful Dearth ſtill continuing, Wheat was ſold for 3 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* the Quarter.

This Year 1699, *Billingſgate* being by Act of Parliament made a free Market, it commenc'd as ſuch on the Tenth Day of *May*, with a daily Market, *Sundays* only ſo far excepted, as to have Mackarel ſold on that Day before and after Divine Service.

This being the laſt Year of Scarcity, Wheat was ſold at 3 *l.* 4 *s.* the Quarter. This long and dreadful Dearth of Seven Years was owing to a Succeſſion of cold and wet Seaſons, not only in this, but in moſt other Kingdoms in *Europe*; which occaſion'd ſuch a Want of Corn in many of them, that the diſmal Effects of a horrible Famine were grievouſly felt, eſpecially in *Scotland*, where many piteous Objects ſunk under its Oppreſſion.

Some Time after, upon an Information, that great Quantities of Arms and Ammunition were ſtor'd up and kept by Papiſts and other diſaffected Perſons in and about this City, a Proclamation came forth for baniſhing all Papiſts and other Malecontents from the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and ſtrictly enjoin'd all Magiſtrates to ſearch for and ſeize all the Arms and Ammunition they could find in the Poſſeſſion of any Papiſt or other diſaffected Perſons.

A. D. 1701, Upon the Demiſe of the late King *James* at *St. Germains* in *France*, *September* the 6th, the *French* King caus'd his ſuppos'd Son to be proclaim'd King of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. This diſhonourable Proceeding was ſo highly reſented by the City of *London*, that the Lord Mayor and Common Council drew up the following Addreſs, which, in his Majeſty's Abſence, they preſented to the Lord Juſtices.

Great Sir,

" We are deeply ſenſible, how much we are in Duty bound highly to reſent that great Indignity and Affront offer'd to your moſt ſacred Majeſty by the *French*

French King, in giving the Title of King of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* to the pretended Prince of *Wales*, contrary to your Majeſty's moſt juſt and lawful Title, and to the ſeveral Acts of Parliament for ſettling the Succeſſion to the Crown in the Proteſtant Line.

By this it is apparent he deſigns, as much as in him lies, to dethrone your Majeſty, to extirpate the Proteſtant Religion out of theſe your Majeſty's Kingdoms, and to invade our Liberties and Properties; for the maintaining whereof, your Majeſty hath ſignaliz'd your Zeal, by the often hazarding your precious Life.

We therefore, your Majeſty's moſt loyal Subjects, do ſincerely, unanimouſly and chearfully aſſure your Majeſty, That we will, at all Times, and upon all Occaſions, exert the utmoſt of our Abilities, and contribute whatever lies in our Power, for the Preſervation of your Perſon (whom God long preſerve) and the Defence of your juſt Rights, in Oppoſition to all Invaders of your Crown and Dignity."

This Addreſs being tranſmitted to the King in *Holland*, his Majeſty was ſo highly pleas'd therewith, that he order'd their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices, in his Name, to acquaint the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the great Satisfaction he receiv'd by it; which, in Obedience to the Royal Command, their Excellencies ſignified accordingly. Whereupon the Lord Mayor ſummon'd a Common Council, and communicated to them his Majeſty's moſt gracious Acceptance of their Addreſs.

This dutiful and loyal Addreſs ſerv'd as a Precedent to the Nation, who from all Parts came crowding in with Addreſſes, fill'd with the like Reſentment, and Expreſſions of Deteſtation of the Perfidiouſneſs of the *French* King, and Aſſurances of aſſerting and defending his Majeſty's undoubted Right to the Imperial Crown of theſe Kingdoms, againſt the pretended Prince of *Wales* and all his Adherents. The King arriving ſoon after from *Holland*, he was, on the Seventh of *October*, attended by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder at *Kenſington*, where the latter, in an eloquent Speech, congratulated his Majeſty on his Recovery from his late Indiſpoſition, and ſafe Return; and at the ſame Time expatiated upon the great Zeal and Affection of the Citizens towards his Royal Perſon and Government.

A few Days after, the Parliament being diſſolv'd, the Citizens choſe the under-nam'd Gentlemen to repreſent them in Parliament, *viz.* Sir *Robert Clayton*, Sir *William Aſhurſt*, Sir *Thomas Abney* and *Gilbert Heathcote*, Eſq; to whom they deliver'd this Paper of Inſtructions.

Gentlemen,

" We earneſtly deſire and charge you our Repreſentatives, that in the approaching Parliament you heartily purſue the Engagements made to his Majeſty in the Addreſs of this City, and other loyal Addreſſes from all Parts of the Kingdom. To this Purpoſe we expect, that, to the utmoſt of your Power, and without Loſs of Time, you endeavour to put his Majeſty into a Condition to maintain his undoubted Right and Title to the Crown, and to vindicate his and the Nation's Honour. To enable him, in this critical Juncture, to provide for the Security of his Kingdoms; to appear at the Heat of the Proteſtant Intereſt; to make good his Alliances, and, in conjunction with his Allies, ſo to reduce the *French* King, that it may be no longer in his Power to diſtrub and oppreſs the reſt of *Europe*. In order to theſe good Ends, we deſire you diligently to labour to preſerve an intire good Correſpondence between the Two Houſes of Parliament, and hinder the purſuing of private Piques and Animoſities; to take care of our Trade, ſupport Publick Credit, make good the Deficiencies, and to have ſpecial Regard to the Royal Navy. And ſo God proſper your Undertakings."

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Of the CITY, *from* A. D. 1702, *to the End of the Reign of King* George I, A. D. 1727.

UPON the Death of K. *William* Princeſs *Anne*, Daughter to the late King *James*, and Conſort to his Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Denmark*, ſucceeded to the Crown, to the univerſal Joy and Satisfaction of the Nation. On which Occaſion the Lord Mayor and Common Council of this City, as an Evidence of their Zeal and Affection to her Majeſty, preſented this congratulatory Addreſs:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, being ſenſibly affected with the great and ſurprizing Loſs of our late glorious Monarch *William* III, the Reſtorer and Preſerver of our Religion, and our Liberties, humbly crave leave to condole the ſame. But ſince kind Providence hath ſo amply ſupply'd it, by placing your ſacred Majeſty on the Throne of your Royal Anceſtors, with Hearts inflam'd with Zeal and Loyalty, we humbly take Leave to congratulate your Majeſty's moſt happy Acceſſion to theſe Crowns, your moſt undoubted Right. Your Majeſty's moſt gracious Declaration in Council, hath fixed in us thoſe juſt Sentiments, which we had before entertained of your Majeſty's Wiſdom, Juſtice and Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, as by Law eſtabliſhed, which is a convincing Proof that the Good of your People is your only End and Deſign.

We therefore (as becomes all good Subjects) humbly offer to your Majeſty all the Aſſurance that can be given of our affectionate Zeal and conſtant Fidelity to your Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and that we are ready to ſacrifice all that is dear to us in Defence thereof, againſt the pretended Prince of *Wales*, the Power of the *French* King (his only Supporter) and all other your Majeſty's Enemies whatſoever."

About the ſame Time frequent Robberies and Burglaries were committed in this City after the breaking-up of the Watch in the Morning; for the remedying of which, it was, at the General Quarter Seſſions held at *Guildhall* on the 12th of *October* by her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, order'd, That thenceforth all the reſpective Conſtables within the City and Liberties thereof ſhall from the Firſt of *November*, to the Firſt of *February*, ſet their ſeveral Watches at Ten at Night, and continue the ſame till Six the next Morning; where as before they were ſet at Eleven, and went off at Four.

The Queen having been graciouſly pleas'd to accept of an Invitation from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for honouring the City at Dinner on the approaching Lord Mayor's Day, when her Majeſty, attended by the great Officers of State, and a numerous Train of the Nobility and Gentry, repair'd to the City; on which Occaſion the Orange and Red Regiments of Train'd Bands lin'd the Streets on both Sides from *Temple Bar* to *Ludgate*, and her Majeſty, preceded by the Artillery Company, at the Weſt End of St. *Paul*'s Church, was entertain'd with a Speech by one of the Workhouſe Children; whence proceeding to the Eaſt End of the ſaid Church, ſhe was diverted by an excellent Speech from one of the Bluecoat Boys: And from thence advancing to *Cheapſide*, behel the magnificent Cavalcade from a Balcony oppoſite *Bow-Church*; which being over, her Majeſty was, by the Sheriffs, conducted to *Guildhall*, where ſhe was entertain'd in a moſt ſumptuous and magnificent Manner. And to manifeſt her Satisfaction in that Reſpect was graciouſly pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *Gilbert Heathcote*, *Francis Daſhwood*, *James Eyre*

Eyton, and *Richard Hoar*, Eſqrs; after which ſhe return'd to her Palace of *St. James*'s, amidſt the joyful Acclamations of the People, and Illuminations that vy'd with the Sun in Glory.

The great Succeſſes of the preceeding Campaign, obtain'd by the Earl of *Marlborough* over the *French* in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, and by the Duke of *Ormond* and Sir *George Rook*, over the *French* and *Spaniards* at *Vigo*, occaſion'd the Queen to appoint the twelfth of *November* for a Day of publick Thankſgiving; and, for the greater Solemnity thereof, her Majeſty, according to ancient Cuſtom, repair'd to the Church of St. *Paul* in this City, whither ſhe was attended by both Houſes of Parliament. The Proceſſion began about nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, in the following Manner.

1. The Houſe of Commons in their ſeveral Coaches, with the Speaker at their Head, proceeded from their Houſe thro' *St. James's Park*, and paſſing the Palace of *St. James*'s, repair'd thro' *Pell-Mell*, &c. to *St. Paul*'s Church. 2. The Houſe of Lords, preceded by three of the Knight-Marſhal's Men, the Clerk of the Crown, Maſters of the Chancery, and the Judges, as Aſſiſtants to that Right Honourable Houſe, who follow'd in their Robes and Coaches as marſhall'd by the Heralds, according to the Order of Precedency. 3. The Knight Marſhal on Horſeback, attended by divers of his Men. 4. One of her Majeſty's Coaches, wherein ſat the Gentlemen Uſhers. 5. Another of the Queen's Coaches, with the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Ormond* therein. 6. A Troop of Horſe Grenadiers. 7. Two of her Majeſty's Coaches, in which were the Ladies and Maids of Honour. 8. The Queen's Footmen and Yeomen of the Guard on Foot. 9. Her Majeſty, in Purple, in her Coach of State drawn by eight Horſes. 10. The Proceſſion clos'd by a Troop of Life Guards.

On this Occaſion the Streets from *St. James's* to *Temple-Bar*, were lin'd by the *Weſtminſter* Train'd-Bands, and from *Temple-Bar* to *Ludgate*, by thoſe of the City; and in *St. Paul*'s Church and Church-yard were poſted Two Companies of Foot Guards.

At *Temple-Bar*, the Queen was receiv'd by the Lord Mayor in a Robe of Crimſon Velvet, who ſurrendering the City Sword to her Majeſty, ſhe was graciouſly pleas'd to return the ſame, with an Order to carry it before her, being preceded by the Aldermen and Sheriffs on Horſeback.

The Queen being arriv'd at *St. Paul's*, ſhe was receiv'd at the Weſt Gate by the Peers, Kings and Officers at Arms, and the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners in waiting. The Sword of State being carried by the Duke of *Ormond*, her Majeſty walk'd between the Duke of *Somerſet* and the Lord Chamberlain; and having enter'd the Choir, ſeated herſelf on a Throne erected at the Weſt End thereof. The Peers ſat in the Area of the Church, according to their Priority; the Commons in the Stalls and upper Galleries; the Ladies of the Bed Chamber, Maids of Honour and other Ladies of the higheſt Quality, together with the Foreign Miniſters in the lower Galleries next the Throne; and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the lower Galleries next the Altar. The Biſhop of *London* in his own Stall. The Dean and Prebendaries, within the Rails of the Altar, and the Choir, in the Organ Loft. Prayers were read and ſung by the Reſidentiaries and Minor Canons; the Communion Service by the Biſhop of *London*; the Sermon by the Biſhop of *Exeter*, and the Hymn and *Te Deum*, and divers Fine Anthems, admirably ſet to Muſick, were curiouſly perform'd both vocally and inſtrumentally, by a great Number of the beſt Performers. At which Time both the Tower and Park Guns were diſcharg'd, as they likewiſe were at her Majeſty's Departure and Return to *St. James*'s.

The Streets thro' with the Proceſſion paſs'd were richly adorn'd with the fineſt Tapeſtries, Silks and Carpets, and the Night concluded with the Ring-

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ing of Bells, Bonfires, Fireworks, Illuminations, and the greateſt Rejoicings that had been known on ſuch an Occaſion, ſince the Year 1588, when Queen *Elizabeth* came to the ſaid Church in a very pompous Manner, to return Thanks to the Almighty, for her great Succeſs in deſtroying the vaſt *Spaniſh* Armado, abſurdly call'd Invincible.

SECT. I.

Affairs, *&c. of the* Citizens *in the Reign of Queen* Anne.

UPON the laſt Day of *December*, Signior *Aloiſio Mocenigno*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the Republick of *Venice*, made his Publick Entry into this City with the utmoſt Magnificence.

On *Friday* the Twenty-ſixth of *November* happen'd the greateſt and moſt dreadful Storm of Wind that perhaps ever was known in any Age or Nation. It began about Eleven at Night, and increaſing till about Seven in the Morning, with a redoubl'd Fury, committed the moſt unheard-of Devaſtations, by over-turning Houſes, blowing down an infinite Number of Trees, Brick Walls and Stacks of Chimnies; by the falling of which, many Perſons were buried in the Ruins, many of whom being kill'd out-right, and great Numbers grievouſly mangled, whilſt others, without the leaſt Hurt, were amazingly preſerv'd among the Rubbiſh.

By the Impetuoſity of this unparallel'd Hurricane, many Spires and Turrets were deſtroy'd, and upon Churches and other Publick Buildings, Sheets of Lead were roll'd up like Scrolls, and blown from their Places to the Diſtance of many Feet. But the greateſt Miſchief in this City was among the Houſes, ſcarce any eſcaping without Damage; for at the Approach of Day, they appear'd like ſo many Skeletons, being moſtly ſtripp'd, as may be partly gueſs'd at, by the exceſſive Riſe of Tiles from One Pound One Shilling the Thouſand, to Six Pounds. 'Tis not eaſy to conceive what an Air of Surprize appear'd in the Countenances of all in the Morning; for the Thoughts of Trade were ſeemingly laid aſide, and the principal Concern was the immediate Repair of the Houſes, to preſerve the Inhabitants from the Inclemencies of the Weather in that rigorous Seaſon.

During this terrible Diſaſter, the Lives of divers Perſons were preſerv'd in a very amazing and incredible manner, but more eſpecially in the *Poultry*, where Two Boys lying in a Garret, a huge Stack of Chimnies fell in, which making its Way thro' that and all the other Floors to the Cellar, 'twas follow'd by the Bed with the Boys aſleep in it, who firſt awak'd in that gloomy Place of Confuſion, without the leaſt Hurt. The Streets, on this melancholy Occaſion, were cover'd with Brickbats, broken Tiles, Signs, Bulks and Penthouſes. But, alas! the Damage at Sea far exceeded that at Land; for in that dreadful Night, Twelve Men of War were loſt, with above Eighteen hundred Men on Board, beſides the prodigious Loſs of Merchant Ships, computed at Ten Times the Value: For at that Time our Sea Roads were full of Ships, eſpecially the *Downs*, where moſt were abſorb'd by the mercileſs Waves; nay even in the River *Thames*, from *London-Bridge* to *Limehouſe*, only Four rid it out, the reſt being drove to *Limehouſe*, lay miſerably beating againſt one another by the irreſtible Fury of the Tempeſt, which occaſion'd a prodigious Damage.

The Duke of *Marlborough* having obtain'd a compleat Victory over the *French* and *Bavarian* Armies at *Blenheim* in *Bavaria*, the Queen, to ſhew her Gratitude to the Almighty for this great and glorious Succeſs, appointed the 7th of *September*, a ſolemn Day of Thankſgiving; at which Time her Majeſty came to *St. Paul*'s Church to celebrate this Feſtival, as on the like Occaſion ſhe did in the Year 1702, to which this in all Reſpects was equal in Pomp and Magnificence, except the Houſes of Lord and Commons not being preſent.

Some

Some Time after, the Queen was pleas'd to order, that all the Standards and Colours taken by the *Britiſh* Troops at the famous Battle of *Blenheim*, ſhould be put up in *Weſtminſter-Hall*.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City invited the Duke of *Marlborough* to dine with them at *Goldſmiths Hall* on the ſixth of *January*; his Grace accepting of the Invitation, at the Time prefix'd, accompanied by the Lord High-Treaſurer, the Prince of *Heſſe*, and the Duke of *Somerſet* in one of her Majeſty's Coaches, followed by a numerous Train of Coaches, wherein were the Foreign Miniſters, principal Nobility, and chief Generals of the Army, repair'd to the City, being met at *Temple-Bar* by the City Marſhal, who conducted them to the aforeſaid Hall, where they were ſplendily entertained.

On the 16th of *June*, an Act of Common Council was paſs'd for regulating the City-Watch, whereby a certain Number of Watchmen was appointed for each Ward as follows:

Number of Watchmen within the City and Liberties of London, A. 1705.

Aldgate Ward	25
Duke's Place	6
Alderſgate Ward	25
Biſhopſgate Ward	31
Broad-ſtreet Ward	24
Billingſgate Ward	21
Bridge Ward within	20
Baſſiſhaw Ward	6
Bread-ſtreet Ward	15
Cornhill Ward	10
Candlewick Ward	12
Cordwainer Ward	14
Cheap Ward	20
Cripplegate Ward within	24
Cripplegage Ward without	28
Coleman-ſtreet Ward	18
Caſtle-Baynard Ward	24
Dowgate Ward	14
Faringdon Ward within	36
Monkwell-ſtreet	2
Blackfriers	6
St. Martin's le Grand	4
Faringdon Ward without	61
Whitefriers	3
Bridewell Precinct	2
St. Bartholomew the Great	6
St. Bartholomew the Leſs	3
Lime-ſtreet Ward	8
Langborn Ward	23
Portſoken Ward	26
Queenhith Ward	10
Tower Ward	28
Vintry Ward	14
Walbrook Ward	14
	563

In the Year 1707, the long wiſh'd for Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, which in divers Reigns had been attempted unſucceſsfully, and for which a Day of ſolemn Thankſgiving was appointed, for the ſolemnizing of which the Queen came to St. *Paul*'s.

In this Year divers great Fires happened in this City and Suburbs, chiefly occaſion'd by the Careleſſneſs of Servants; which the Parliament taking into Conſideration, occaſion'd their making an Act for preventing ſuch fatal Accidents for the future; and for the more effectual Publication thereof, the Lord Mayor and Common Council caus'd the following Clauſe to be printed, and a Copy thereof ſent to every Houſe within the City and Liberties of *London*.

" Whereas divers Fires often happen by the Negligence and Careleſſneſs of Servants; be it therefore enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Menial, or other Servant, or Servants, through Negligence, or Careleſſneſs, ſhall fire, or cauſe to be fired, any Dwelling-houſe, or Out-houſe, or Houſes; ſuch Servant, or Servants, being thereof lawfully convicted, by the Oath of one, or more credible Witneſſes, made before two or more of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of 100*l.* unto the Churchwardens of ſuch Pariſh where the Fire ſhall happen, to be diſtributed amongſt the Sufferers by ſuch

Fire, in ſuch Proportions as to the ſaid Churchwardens ſhall ſeem juſt. And in caſe of Default, or Refuſal to pay the ſame immediately after Conviction, the ſame being unlawfully demanded of the ſaid Church-wardens; That then and in ſuch Caſe, ſuch Servant, or Servants ſhall, by Warrant under the Hands of two, or more of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, be committed to ſome Work-houſe, or Houſe of Correction, as the ſaid Juſtices ſhall think fit, for the Space of Eighteen Months: there to be kept to hard Labour."

And for the more effectual preventing the ſpreading of Fires in this City and Suburbs, 'twas by Parliament enacted. That the Church-Wardens of each Pariſh within the Bill of Mortality, be impower'd, at the Charge of their reſpective Pariſhes, to fix upon the ſeveral main Water-pipes in the Streets, Stop-blocks, or Fire-cocks; and alſo to provide a large and Hand-engine, with a leathern Pipe and Socket to ſcrew upon the Fire-cock. And for the future, all Party-Walls to be intirely of Brick or Stone, except the Houſes on *London* Bridge.

About the Middle of *Auguſt*, ſuch a prodigious Quantity of Flies fell in this City, that they cover'd many of the Streets, and upon which the Impreſſions of Peoples Feet were plainly ſeen, as upon a thick Snow, ſome Hundreds of Buſhels of which being ſwept into the Kennels; yet, Thanks to Heaven, no Diſtemper enſu'd.

The *French* and the Pretender, being diſappointed in their intended Invaſion upon *Scotland*, by our Fleet; and the great Succeſs of the *Britiſh* Arms in *Flanders*, under that celebrated Hero, the Duke of *Marlborough*; occaſion'd the Queen to appoint the 19th of *Auguſt* as a ſolemn Day of Thankſgiving for the ſame, which ſhe ſolemniz'd at *St. Paul*'s Church, with the uſual State and Magnificence.

The *French*, in the Year 1688. by their cruel Depredations, and mercileſs Deſtruction of the *Palatinate* in *Germany* by Fire, having ſtript the miſerable Inhabitants of all the Conveniencies of Life, they were reduc'd to the moſt deplorable State of Miſery, which for many Years they induſtriouſly labour'd to extricate themſelves out of; but by the frequent Incurſions of their cruel Neighbours the *French*, all their Endeavours prov'd abortive; and ſeeing no End of their Miſeries, left their Country, and ſought Refuge in this; which, by the Fame of its excellent Conſtitution, Juſtice and Clemency of its Government, and the charitable Diſpoſition of its Inhabitants, they choſe before all others: And in the Month of *June*, 4774 of thoſe diſtreſs'd and miſerable Objects arriv'd in the Neighbouring of this City, and who being ſoon follow'd by others, their Number increas'd to near 12000.

But as theſe unhappy Creatures had nothing to ſubſiſt on; the Queen, out of her great Goodneſs and Charity entertain'd them at firſt at their own Expence; which laudable Example was ſoon follow'd by many of her well-diſpos'd Subjects; but all not being ſufficient to ſubſiſt ſo great a Multitude for any conſiderable Time; her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, out of Compaſſion to their Neceſſities, humbly mov'd the Queen for a Brief, for collecting the Charity of all tender-hearted Chriſtians in the County: Which her Majeſty was not only graciouſly pleas'd to grant, but likewiſe for its extending to all Parts of the Kingdom; and in purſuance of which, by her Letters Patents, conſtituted as Truſtees thereof the great Officers of State, and others of the prime Nobility, together with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City, and others Perſons of Diſtinction both in Church and State, in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, conſiſting of 121, who were no ſooner aſſembled than they Publiſh'd the following Order:

"By Order of the Right Honourable the Lords and others, appointed Commiſſioners, and Truſtees, by her Ma-

Majeſty's Letters Patents under the Great Seal, for collecting, receiving and diſpoſing of the Money to be collected for the Subſiſtence and Settlement of the poor *Palatines*, Notice is hereby given, that the ſaid Commiſſioners will meet in a general Meeting in the Chapter-Houſe of *St. Paul*'s every *Wedneſday*, at four of the Clock in the Afternoon, and that in order to receive Propoſals for imploying and ſetting the ſaid *Palatines*, and to prepare Buſineſs for the ſaid general Meeting, they will meet in the New Buildings adjoining to the Banqueting-houſe in *Whitehall*, every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday* and *Saturday*, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, the firſt of the ſaid Meetings to be To-morrow; and that they will likewiſe meet as a Committee in the Council Chamber of *Guildhall*, *London*, on every *Monday* and *Friday* at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, and on every *Wedneſday* at Ten of the Clock in the Morning; the Firſt of the ſaid Meetings to be on *Friday* next."

The Collections in divers Places were carried on with the greateſt Succeſs, whilſt in others they were much obſtructed by Men ſeemingly diveſted, not only of Charity, but even of Humanity, in preventing the Charity of others, by abſurdly inſinuating, that the Government were greatly to blame for bringing over a Multitude of Beggars, ſeeing we had enow of our own. However the moſt eminent Citizens of *London* were not to be impos'd upon by ſuch baſe Inſinuations, but contributed very liberally; many whereof gave large Sums, and Mr. *Girardot*, a *French* Merchant, gave the Sum of two hundred Pounds; whereby the Sum total collected and and paid into the Chamber of *London* upon that account, amounted to 22038 *l.* 5 *s.* ½.

Theſe poor Strangers were diſpos'd of after this Manner: *viz.* Above 3000 were ſent to *Ireland*; to each of the Provinces of *North* and *South Carolina*, 600; and to that of *New York*, 3500, where ſince they have made very great Improvements; and, tho' theſe People, when here, were unjuſtly and maliciouſly branded with Indolence and Lazineſs, yet as the contrary at preſent manifeſtly appears, 'tis to be wiſh'd we had many thouſands more of them, for cultivating the vaſt Tracts of unimprov'd Land in other Parts of his Majeſty's Dominions in *America*.

On *Chriſtmas-day*, at Night, a very hard Froſt began; which, with ſome ſhort Intervals, continu'd longer than that in 1683. and which being attended with great Snows, vaſt Numbers of Cattle, eſpecially Sheep, periſh'd, and moſt of the volatile Species deſtroy'd. The River *Thames* was frozen'd, and Crowds of People went over the Ice; but the Intervals aforeſaid were the Cauſes of its not being ſo ſtrong and ſmooth as in the Year 1682. when it was cover'd with Booths, and all manner of Diverſions.

Wheat was now ſold 2 *l.* 10 *s.* the Quarter.

Henry Sacheverel, D. D. and Chaplain of *St. Saviour*'s *Southwark*, was by the Houſe of Commons impeach'd of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, for preaching two Sermons, the Firſt at the Aſſizes held at *Derby*, on the 15th of *Auguſt*, and the Laſt before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of *London*, on the 5th of *November*, in *St. Paul*'s Church. And his Trial commencing on the 27th of *February*, before the Lords in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, the Populace imagin'd, that inſtead of the Doctor's Ruin, that of the Church was intended; and believing the ſame to be a Contrivance of the Preſbyterians, breath'd Deſtruction to them, and all other Diſſenters. And a great Multitude returning with the Doctor from *Weſtminſter* (on the third Day of his Trial) to his Lodgings in the *Temple*, they ran from thence like to many enrag'd Furies, to the Meeting-houſe of Mr. *Burgeſs*, a Preſbyterian Miniſter, in *New Court*, *Little Lincoln's Inn Fields*, which they inſtantly breaking open, ſtript it of its Doors, Caſements Sconces, Wainſcot, Pews, and Pulpit

which they carried into *Lincolns-Inn-fields*; and whilſt they were erecting the ſame into a Pile, as a Burnt-offering to the Doctor, a Party was ſent to ſurprize *Burgeſs* at his Houſe, in order to have burnt him in his Pulpit on the Top of the ſaid Pile: But *Burgeſs* providentally eſcaping out at a Back Window, luckily got off without being made a Holocauſt to *Sacheverel*.

The Mob being increas'd to an exceſſive Multitude, divided themſelves into divers Parties, who taking different Routs, ran and deſtroy'd the Meeting-houſes, in *Drury-lane*, *New-ſtreet*, *Leather-lane*, *Black friers*, and *St. John's Squvre*.

This Commotion occaſioning a great Uneaſineſs in the Directors of the *Bank*, they aſſembled to concert Meaſures proper to be taken at that Juncture; purſuant to the Reſolutions agreed upon, they ſent to the principal Secretary of State, for a Guard to prevent an Attempt upon the *Bank*: This Meſſage was no ſooner receiv'd than the Earl of *Sunderland* acquainted the Queen therewith, who, with the greateſt Concern commanded his Lordſhip forthwith to diſpatch the Guards, both Horſe and Foot, to quell the Tumult; but the Earl, repreſenting the Danger her Majeſty's Perſon might be expos'd to, by being depriv'd of her Guards in a Time of ſuch general Diſtraction, eſpecially by Night, (it being about Eleven o'Clock) ſhe generouſly reply'd That God would be her Guard: Therefore deſir'd him to loſe no Time.

Purſuant to this Command, *Sunderland*, immediately repair'd to his Office at *Whitehall*, where the Lord Chancellor, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and others of the Nobility waited his Return. The Secretary, having ſent for *Horſey*, the commanding Officer of the Guard, order'd him immediately to mount, march, and diſperſe the Mob; the Captain being upon Duty for the immediate Preſervation of the Queen's Perſon, refus'd to obey the Secretary's Order; but being told, that it was her Majeſty's expreſs Command, he comply'd upon this Condition, that *Sunderland* ſhould give him an Order under his Hand; but no Time being to be loſt, the Earl, upon his Honour, promis'd him ſuch an Order the next Morning. Whereupon the old Soldier merrily aſk'd, Whether he was to preach, or to fight the Mob? If the former, he deſir'd a better Speaker might be ſent; but if the latter, Fighting was his Trade and he would do his beſt. *Sunderland* reply'd, that muſt be left to his own Diſcretion; but to forbear violent Means but in caſe of Neceſſity.

Matters thus agreed upon between *Sunderland* and the Captain, he march'd at the Head of his Guard to *Drury-lane*, where he eaſily diſpers'd the Mob; but *George Purchaſe*, a broken Trooper, but then a Bailiff's Follower with a few of the moſt reſolute of his Companions, made a Stand, and cry'd *Damn ye, who are you for, high Church, or low Church, or Dr.* Sacheverel? and encouraging his Fellows ſaid, *Come on, Boys, I'll lead you, I for high Church and* Sacheverel, *and I'll loſe my Life in the Cauſe*: The running reſolutely with his Sword made a full Paſs at the Captain; but being parry'd, was inſtantly apprehended, with moſt of his Followers. Whereupon, a ſmall Detachment being ſent to guard the Bank, the march'd to *Blackfriers*, where meeting with ſome Oppoſition from the Rable, that was rifling the Meeting-houſe in that Place, they attack'd them, and by wounding ſome of the moſt deſperate, they all took to their Heels; divers being taken in the Purſuit, were immediately ſent to Priſon. The News of this rough Treatment had no ſooner reach'd the other Mobs, diſpers'd in divers Parts of the City, than they immediately retir'd. However Guards patroll'd the Streets, not only the remaining Part of the Night, likewiſe for divers Nights after. During this Tumult, the Train'd-Bands Drums were beating to Arms all over the City, and one Regiment there

were continually kept en Duty, during the remaining Part of *Sacheverel*'s Trial; who at laſt was condemn'd not to preach during the Term of three Years, and his two Sermons to be burnt at the *Royal Exchange*, by the Hands of the common Hangman.

Tumults, in ſome meaſure, ſtill continuing in this City, for the Redreſſing of which, the Lord Mayor, in Obedience to her Majeſty's Command, publiſh'd the following Order:

"Whereas her Majeſty has been inform'd, that of late many looſe, idle, and diſorderly Perſons have uſed in the Evenings, in a riotous and tumultous Manner, to gather together in the Streets and other Paſſages of this City, and the Suburbs thereof; where they make Bonfires and Illuminations, ſtop the Coaches, and aſſault the Perſons of the Inhabitants, and other her Majeſty's Subjects, who happen to paſs by upon their lawful Occaſions, inſult their Houſes, break their Windows, forcibly and illegally demand Money of them; and by violent and unwarrantable Means oblige them to illuminate their Houſes, and furniſh Wood for the ſaid Bonfires, and commit other great Diſorders in open Defiance of her Majeſty's Royal Authority, and her Will and Pleaſure declared in her late Proclamation in that Behalf; in Contempt of the Proceedings of the High Court of Parliament now aſſembled, in Breach of the Peace, to the great Terror of her Majeſty's Subjects, and the endangering of their Lives and Poſſeſſions, and of the Quiet and good Government of this City: The Continuance of which Riots and Tumults (as it hath been repreſented to her Majeſty, is in a great Meaſure owing to the Want of Activity and Diligence in the ſeveral Magiſtrates and Officers, to whoſe Care the Preſervation of the Peace, and the preventing and ſuppreſſing ſuch rebellious and tumultous Aſſemblies does appertain. At which Proceedings, ſo unbecoming the Loyalty for which this City has in all Times been ſo deſervedly famous, her Majeſty has expreſs'd her Diſpleaſure; and thereupon hath been pleaſed ſtrictly to charge and command his Lordſhip and all other Magiſtrates and Officers in this City and Liberties, thereof, thereunto legally authorized, at they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril, that they and every of them do forthwith put in Execution, with the utmoſt Vigilance and Care, all and every the Laws and Statutes whatſoever now in Force againſt Treaſons, traiterous Conſpiracies, Riots, Routs, unlawful Aſſemblies, and other Breaches of the Peace; and ſuch Perſons as have refuſed or ſhall refuſe to take the Oaths appointed by Law; and to ſeize and apprehend all Perſons whatever offending againſt the ſame: And to render to all Perſons, whom they ſhall have Reaſon to ſuſpect of Diſaffection to the Government, the Oaths appointed by Law, particularly the Oath of Abjuration.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor doth therefore (by the Advice of his Brethren the Aldermen) in her Majeſty's Name, ſtrictly charge and command all Conſtables, Church-Wardens, and all other Officers and Miniſters of Juſtice within this City, and Liberties thereof, that they fail not from Time to Time to prevent and ſuppreſs all Aſſemblies of rude and diſorderly Perſons in the Streets, or any other Places; and the making any Bonfires, or other Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, Setting up of Lights, or other like Practices and Diverſions (without public Authority for ſo doing); and alſo, That they apprehend all Perſons that ſhall offend herein, or be found attempting any of the ſaid Diſorders, and bring them before his Lordſhip, or ſome other Juſtice of the Peace, within this City or Liberties, to be committed, or bound over to the Seſſions for the ſame. Likewiſe, That they return from Time to Time to the Two next Juſtices (whereof One to be of the Quorum) the Names of ſuch Perſons within their ſeveral Precincts, whom they ſhall ſuſpect of Diſaffection to the Government,

to the End the Oaths aforeſaid may be tendered to them. And his Lordſhip doth require the City Marſhal to ſeize and apprehend from Time to Time all Hawkers, and other Perſons, whom they ſhall find crying and expoſing to Sale in the Streets of this City, or Liberties thereof, any ſeditious Books or Phamphlets reflecting upon the Government, and bring them before ſome Juſtice of the Peace, to be examined, and dealt withal according to Law; and doth alſo charge the ſeveral Beadles of the ſeveral Wards to go from Houſe to Houſe, throughout the ſame, and give the Inhabitants Notice, that they ſuffer not their Sons, Servants, or Apprentices to be abroad in the Streets in the Evenings after it be dark, unleſs it be upon their lawful Occaſions, as they will anſwer for any Miſdemeanours, or Diſturbances that may be committed by them. And his Lordſhip doth eſpecially recommend it to the ſeveral Aldermen of this City, That either by themſelves, their Deputies, or ſuch other Perſon as they ſhall intruſt, they do obſerve and take a ſtrict Account of the Behaviour herein, of the reſpective Conſtables, and other Officers within their Wards; and ſuch as they ſhall find to have fail'd in their Performance for ſuch their Default; and to do their beſt Endeavours, that the Laws be duely and ſtrictly put in Execution againſt all Offenders, in the ſeveral Kinds beforemention'd, as her Majeſty hath commanded, and the Duty of their Offices obliges them to."

The Number of Houſes and Inhabitants being increas'd in this City and Suburbs, the Churches were thereby render'd ſufficient for their Accommodation; wherefore the Parliament, for the better Inſtruction of all in the Principles of Chriſtianity, enacted, That Fifty new Churches ſhould be erected in, or near the populous Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or Suburbs thereof; for the Building thereof, an additional Duty of 2 *s.* a Chaldron was laid upon all Coals and Culm that ſhould be brought into the Port of *London*, and upon weighable Coals 2 *s.* a Tun, for the Space of 137 Days; and for the Term of Eight Years after, the Sum of 3 *s.* a Chaldron and Tun. However, hitherto, there are only Ten of the ſaid Churches built upon new Foundations.

Soon after arriv'd in this City, *Te Yee Neen Ho Ga Prow, Saga Yean Qua Prah Ton, Elow Oh Koom*, and *Oh Nee Yeuth Ton Now Prow*, Four Kings, or Chiefs of the *Iroquois Indians*, adjoining to, and Confederates with the People of *New England*, *New York* and *Virginia*, who prevail'd upon them to come hither to pay their Reſpects to the Queen, and alſo to be convinc'd of the egregious Falſities ſpread among them by the Jeſuits, and other Popiſh Miſſionaries, who affirm'd, that the *Engliſh* and all other Nations were Vaſſals to the *French* King. And as a further Inſtance of their Perfidy, the ſaid Miſſionaries, under a Pretence of inſtructing the *Indians* in the Chriſtian Religion, inſpire them with an irreconcileable Hatred againſt the *Engliſh*, by telling their Proſelytes, that the Saviour of the World was born in *France* and crucified in *England*. But thoſe Chiefs, being thoroughly convinc'd of the Falſhood of theſe wicked Inſinuations, regarded the Authors thereof as the vileſt Deceivers.

After the ſaid Kings or Chiefs had been nobly entertain'd at the Queen's Expence for divers Months in this City, they return'd to their reſpective Countries, with conſiderable Preſents, highly ſatisfied.

On the Fifth of *January*, that celebrated Hero, and Imperial General Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, arriv'd in this City, whoſe great and glorious Action had juſtly gain'd him the Affections of the *Britiſh* Nation, but more eſpecially that of the Citizens of *London*; Two whereof, *viz.* Sir *Alexander Cairnes* and Sir *Theodore Janſſen*, waited upon his Highneſs; who, after having kindly receiv'd them, was pleas'd to tell them, that he was extremely oblig'd to the Citizens, ſince the Raiſing the Sie

of *Turin*, and the glorious Conſequences thereof were, next to God, owing to their ſeaſonable Supply of Money; (ſome time before, the Citizens of *London* by her Majeſty's Permiſſion had lent *Joſeph*, Emperor of *Germany*, the Sum of 200,000 *l.* for that Service). The Gentlemen reply'd, That when the Citizens made that Coin, they had not the Improvement of their Money ſo much in View, as the Honour of being ſerviceable to the Common Cauſe, and of having an Opportunity to ſhew their Reſpect to a Prince ſo greatly diſtinguiſh'd for his many glorious Actions: And as they reckon'd themſelves particularly oblig'd to his Highneſs's Integrity, for the punctual Payment of their Intereſt and Principal; ſo, if in the Courſe of the preſent War his Highneſs ſhould have Occaſion for any greater Sums, they would readily advance the ſame upon his Highneſs's own Security; concluding with a Deſire, that his Highneſs would be pleas'd to accept of a ſmall Entertainment, which they intended to give him in the City, and that he would vouchſafe to fix a Day for that Purpoſe, as would beſt ſuit his Convenience: Which his Highneſs promis'd to do.

The Lordmayor and Aldermen receiving Notice of this Invitation, and they deſigning to ſhew their Reſpect to the Prince, after the ſame Manner; 'twas propoſed in their Court, to make an united Entertainment: The motion was approv'd of; but an unlucky Doubt aroſe, that ſpoil'd all: For it being ſuggeſted, that before they proceeded further in that Affair, they would do well to know how the Court would take ſuch an Invitation; wherefore a Reſolution was taken to ſend Two of their Number, (one of the Sheriffs being indiſpoſed) to attend the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of State; but there being, it ſeems, ſome Defect of Formality in this Meſſage, (or rather not liking the Buſineſs the Prince came about, were not willing to have ſo much Reſpect ſhewn him by the Metropolis of the Kingdom) his Lordſhip the ſame Day wrote the following Letter to the Lord Mayor:

Whitehall,
My Lord, *January* 27. 1711-12

Two of the Court of Aldermen having brought a verbal Meſſage to be deliver'd to her Majeſty, which was, That the Lord Mayer and Court of Aldermen, and ſeveral Citizens of the beſt Rank, deſired to treat Prince *Eugene*, and ordered them to attend me to know the Queen's Pleaſure; and being aſked by the Lords of the Council, Whether they had their Meſſage in Writing? anſwer'd, That they had no Order, or Reſolution in Writing, but that they came upon a Minute taken at the Court of Aldermen, of which they had no Copy: They were thereupon told, That the Queen had commanded the Lords to acquaint them, that her Majeſty would return no Anſwer to any Meſſage, which is not brought to her with ſame Reſpect as has always been paid by the City of *London* to her Predeceſſors. To prevent any Miſtake in repeating what was ſaid to them, I ſend your Lordſhip this Account: And am, *&c.*

This Letter occaſion'd all further Thoughts of Treating the Prince to be laid aſide.

In the Month of *March*, ſome nocturnal Diſorders being committed in the Streets of this City and Suburbs, by Rakes and drunken Soldiers, gave Birth to a Report, that great Numbers of diſaffected Perſons under the Appellation of *Mohocks* and *Hawkabites* had combin'd together to diſturb the publick Peace, and in an inhumau and barbarous Manner, without the leaſt Provocation, aſſaulted and wounded thoſe they met by Night, by ſlitting or ſlatting their Noſes, cutting off Ears, gagging, or diſtending Mouths with an Iron Inſtrument, running Pins into People, and many other dreadful Cruelties.

This Report was ſo induſtriouſly improved, that printed Papers were daily cried about, giving an Account of the

r pprehending and committing of many Perſons to Priſon for the ſaid Barbarities, mong whom, 'twas inſinuated, were divers Perſons of great Diſtinction. This Rumour gaining univerſal Credit, ſtruck ſuch a Terror among the Credulous and Timorous, that at the Approach of Night many durſt not ſtir abroad, for Fear of being *mohock'd*.

Theſe idle and fictitious Stories, artfully contriv'd to intimidate the People, prevail'd ſo far as to occaſion the Queen to iſſue out a Proclamation for the ſuppreſſing of Riots, and apprehending of ſuch as had been guilty of the late Barbarities within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Parts adjacent; and as an Encouragement to apprehend all ſuch Offenders, a Reward of 100 *l.* was promis'd for every Perſon, who ſince the Firſt of *February* laſt, had without any Provocation, wounded, ſtabb'd, or main'd or who ſhould before the Firſt Day of *May*, wound, ſtab, or maim any of her Majeſty's Subjects.

However, it does not appear, that ever any Perſon was detected of any of the ſaid Crimes; and notwithſtanding I made all the Inquiry imaginable, in thoſe Places where the Offences were ſaid to have been chiefly committed, I never could learn of any one Perſon having receiv'd the leaſt Hurt upon that Account.

In the Summer following, another Story of the ſame Stamp was trump'd up, of one, (from his Practice, as 'twas ſaid) denominated *Whipping Tom*; who, according to Report, frequented the circumjacent Fields, and flogg'd all the Women he conveniently met with; which occaſion'd ſuch a Dread among the Fair-ſex, both in Town, and in the neighbouring Villages, that none durſt walk the Fields, but under the Protection of a friendly Male.

By the Laws and Cuſtoms of this City, all Foreigners are forbidden to exerciſe any handicraft or manual Occupation, or to keep any open Shop, in the City or Liberties, for the Sale of any Goods or Merchandize by Retale. However at this Time many Non-freemen were employ'd and put into Shops, under the Names and Protection of Citizens. For the remedying of which, it was, on the Fourth of *July*, by the Lord Mayor and Common Council, enacted, That all Perſons, that ſhould, after the Twenty-ninth of the enſuing *September*, preſume, under any Colour or Pretence whatſoever, to exerciſe any Art, Trade, or Myſtery, to keep any Shop, Room, *&c.* for the Sale of any Wares or Merchandize, by Retale, within the City or Liberties thereof, ſhould for every ſuch Offence forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds. And likewiſe all Citizens that ſhould, after the Time aforeſaid, under any Colour, or Pretence whatſoever, ſet to Work, or employ any Non-freemen in any Art, Trade, or Myſtery; or ſhould employ any Foreigner in his, or her Service, as a Journeyman, in buying, ſelling, or expoſing to Sale any Wares, or Merchandize by Retale, in the City or Liberties thereof, ſhould for every ſuch Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds.

It being at this Time whiſper'd, that the Miniſtry were paving the Way for the Pretender's Acceſſion to the Crown, the trading Part of the City were thereby ſo greatly intimidated, that it put a general Stop to all Commerce; wherefore the Queen, at this critical Juncture, found herſelf neceſſitated, for the Support of Credit, to ſend this Letter to the Lord Mayor:

Anne R.

"Right Truſty and Well-beloved' we greet you well.

Although an aguiſh Indiſpoſition ſucceeded by a Fit of the Gout, has detain'd us at this Place longer than we deſign'd, yet ſince it has pleas'd Almighty God to reſtore to us ſuch a Degree of Health, that we hope to be able ſoon to return to our uſual Reſidence, we continue determin'd to open our Parliament on *Tueſday* the Sixteenth of this Inſtant *February*, according to the Notice given by Proclamation.

Thus much we have judg'd proper to

to communicate to you, and by you to the Court of Aldermen, and our other loving Subjects of our good City of *London*, to the Intent that you may all in your ſeveral Stations contribute to diſcountenance, and put a Stop to thoſe malicious Rumours, ſpread by evil-diſpoſed Perſons, to the Prejudice of Credit, and the eminent Hazard of the publick Peace and Tranquility.

And ſo we bid you Farewell."

A Peace being concluded between *Great Britain* and *France*, the *French* King ſent hither the Duke *D' Aumont* as his Ambaſſador Extraordinary, who in the Beginning of *July* made his public Entry into this City in ſuch a magnificent Manner, that probably nothing of the kind ever exceeded it. And on the Seventh of the ſame Month, a General Thankſgiving for the Peace was celebrated with the greateſt Solemnity; on which Occaſion the Queen intended to have come to *St. Paul*'s Church, but being prevented by the Gout, both Houſes of Parliament repair'd thither in great State, the Lords being in their Robes; and at Night two Fireworks were made, one on the River *Thames*, and the other in *Weſt-Smithfield*.

At the ſame Time, the Papiſts and Nonjurors not only exerted themſelves in their Writings to ſupport the Pretender's Claim to the Crown, but were likewiſe very indefatigable in inliſting Men for his Service, and ſending them beyond the Sea to join their Maſter: By which dangerous Practices, the People were greatly alarmed; and under the moſt dreadful Apprehenſions; wherefore 'twas judg'd neceſſary to publiſh a Proclamation with a Reward of Five Thouſand Pounds for the apprehending the ſaid Pretender. This Proclamation in ſome meaſure ſeem'd to diſpel the gloomy Apprehenſions of the Citizens, who on the Occaſion preſented the following Addreſs to the Queen:

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, beg leave gratefully to acknowledge your Majeſty's conſtant Care, not only in preſerving and improving our preſent Happineſs, but alſo in providing for the future Safety and Proſperity of your Kingdoms, and of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*; by iſſuing ſo ſeaſonably a Proclamation, promiſing a Reward out of your own Revenue, as an Encouragement for apprehending the Pretender, when he ſhall Land, or attempt to Land, in any of your Majeſty's Dominions; and giving your ready Aſſent to the Bill for preventing the Growth of Schiſm, and for the Security of the Churches of *England* and *Ireland*, as by Law eſtabliſhed.

The Experience this City hath of your Majeſty's Goodneſs and Concern for your People is ſuch, that (under God) they place their Dependence upon your Majeſty, that they will do the utmoſt that lies in them to extinguiſh the Hopes of the Pretender, and of all his open and ſecret Abettors, and to obviate the Dangers that may ariſe from Popery and Schiſm: And they will with that Duty and Loyalty, which becomes them, to the utmoſt of their Power, oppoſe all Attempts which may be made, under any Pretence whatſoever, to weaken your Auteority which always has been, and we are confident always will be, employ'd for the Good of all your Subjects: or to render that Reign uneaſy to you, which has been ſo happy to your People; the long Continuance whereof is the greateſt Bleſſing we can aſk of Heaven.

SECT. II.

Affairs *and* Traſactions *of the* Citizens *in the Reign of King* George I.

UPON the Demiſe of Queen *Anne*, the illuſtrious *George Lewis*, Elector of *Hanover*, was, on the Firſt of *Auguſt*, proclaim'd King of *Great Britain*, &c. in this City, with the uſual Solemnity; On which Occaſion the King at Arms were accompanied by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and a great Number of the Nobility.

The King ſoon after arriving in *England*,

land, made his publick Entry into *London* on the Twentieth of *September*, which, for its great Pomp and Magnificence, I ſhall inſert an Accouut thereof as publiſh'd by Authority.

The King being arriv'd from *Greenwich* at *St. Margaret's Hill* in *Southwark*, he was met by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs and Officers of the City of *London*; in whoſe Name the Recorder made the following congratulatory Speech to his Majeſty:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"Your Majeſty is now entring into the Liberties of the City of *London*. The Citizens have with Impatience waited for your Royal Preſence amongſt them, to ſecure thoſe invaluable Bleſſings, which they promiſe themſelves from a Prince of the moſt illuſtrious Merit.

Enliven'd by the diſtant Influence of your Majeſty's Government, they have earneſtly deſir'd its nearer Approaches. The long-expected Day is now come, a Day of univerſal Joy, to ſee your Majeſty's ſolemn Entrance with his Royal Highneſs the Prince into the Capital of your Kingdoms.

The Citizens of *London* never met any of your Predeceſſors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, with more Duty and Loyalty than they meet your Majeſty, nor with a greater Deſire to teſtify their Joy in the moſt becoming and affectionate Manner.

Hiſtory hath preſerv'd the Memory of ſeveral triumphant and joyful Entries; but the Exultations and Triumphs of thoſe Entries, even in the moſt joyful, are not to be mention'd with the Extaſies and Rejoicings of this. There was not the like Reaſon and Occaſion for them.

We now behold a Prince, fam'd for his Juſtice, Clemency and Wiſdom, come to take Poſſeſſion of his Kingdoms; we ſee our Religion ſecur'd, our Laws and Liberties preſerv'd, our Publick Credit advanc'd, our utmoſt Wiſhes exceeded, the Proteſtant Succeſſion, concerning which we had many anxious and ſolicitous Thoughts, taking Effect in a quiet and peaceable Poſſeſſion, and a Proſpect of a laſting and continu'd Settlement under your Majeſty, and your Royal Poſterity after you.

We have nothing now to do, but, ſecurely enjoyning our own, to beſeech Almighty God to bleſs your Majeſty with a long, happy and glorious Reign, and to do every Thing in our reſpective Stations, which may contribute to make your Majeſty's Government ſafe, proſperous and eaſy."

The Lord Mayor having deliver'd the City Sword to the King, he graciouſly return'd the ſame with a Command to carry it before him; then his Majeſty proceeded to *St. James's* in the following Manner:

"A Detachment of Horſe Grenadiers to clear the Way; a Detachment of the Artillery Company in Bnff-Coats, *&c.* the Two Marſhals on Horſeback, with their Men on Foot, to make way; Two of the City Trumpets on Horſeback; the Sheriffs Officers on Foot, with Javelins in their Hands; Two City Trumpets on Horſeback; the Lord Mayor's Officers in Black Gowns on Foot, Two and Two; Two more of the City Trumpets on Horſeback; the City Banner, born by the Water Bailiff on Horſeback, with a Servant on Foot in a colour'd Livery; then the City Officers on Horſeback, in their proper Gowns, each attended by a Servant on Foot in colour'd Liveries; the Four Attornies, Two and Two; the Two Secondaries; the Comptroller; the Four Common Pleaders; the Two Judges; the Town Clerk; the Common Serjeant, and the Chamberlain; Two more of the City Trumpets on Horſeback; the King's Banner, born by the Common Hunt on Horſeback, with a Servant on Foot in a colour'd Livery; the Common Cryer in his Gown, and the City Sword-bearer in his Black Damaſk Gown, and a Gold Chain, both on Horſeback, each having a Servant on Foot in colour'd Liveries; and thoſe who have fin'd for Sheriffs or Aldermen, or ſerv'd the Office of Sheriff

riff or Aldermen, in Scarlet Gowns on Horſeback, according to their Seniorities, Two and Two, the Juniors firſt, each attended by Two Servants on Foot in colour'd Liveries; the Two Sheriffs in Scarlet Gowns on Horſeback, with their Gold Chains and their White Staves in their Hands, each attended by two Servants on Foot in colour'd Liveries; the Aldermen below the Chair on Horſeback, in Scarlet Gowns, Two and Two, each attended by his Beadle, and Two Servants on Foot in colour'd Liveries; then the Aldermen above the Chair in Scarlet Gowns, on Horſeback, wearing their Gold Chains, attended by their Beadles, and Two Servants, each in colour'd Liveries. Then the Coaches of the Nobility, Great Officers of State, &c. to the Number of above Two Hundred, with Six Horſes each; the Knight Marſhal's Men on Horſeback, Two and Two; the King's Kettle Drums; the Drum Major; the King's Trumpets, Two and Two; the Serjeant Trumpet with his Mace; Purſuivants of Arms uncover'd; Two and Two; Heralds of Arms; Kings of Arms; Sergeants at Arms, with their Maces bare-headed; the Recorder in a Scarlet Gown on Horſeback. uncover'd; the Lord Mayor of *London* in his Crimſon Velvet Gown, on Horſeback, wearing his rich Collar and Jewel, uncover'd, bearing the City Sword by his Majeſty's Permiſſion, with only Four Servants on Foot, bareheaded, in colour'd Liveries; Garter King of Arms, or his Deputy, on the Right Hand, uncover'd; Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, on his Left Hand, uncover'd; the King and Prince in a Coach; the Yeomen of the Guard; Equerry; the King's Footmen in waiting; Yeomen of the Guard; his Majeſty's Horſe Guards clos'd the Proceedings.

'Thus the King paſs'd from *St. Margaret's Hill*, to his Royal Palace at *St. James's*, where his Majeſty arriv'd between Seven and Eight of the Clock in the Evening; the Train'd Bands of *Southwark*, by Order of the Lord Lieutenant of *Surrey*, lin'd the way, from *Kent-ſtreet* End to the End of *London-Bridge*; Three Regiments of the City Train'd Bands made a Guard from the Bridge to *Stock's-Market*; the ſeveral Companies of *London* with their Enſigns, lin'd the Streets on both Sides from *Stock's-Market* to *St. Paul's Church-yard*; at the Eaſt End whereof, the Children of *Chriſt's Hoſpital* ſtood, and one of the King's Boys made a Speech to his Majeſty; and the other Three Regiments of the City Train'd-Bands guarded the Way from *St. Paul's Church-yard* to *Temple-Bar*, the Steward, High-Bailiff and Burgeſſes of *Weſtminſter*, in their Gowns, attended by all the Conſtables and Beadles, with their Reſpective Staves: and the High Bailiffs Officers, with their Enſigns of Office, lin'd the Way; and next to them, the Militia of *Weſtminſter* made a Guard, leaving a Space between them and his Majeſty's Foot Guards (who lin'd the Way from *St. James's* into the *Strand*) for the Artillery Company of *London* to draw up in, who proceeded ſo far with the Conſent of the Lord Lieutenant of *Middleſex*, and there made a Stand. The great Guns at the Tower were fir'd, when his Majeſty took Coach, as alſo when he paſs'd over *London Bridge*. At his Majeſty's Arrival at his Palace, the Cannon in the Park were three Times diſcharg'd; and the Evening concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and all other Marks of Joy."

Soon after, the City and Lieutenancy of *London* preſented the following Addreſs to his Majeſty:

The City Addreſs.

" Pardon us, dread Sovereign, if we want Words to expreſs that Height of Joy and Satisfaction, which ſo ſenſibly affect us, your moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, to ſee your Majeſty (attended by the Prince) arriv'd in Safety at this your Royal Palace.

We reſt now ſecure of enjoying all the Bleſſings that a wiſe and gracious Prince can derive to a willing and obedient

dient People, and the Continuance of them to our Poſterity by a certain (tho' we hope a late) Succeſſion in your Family.

We crave Leave therefore, moſt gracious Sovereign, to renew our Aſſurances of that ſteady Affection to your Sacred Perſon, and Zeal for Support of your Crown, which ſuch a King may juſtly expect from the moſt loyal and faithful Subjects.

The Lieutenancy Addreſs.

Great Sir,

" We are highly ſenſible of the Honour done us by your Sacred Majeſty, in permitting us to appear in your Royal Preſence, and humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majeſty on your ſafe Arrival in this your Kingdom of *Great Britain.*

The many Princely Virtues with which your Majeſty is moſt eminently endow'd, give us juſt Aſſurances of our being, under your Majeſty's Sovereignty, a happy and flouriſhing People; and that your Majeſty's Reign will be as truly glorious, as the greateſt of your Royal Predeceſſors.

We humbly aſſure your Majeſty, that we ſhall always render that grateful Tribute of Loyalty and Obedience, which our Mother the Church of *England* hath taught us to pay our Sovereign; and that we will on all Occaſions demonſtrate our Principles by our Practice, for the Support and Defence of your Majeſty's Royal Perſon againſt the Pretender, and all others that ſhall attempt to ſubvert our happy Conſtitution in Church or State, or leſſen the Royal Perogatives of the Imperial Crown of this Realm, which we pray your Majeſty may live to wear with the utmoſt Proſperity and Renown.

To which his Majeſty was pleas'd to return this moſt gracious Anſwer:

" I take theſe Addreſſes very kindly, I have been lately made ſenſible of what Conſequence the City of *London* is; and therefore ſhall be ſure to take all their Priviledges and Intereſt into my particular Protection." And as an immediate Mark of Royal Favour, was graciouſly pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *John Ward, Gerard Conyers, Thomas Scawen, Peter Delme, Joſ. Lawrence* and *Robert Child,* Eſqrs.

The King and their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales,* having graciouſly accepted of an Invitation from this City to dine at *Guildhall* on the approaching Lord Mayor's Day; at which Time they repair'd to the City, attended by a numerous Train of the Nobility, and amidſt the joyful Acclamations of the People, went to the uſual Place of Standing oppoſite *Bow-Church* in *Cheapſide*; where having beheld the pompous Cavalcade paſs, his Majeſty and their Royal Highneſſes were thence conducted by the Sheriffs to *Guildhall*; at the Entrance whereof, the Lord Mayor, kneeling, preſented the City Sword to his Majeſty, who graciouſly returning the ſame, his Lordſhip carried it before the King to the Court Room, and thence to the Huſtings, where his Majeſty and their Royal Highneſſes were ſumptuouſly entertain'd; and below in the Hall, Tables were provided for the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, the Judges, Ladies, and other Perſons of Diſtinction. The Lord Mayor having the Honour to preſent the Firſt Glaſs of Wine to the King, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleas'd to order a Patent to be paſs'd for creating his Lordſhip a Baronet of the Kingdom. And likewiſe order'd One thouſand Pounds to be paid to the Sheriffs for the Relief and Diſcharge of poor impriſon'd Debtors.

The 20th of *January* following being a Day appointed for a General Thankſgiving to Almighty God for the King's happy and peaceable Acceſſion to the Throne, his Majeſty, accompanied by their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales,* attended by the chief Officers of State and a numerous Train of Nobility came to St. *Paul*'s Church in the utmoſt Magnificence; where he was attended by the Lord Mayor and Alder-

men,

men, the City Companies in their reſpective Stands, and the Streets on both Sides lin'd with the Train'd Bands, and at Night, Illuminations, Fireworks, Bonfires, and all other publick Demonſtrations of Joy.

On the ninth of *March* following, the *Dutch* Ambaſſadors made their publick Entry into this City in a very magnificent Manner.

About the ſame Time, the Citizens of *London* choſe Sir *John Ward* and Sir *Thomas Scawen*, Knights, and *Robert Heyſham* and *Peter Godfrey*, Eſqrs; their Repreſentatives in Parliament. The City reſenting the Tranſactions of the late Miniſtry in reſpect to the Peace lately concluded with *France*, and the melancholy Apprehenſions of an approaching War, certain Citizens were thereby induc'd to draw up the following remarkable Inſtructions to be obſerv'd by their ſaid Members in the enſuing Parliament:

" We the Citizens of *London* who have chearfully elected you to ſerve us in Parliament, and thereby committed to your Truſt the Safety, Liberty, Property and Privileges of us, and our Poſterity, think it our Duty, as it is our undoubted Right, to acquaint you, that we deſire and expect from yon, in Diſcharge of the great Confidence we repoſe in you, and what we take to be your Duty as our Repreſentatives.

1. We deſire and expect, that you will inquire by whoſe Council it was, that, after God had bleſs'd the Arms of her late Majeſty, and her Allies, with a Train of unparallel'd Succeſſes, ſhe was prevail'd upon, contrary to the grand Alliance, and her repeated Promiſes from the Throne to both Houſes, to ſend to or receive Managers from *France*, to treat ſeparately of a Peace without the Knowledge and Conſent of our Allies.

2. By whoſe Advice the Emperor's Miniſter the Count *de Gallas* was diſcharg'd the Court for reſenting and oppoſing thoſe ſeparate Negociations, contrary not only to the Grand Alliance, but to the Queen's particular Aſſurances to his Maſter.

3. By whoſe Advice his Majeſty's Memorial, deliver'd by his Miniſter the Baron *de Bothmar*, againſt thoſe clandeſtine and ſeparate Negotiations was not only diſregarded, but call'd a Libel, and the ſaid Miniſter affronted.

4. By whoſe Advice and Management her Majeſty was prevail'd on, firſt to come to a Ceſſation of Arms with our Common Enemy, and then ſo ſurprizingly to withdraw our Troops from thoſe of the Allies, which was attended with ſuch diſmal Circumſtances.

5. By whoſe Advice and Management all that had been gain'd by a Profuſion of Blood and Treaſure in a glorious and ſucceſsful War, was thrown up, juſt as we were ſeizing the Prize of our Conqueſt, and a free-born People brought within a View of Slavery.

6. By whoſe Advice and Management, our Conſtitution was ſtruck at, by creating twelve new Lords at once to carry a Vote in the upper Houſe.

7. By whoſe Advice it was, that the Treaty with the *Dutch* for ſetting a Common Barrier in the *Netherlands*, and making Guarantees of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, was enervated, and a new Treaty, which weaken'd both Securities, made in its Place.

8. By whoſe Advice and Management we were mock'd with the Aſſurances of being free from the Danger of the neighbouring Fortreſs of *Dunkirk*; and whether the late Miniſtry, or any of them, did agree that the *French* King ſhould make a new Harbour at *Maryduke*, as Part of the equivalent for demoliſhing the Fortifications and Harbour of *Dunkirk*.

9. By whoſe Advice and Management the beſt Branches of our Trade were exchang'd for Chimeras, and the Ruin of the Whole indanger'd by a vile Treaty of Commerce with *France*.

10. How the Expedition to *Canada* came to miſcarry; and by whoſe Advice her Majeſty, contrary to her Proclamations publiſh'd in *New England*, &c. for encouraging that Expedition,

came,

came to allow the *French* to keep their Intereſt in *Canada*, to ſell that in *Newfoundland*, and to ſettle on *Cape Briton*, to the great Detriment of our Fiſhing Trade, and to the manifeſt Danger of all our Plantations in *North America*.

11. By whoſe Advice it was that the Confederates were refus'd to be invited to be Guarantees to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, tho' her Majeſty had promis'd it in her Anſwer to the Addreſs of both Houſes in 1708.

12. By whoſe Advice it was that now his Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Wales* was denied the Liberty to come and take his Place in Parliament, when the Preſence of one of the illuſtrious Family of *Hanover* was ſo abſolutely neceſſary to quiet the Minds of the Subjects, and to ſecure us from the juſt Apprehenſions we had of Danger from the Pretender.

13. By whoſe Advice it was that his Majeſty's Miniſter, Baron *Schutz*, was diſcharg'd the Court, becauſe he demanded a Writ for the Prince.

14. By whoſe Advice was Sir *Patrick Lawleſs*, the Pretender's Agent or Envoy, entertain'd at Court, at the ſame time, and honourably convoy'd beyond Sea ſoon after it was complain'd of in Parliament.

15. By whoſe Advice and Management our holy Church was in Danger of being given up to Popery, our Civil Rights to Tyranny, and the Way prepar'd for the Pretender.

16. By whoſe Advice it was that the Jacobite Clans in *Scotland* were arm'd and kept in Pay, and the Levies of Men for the Pretender in *Great Britain* and *Ireland* were ſo long conniv'd at.

17. By whoſe Management it was that that the Publick Affairs of the Kingdom are brought under the greateſt Difficulties, as well in reſpect to our Trade, and the Interruption of our Navigation, as of the great Debts of the Nation, which have been very much increas'd ſince the laſt War, as his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleas'd to inform us in his Proclamation for calling a new Parliament.

18. We alſo deſire and expect that you concur in demanding an Account how the Money rais'd by Parliament has been expended ſince the Change of the Miniſtry in 1710.

19. That you not only concur in ſuch Inquiries, but alſo, in a Parliamentary Way, to bring ſuch to Juſtice as ſhall be found guilty of thoſe Miſmanagements; this being a Duty owing to ourſelves, as well as our Confederates, and indiſpenſably neceſſary for retrieving the Honours of the Nation, and reſtoring a due Confidence and Harmony betwixt us and our Allies.

20. That you concur in making ſuch Laws as ſhall be thought neceſſary for the better Security of the Churches of *England* and *Scotland*, as ſeverally by Law eſtabliſhed; and for ſuppreſſing and preventing thoſe Seditions and groundleſs Clamours of the Church of *England* being in Danger by his Majeſty's Adminiſtration.

21. That you concur in giving the King ſuch Sums as ſhall be thought neceſſary for enabling his Majeſty to defend the Nation, to ſupport and retrieve Trade, and to keep the Balance of *Europe*, which is threatened with a new War, by the Intrigues of our common Enemies.

On the 22d of *April*, *A. D.* 1715, a very great Eclipſe of the Sun happened, which began ſix Minutes and twenty Seconds after Eight in the Morning, and ended 20 *min.* 15 *ſec.* after 10, in which Time that great Luminary was totally eclipſed for the Space of 3 *min.* 15. *ſec.* during which Time the nocturnal Luminaries appear'd, and all other Signs of a natural Night, to the great Terror of Volatiles, Quadrupedes and Reptiles, who in all Places were obſerv'd to be in the utmoſt Confuſion, by retiring to their ſeveral Receſſes in the greateſt Precipitation.

Some Time after, the King acquainted the Parliament of his having received certain Advices from Abroad of an

Attempt

Attempt to be made upon this Kingdom in Favour of the Pretender. On which Occaſion this City preſented to his Majeſty the following Addreſs:

" We the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in Common Council aſſembled, do with all Humility approach your Royal Preſence, craving leave to ſhew the utmoſt Concern at the Danger that ſeems now to threaten your Majeſty, and your Kingdoms, from the intended Invaſion thereof by the Pretender, as your Majeſty hath been graciouſly pleas'd to inform your People from the Throne; which intended Attempt, we fear, hath been encouraged by Papiſts, Nonjurors, and Perſons of Antimonarchical and Rebellious Principles, who have ever been declared Enemies to our moſt excellent Conſtitution both in Church and State.

It is with great Satisfaction that we have obſerv'd your Majeſty's repeated Aſſurances (on which we intirely rely) for the Protection and Support of the Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd (ſo much favour'd and encouraged by her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, of glorious and immortal Memory, whereby ſhe endear'd herſelf to her Subjects;) which Church, as it retains the greateſt Purity in Worſhip, ſo it teaches ſuch Doctrines, and profeſſes ſuch Principles as are moſt conſiſtent with your Majeſty's Safety, the Peace of all Government, and the Preſervation of our happy Conſtitution.

We therefore taught by the Doctrines of this our Holy Church, do moſt humbly aſſure your Majeſty, that we have the utmoſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation of all ſeditious Rioters, and tumultuous Perſons, and their open and ſecret Abetters, who do in the leaſt encourage the Hopes of the Pretender; and will continue our Endeavours to ſuppreſs and diſcountenance the ſame: And no further aſſure your Majeſty of our ſteady Adherence to your Royal Perſon and Government, againſt the Pretender, and all other your Majeſty's Enemies at Home or Abroad.

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleas'd to return the following Anſwer.

" I thank you for the ſeaſonable Aſſurances you gave me in this Juncture of your ready Adherence to my Perſon and Government. I am firmly reſolv'd to protect and encourage the Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd; and do every think that may promote the Good of my People."

The Merchants of *London*, upon this extraordinary Occaſion, thinking themſelves as nearly concern'd as any of their fellow Citizens, to ſupport the Eſtabliſhment in the Houſe of *Hanover*, drew up and preſented the following Addreſs to the King:

The humble Addreſs of the Turkey, Ruſſia, Eaſt-Country, Hamburg, Dutch, Italian, Spaniſh, Portugal, Weſt-India, Virginia, *and other Traders of the City of* London.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

" The pernicious Scheme concerted for ſubverting the Liberties of this Nation, the late Tumults, and the preſent Rebellion, cannot but awaken all your honeſt Subjects, and inſpire them with that juſt Concern of their Country, which becomes Patriots and Freemen; your Majeſty may place a particular Confidence in the Loyalty and Affections of the trading Part of this Kingdom: None are more deeply intereſted in the Fate of *Britain*; none have expreſs'd, in the moſt dangerous Times, a warmer Zeal for the Succeſſion of your moſt illuſtrious Houſe, and none will contribute more liberally, or act more unreſervedly in Defence thereof.

The Endeavours of thoſe who had laid Plans of Ruin and Slavery for theſe Kingdoms, have been not only to divide our Religious from our Civil Intereſts, but to ſet one Part of Property againſt another, by making the Landed Gentleman jealous of the Trader, as if both Intereſts were incomparable: They could not have contriv'd a more effectual

tual Method to deſtroy their Country than by diſcountenancing Trade, a conſiderable Source of its Strength and Power. This was the proper Buſineſs of Men, who deſign'd to give up a rich and flouriſhing Nation. But your Majeſty is both too good to place your Greatneſs in any Thing but the Proſperity of your People, and too wiſe not to know that your Proſperity depends chiefly on the Encouragement of Commerce, which it will be the Glory of your Reign to recover and inlarge; in Conſequence of which we may aſſuredly depend on your Majeſty's Goodneſs and Protection, not only from our Zeal for your Majeſty's Perſon and Government, but alſo, as our true Intereſts can never be diſtinct from thoſe of our Country.

" As we are perſwaded of your Majeſty's Care and Concern for our Happineſs, ſo we will not fail to make ſuch Returns of Duty and Zeal, as ſhall convince our Enemies how deſperate the Attempt is, in which they are engag'd, when they ſee you ſurrounded with faithful Subjects at home, and when all Hopes of Aſſurance are cut off from abroad.

That your Majeſty may long reign in the Hearts of your loving and obedient Subjects; that you may be the Reſtorer of our Trade, as you are the Defender of our Religion and Liberties; and there may never be wanting a Prince deſcended from your Royal Loins, to way the *Britiſh* Scepter, and adorn the Throne of your Anceſtors: Theſe, Great Sir, are the hearty Prayers of your moſt humble, moſt obedient, moſt loyal and dutiful Subjects, who have hereunto unanimouſly ſubſcrib'd their Names, *&c.*

To this hearty and very loyal Addreſs, his Majeſty return'd this Anſwer:

" I thank you for this loyal Addreſs, and for the juſt Indignation you expreſs againſt the traiterous Deſigns and Rebellion now on Foot to ſubvert the Religion and Liberties of my People: I ſhall do all I can to encourage and improve Trade, which is ſo eſſential to the Strength and Riches of a Nation."

About the End of *November*, a very hard Froſt begun; which, with ſome ſhort Intermiſſion, continu'd till the 9th of *February*, with greater Severity than could be remember'd; whereby the River *Thames* was froze over, and a great Number of Booths erected thereon, wherein were ſold all Sorts of Merchandize, and on the 19th of *January*, two large Oxen were roaſted upon the Ice.

On the 9th of *December* following, many of the Nobility and Gentry, taken in Rebellion at *Preſton* in *Lancaſhire*, were brought Priſoners to this City where they were diſpos'd of in the ſeveral Priſons in and about *London*.

The Rebellion in *Scotland* being happily ſuppreſs'd; this City, on that joyful Occaſion, on the 12th of *May* preſented the following Addreſs to his Majeſty at *St. James*'s.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

" With the utmoſt Chearfulneſs we embrace the very firſt Opportunity of our being aſſembled, to declare our Joy and Satisfaction, that your Majeſty has ſuppreſs'd the late unnatural and deteſtable Rebellion: That you have ſubdu'd all the Efforts of your Enemies, and defeated the Hopes of thoſe vile Traitors, who either openly or ſecretly have endeavour'd the depoſing and murdering your Majeſty, the Subverſion of our excellent Conſtitution in Church and State, and the Ruin and Deſtruction of our Country.

" And we do humbly preſume to expreſs the unfeigned Affection of this great and populous City, and their firm and ſteady Adherence to your Majeſty, and their unalterable Averſion to the Popiſh Pretender to your Crown, who has ſo much diſturb'd the Peace of your Kingdoms; and who, to gratify his Ambition and Revenge, would have involv'd this Nation in the moſt extream Calamities and Miſeries.

We are oblig'd alſo in Gratitude to make

make Acknowledgments for your Majeſty's moſt gracious and repeated Aſſurances of maintaining and protecting the Church of *England* in particular, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, as well as the Proteſtant Religion in general; and we muſt, in Juſtice, attribute to your Majeſty's Wiſdom, Valour and Steadineſs, and to the Power and Influence of your Councils and Arms, that the Honour and Reputation, the Credit and Commerce of this Nation, are now in a Way to increaſe and flouriſh.

By theſe, and the many other Benefits we daily receive under your Majeſty's aſpicious Reign, and from a juſt Senſe of our Duty, we are reſolv'd to contribute all in our Power to your Majeſty's Welfare, Proſperity and Glory; and we cannot think of a more effectual Method to accompliſh this End, than by our ſincere Endeavours in our reſpective Stations, to give good Examples to our Fellow-Subjects: And as we are Friends to Monarchy, to promote true Zeal and Loyalty to your Majeſty's Perſon; as we are Members of the Church of *England*, to ſhew, that we act according to our Principles, by abhorring Rebellion, by ſubmitting to the higher Powers, and being obedient to thoſe in Authority over us: And we are aſſur'd, that your Majeſty's innate Goodneſs inclines you to deſire the Affections of all your People, we ſhall eſteem it our Duty to allay thoſe Heats and Animoſities, and to compoſe thoſe unhappy Diviſions, which have been induſtriouſly fomented by our common Adverſaries, with Deſign to diſturb the publick Peace and Tranquility, and to alienate the Minds of your Majeſty's faithful Subjects We ſhall alſo be conſtantly vigilant to prevent the ill Effects of any unjuſt Inſinuations of your Enemies, and to ſuppreſs all Contentions, but that of diſtinguiſhing ourſelves by our Fidelity and Zeal for your Majeſty's Service; and by our hearty Concern for tranſmitting to Poſterity that ineſtimable Bleſſing to this Nation, the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Royal Family."

To which his Majeſty return'd this gracious Anſwer.

"I thank you heartily for the full and ample Aſſurances of Duty and Affection to my Perſon and Government, contain'd in this loyal Addreſs; I look upon the Zeal expreſs'd upon this Occaſion by my good City of *London*, as a ſure Pledge of the future Peace and Proſperity of my Kingdoms: And as I am perſuaded, that the good Example you have given, will very much contribute to compoſe the unhappy Diviſions, which have been fomented by our common Adverſaries, ſo you may be aſſur'd it ſhall be my peculiar Care to promote our Welfare and Happineſs."

At this Time the City Rabble, on moſt of the publick Feſtivals, (eſpecially thoſe of the King's Birth-day, Acceſſion to the Crown, and Coronation) aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner; and with the moſt amazing Aſſurance, by Expreſſions and Repreſentations, publickly reflected on, and diſhonour'd the King, in the Streets of the City; which being highly reſented by the Friends of the Government, many of them form'd themſelves into Societies, to prevent the like Practices for the future; and to which End, on all publick Occaſions, aſſembled in divers Parts of the City and Suburbs, at certain Ale-houſes, which, from the Veſſels they drank out of, were denominated Mug-houſes; at each of which were provided a great Number of Aſhen Cudgels, not unlike Quarter-ſtaves; with which, upon Advice of any tumultuous Proceedings in the Streets, they ſallied out, and frequently, after a ſharp Engagement, diſperſed the Mob: Which ſo inraged the Populace, that they threaten'd Deſtruction to all ſuch Houſes; and, in order to accompliſh the ſame, many Thouſands of the Rabble aſſembled on the Twenty-fourth of *July*, and attack'd one of the ſaid Houſes in *Saliſbury Court*, in *Fleet-ſtreet*, with an Intent to demoliſh the ſame, which the Landlord in defending, kill'd one of the Aſſailants;

ſailants; but to very little Purpoſe, for they quickly broke in, and rifling the Houſe, were attack'd and diſpers'd; and divers of the Rioters being taken, they were ſoon after try'd; and five whereof being condemn'd, they were executed before the ſaid Houſe; which exemplary Puniſhment put an effectual Stop to all tumultuous Practices for many Years after.

By a long and dry Seaſon, the freſh Stream of the River *Thames*, was reduced ſo low, that by the Aſſiſtance of a violent Storm of Wind at Weſt South Weſt, it was blown ſo dry, that many thouſands of People paſſed it on foot, both above and below *London* Bridge, and thro' moſt of the Arches.

At this time the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, being apprehenſive of receiving Trouble from ſiniſter Men, for ſome Omiſſions in reſpect to their Qualifications, occaſion'd their preſenting the following Addreſs to his Majeſty on the 6th of *November*.

Shewing,

"That your Petitioners are apprehenſive of being diſquieted in the Execution of their Offices, by Pretence of not ſubſcribing a Declaration againſt the ſolemn League and Covenant, at the Time of their Admiſſion into the reſpective Offices, purſuant to an Act of Parliament made in the 13th Year of King *Charles* II. That ſuch Subſcription had been generally diſuſed, and the ſaid Act, in that Particular, for the moſt Part diſregarded.

That your Petitioners have, in the Adminiſtration of their Offices, behav'd themſelves with all Duty and Affection to your Majeſty, and your Government; and humbly hope and pray, that your Majeſty will give ſuch Directions and Orders herein, as ſhall effectually quiet the Minds of your Petitioners, and enable them to proceed with Chearfulneſs in the Execution of their reſpective Offices, for the Service of your Majeſty, and the Preſervation of the publick Peace."

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleas'd to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer:

"I am fully perſuaded of your Duty and Affection to me, and my Government; and I take this Application kindly, as it is a Mark of your Truſt and Confidence in me. I ſhall be glad, not only for your Sakes but my own, if any Defects, which may touch the Rights of my good Subjects, are diſcover'd in my Time; ſince that will furniſh me with Means of giving you, and all my People, an indiſputable Proof of my Tenderneſs for their Privileges, and how unwilling I ſhall ever be to take Advantage of Miſtakes."

On the 17th of *December* following, War was proclaim'd in this City againſt *Spain*, by the Kings at Arms, accompanied by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs.

In the Year 1711. Two mighty Conteſts happen'd about the Choice of Aldermen in the Wards of *Broad-ſtreet* and *Langbourn*; when the Lord Mayor, as uſual, held the Wardmotes, took the Polls and Scrutinies, and return'd the Perſons (whom he apprehended to be duly elected) to the Court of Aldermen; and no Oppoſition, or Complaint appearing, *Gerard Conyers* and *Peter Delme*, Eſqrs; were admitted, and ſworn according to the ancient Uſage and Cuſtom of the City. However, tho' the other Candidates found themſelves diſappointed in their Election, yet depending upon their Intereſt in the Common Council, reſolv'd to make it a Party Cauſe; to which End, they applied to the ſaid Court, and obtain'd an Order to commence Suits in the Court of King's Bench againſt the new-elected Aldermen; and for the Management of which, not only appointed a Committee of their own Members, but likewiſe order'd Caſh out of the Chamber of *London* to proſecute the ſame.

This Affair being complain'd of in the Houſe of Lords, they appointed a Committee to examine into the Charge the City had been at, upon this and other Occaſions ſince the Year 1711. relating

lating to Elections of Aldermen and Common Council-men; which by the Report appears, that in ſuch ligitious Suits there had been expended of the City Treaſure, 2827*l.* 10*s.* Wherefore the Lords came to the following Reſolution.

"That the Common Council of *London* having iſſu'd great Sums of Money out of the Chamber of *London*, in maintaining ſeveral Suits of Law between Citizen and Citizen, relating to controverted Elections, have abuſed their Truſt, been guilty of great Partiality, and a groſs Miſmanagement of the City Treaſure, and a Violation of the Freedom of Elections."

At this Time happen'd the greateſt and moſt fatal Cataſtrophe that ever befel this City, (except thoſe of its intire Deſtruction by the *Britains* and *Danes*) which the direful Effects thereof will quickly make aqpear.

This dreadful Bane was occaſion'd by a flagitious, and execrable Scheme of the *South Sea* Company, for paying off the Debts of the Nation; which appears to have been weak in its Projection, villainous in the Execution, and deſtructive in the End.

The Nation being immerg'd in a Debt of many Millions, incurr'd by the late neceſſary Wars, for reducing the exorbitant and dangerous Power of *France*, which for many Years had been a Terror and a Scourge to the neighbouring Potentates, by its haughty and inſatiable Monarch's graſping at univerſal Empire.

For eaſing the Kingdom of the immenſe Load, divers Projects were ſet on Foot, among which was that of the Company of *Britiſh Merchants trading to the* South Sea, *&c.* wherein they propos'd the enlarging of their Capital, by taking into their Fund all the Debts of the Nation incurr'd before the Year 1716. whether redeemable or irredeemable, amounting to the Sum of 31,664,551*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$. For the Liberty of purchaſing, or taking of which to their Capital Stock, they agreed with the Legiſlature to pay to the Uſe of the Publick the Sum of 4,156,306*l.* beſides four Years and a Half's Purchaſe for all the Annuities that ſhould be ſubſcrib'd into their Fund: Which, in caſe the Whole ſhould, it would amount to the Sum of 3,567,503*l.* which, with the abovemention'd Sum, amounts to 7,723,809*l.* And, in caſe all the ſaid Annuities ſhould not be ſubſcrib'd into their Stock, they agreed to pay 1 *per Cent.* for all that ſhould not.

All Things relating to that great Contract being agreed upon, between the Parliament and the ſaid Company, an Act of Parliament paſs'd to enable the *South Sea* Company to enlarge their Capital, by taking in the ſaid publick Debts; this Act no ſooner receiv'd the Royal Sanction on the 7th of *April*, than their Stock began to riſe prodigiouſly; which ſo encourag'd the Directors, that on the 12th of the ſame Month they caus'd Books to be open'd at the *South Sea* Houſe, for taking in a Subſcription of Money for 2,252*l.* Pounds of their Stock, which they gave at 300 *per Cent.* ſo that they receiv'd juſt three for one: This Sum was preſently ſubſcrib'd, payable at Nine Payments within 12 Months.

On the Twenty-firſt of the ſaid Month, a general Court of the ſaid Company was held, wherein it was reſolv'd, that the *Midſummer* Dividend ſhould be Ten *per Cent.* And that the aforeſaid Subſcription, and all other Additions that ſhould be made to their Capital before that Time, ſhould be intitled to the ſaid Dividend: This gave ſuch an advantageous Turn to the Stock, that the Directors on the Twenty-eighth following thought proper to open Books for a Second Subſcription, againſt One Million of their Capital at Four Hundred *per Cent.* which being quickly compleated, the Subſcribers had Three Years allow'd them to pay the Money in.

At this Time, the Company's Affairs being in a flouriſhing Condition, and their Stock at a high Price, on the Nineteenth of *May*, the Court of Di-

rectors came to the following Reſolutions:

1. To allow for every Hundred Pounds *per Anuum*, of the Long Annuities, (except thoſe call'd *Fourteen per Cents*) Seven hundred Pounds of the Company's Stock, at Three hundred and Seventy-five Pounds *per Cent*. *l.* *s.* 2625 00
And in Bonds and Money 575 00
Total for each Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, at Thirty-two Years Purchaſe 3200 00

2. For every Ninety-eight Pounds *per Annum*, of the Fourteen *per Cent*. Annuities, Seven hundred Pounds of the Company's Stock, at Three hundred and Seventy-five *per Cent*. 2625 00
And in Bonds and Money 511 00
Total for each Ninety-eight Pounds *per Annum*, at Thirty-two Years Purchaſe 3136 00

3. For every Ninety Pounds *per Annum*, of the Nime *per Cent*. Annuities Three hundred and Fifty Pounds of the Company's Stock, at Three hundred and Seventy-five *per Cent*. 1312 10
And in Bonds and Money 217 19
Total for each Ninety Pounds *per Annum*, at Seventeen Years Purchaſe 1530 00

4. For every Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, of the Benefits of the Lottery of *Ann.* 1710. Four hundred Pounds of the Company's Stock, at Three hundred and Seventy-five *per Cent*. 1500 00
And in Bonds and Money 200 00
Total for each Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, at Seventeen Years Purchaſe 1700 00

5. For every Ninety-eight Pounds *per Annum*, of the Blanks of the Lottery of *Ann.* 1710. Three hundred and Fifty Pounds of the Company's Stock, at Three hundred and Seventy-five *per Cent*. 1312 10
And in Bonds and Money 353 10
Total for each Ninety-eight Pounds *per Ann.* at Seventeen Years Purchaſe. 1666 00

And at the ſame Time the Directors order'd all Perſons that had ſubſcrib'd their Annuities, and had not left their Orders, or Tickets, to bring the ſame before the Twenty-fifth Inſtant. And that all Perſons, who have left their Orders, and not ſign'd the Books, to come by themſelves, or proper Attornies, and ſubſcribe the ſame, on or before the aforeſaid Time otherwiſe to be excluded the Subſcription.

Theſe Reſolutions occaſion'd great Murmurings among the Annuitants, to have the Company's Stock offer'd them at ſo high a Price: inſomuch that many, who had only left their Orders, withdrew them, plainly perceiving, that inſtead of Thirty-two Years, they were in Fact only to have Eight Years and a Quarter's Purchaſe; but the Stock, by dint of Management, having got up to Five hurndred *per Cent*. before the Time for Signing expir'd, this amazing Riſe occaſion'd the Annuitants to carry back their Orders, and happy was the Perſon that could ſubſcribe firſt. So that now it was reckon'd, that Two Thirds of all the Debts was ſubſcrib'd.

Soon after, the Stock riſing to a ſurprizing Height, occaſion'd a general Infatuation, which furiouſly rag'd to the Diſtraction of all: For now it was, that the wiſe and thinking Part of the People (who had hitherto laugh'd at the Folly and Madneſs of others, for being concern'd in ſuch a wild Chimera) begun to borrow, mortgage and ſell, to raiſe all the Money they could, in order to plunge themſelves into this Abyſs of Deſtruction; whilſt others, who had enrich'd themſelves, ſtrove as eagerly to get out, to ſecure what they had got. Surely ſuch another Time of general Confuſion never happen'd; for prodigions Numbers of People reſorted daily from

from all Parts to *Exchange Alley*, the Theatre of Deſtruction, where, by their wild Deportment and exceſſive Noiſe and Hurry, acted like ſo many Perſons juſt eſcap'd from their Cells and Chains; for all Thoughts of Commerce being laid aſide, nothing was thought of but iniquitous Traffick, and buying and ſelling of Eſtates; for many Perſons from nothing having got immenſe Sums of Money, were willing to lay them out in Purchaſes; and as they lightly came by their Wealth, ſtood not for Price, but would give double, or treble the Value, which cautious Men obſerving, juſtly concluded this was the Time to get Money, without running any Riſk, wherefore they diſpos'd of their Lands, and ſoon after had an Opportunity of purchaſing others, at leſs than half the Value.

Now the *South Sea* Stock being riſen to an exceſſive Price, the Directors caus'd Books to be open'd on the Eighteenth of *June*, for a Third Money Subſcription, for Four Millions of their Stock, at One Thouſand *per Cent.* yet ſuch was the Frenzy of the Time, that before the End of the Month, the ſaid Subſcription was ſold at Two hundred *per Cent.* Premium, and Stock about Eleven hundred *per Cent.* on the Third of *Auguſt*, the Directors came to a Reſolution of receiving Subſcriptions of all the unſubſcrib'd Annuities, for which End Books were kept open all the Week after; and on the Ninth of the ſame Month they farther reſolv'd:

	l.
1. To allow for every Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* of the Long Annuities (except thoſe call'd *Fourteen per Cents*) Four hundred Pounds of the Company's Stock, at Eight hundred *per Cent.*	3200
And in Bonds and Money	400
Total for each Hunderd Pounds *per Ann.* at Thirty-ſix Years Purchaſe	3600
2. For every Ninety-eight Pounds *per Annum* of the Fourteen *per Cent.* Annuities, Four hundered and Twenty Pounds of the Company's Stock, at Eight hundred *per Cent.*	3360
And in Money and Bonds	168
Total for each Ninety eight Pounds *per Ann.* at Thirty-ſix Years Purchaſe	3528
3. For every Ninety Pounds *per Annum* of the Nine *per Cents*, Two hundred Pounds of the Company's Stock, at Eight hundred *per Cent.* which is Seventeen Years and Seven Ninths Purchaſe	1600
4. For every Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* of the Benefits of the Lottery of the Year 1710. Two hundred Pounds of the Company's Stock, at Eight hundred *per Cent.*	1600
And in Bonds and Money	150
Total for each hundredPounds *per Ann.* at Seventeen Years and a half's Purchaſe	1750
5. For every Ninety-eight Pounds *per Annum* of the Blanks of the Lottery of *Ann*, 1710. Two hundred and Ten Pounds of the Company's Stock, at Eight hundred *per Cent.*	1610
And in Bonds or Money	35
Total for each Ninety-eight Pounds *per Annum*, at Seventeen Years and a half's Purchaſe	1715

6. All the redeemable Debts and Annuities, both at Four and Five *per Cent.* to be taken in at One hundred and Five *per Cent.* and be allow'd for the ſame, Capital Stock of the Company, at Eight hundred *per Cent.*

With theſe Reſolutions the Annuitants were highly diſſatisfied, ſeeing by their great Confidence in the Honour of the Directors, they had left their Orders at the *South Sea* Houſe, without any previous Contract, not in the leaſt doubting, they ſhould be allow'd the ſame Terms with the firſt Subſcribers; but now to their great Surprize and Diſappointment, found they were only to have about half as much; wherefore many repair'd to the *South*

Sea Houſe to get their Orders gave great Uneaſineſs to the Directors, by their inceſſant Application and Reflections, which greatly affected the Stock, inſomuch, that at the Opening of the Books, it fell to 820 which ſo greatly alarm'd the Court of Directors, that they came to a deſperate Reſolution, by ordering the Books to be immediately ſhut again; and the next Day caus'd others to be open'd for a Fourth Money Subſcription, for One Million of their Stock, at 1000 *per Cent*, payable at Five Terms in Two Years; however, tho' this Subſcription was ſoon compleated, and bore a Premium the ſame Afternoon of Forty *per Cent*. yet it, together with the great Uneaſineſs of the Annuitants, gave the *South Sea* Stock its Death's Wound, and which ever after continu'd in a languiſhing Condition, till it fell from about 110 *l*. to 86, which haſten'd on the Deſtruction of the Directors, who had all their Eſtates confiſcated by Parliament, for the Relief of many Thouſands of diſtreſſed Families, whom they had utterly undone by their iniquitous Proceedings. And as a farther Relief to thoſe Objects of Commiſeration, the Parliament not only remitted the 4156306 *l*. and the Four and a half Years's Purchaſe, (which the Company agreed to pay the Government for the Liberty of taking in the publick Debts) but likewiſe appointed the increas'd Stock to be divided among the ruin'd Proprietors, which amounted to Forty *per Cent*. additional Stock to each.

'Tis very ſurprizing, that this wicked Scheme of *French* Extraction ſhould meet with Encouragement here, ſeeing the very Year before it had almoſt ruin'd that Nation. But what's ſtill more ſurpriſing, is, that the People of divers other Countries, who notwithſtanding their having the direful Effects of this deſtructive Scheme before their Eyes, and who, as it were, tainted with our Frenzy, begun to court their Deſtruction, by ſetting on foot the like Projects: Which gives Room to ſuſpect, that thoſe deſtructive and fatal Tranſactions were rather the Reſult of an epidemical Diſtemper, than that of Choice; ſeeing that the wiſeſt and beſt of Men were the greateſt Sufferers; many of the Nobility, and Perſons of the greateſt Diſtinction, undone, and oblig'd to walk on Foot, while others, who the Year before could hardly purchaſe a Dinner, were exalted in their Coaches and fine Equipages, and poſſeſs'd of enormous Eſtates. And ſuch a Scene of Miſery appear'd among Traders, that it was almoſt become unfaſhionable, not to be a Bankrupt. And ſoon after, this direful Cataſtrophe was attended with ſuch a Number of Self-Murders, as no Age can parallel.

And, as if this wicked Project had not of itſelf been ſufficient to ruin both City and Country, there were at the ſame Time a vaſt Number of other villainous Projects ſet on Foot, purely calculated to enrich the roguiſh Projectors, at the Expence of the middling and poorer Sort of People, who were not capable of reaching the *South Sea* Traffick. Thoſe vile Schemes were juſtly denominated *Bubbles*, as conſiſting of nothing but Air, and Scraps of Paper. For the ſuppreſſing of thoſe fraudulent and illegal Practices, Application was made (in the King's Abſence in his *German* Dominions) to the Lords Juſtices, who came to the following Reſolution:

" Their Excelleneies the Lords Juſtices in Council, taking into Coſideration the many Inconveniences ariſing to the Publick from ſeveral Projects ſet on Foot for raiſing of Joint Stocks for various Purpoſes, and that a great many of his Majeſty's Subjects have been drawn into part with their Money, on Pretence of Aſſurances, that their Petitions for Patents and Charters to enable them to carry on the ſame would be granted: To prevent ſuch Impoſitions, their Excellencies, this Day, order'd the ſaid ſeveral Petitions, together with ſuch Reports from the Board of Trade, and from his Majeſty's Attorney and Solicitor General, as had been obtain'd thereon, to be laid before them:

them; and after mature Conſideration thereof, were pleas'd, by Advice of his Majeſty's Privy Council, to order, that the ſaid Petitions be diſmiſs'd, which are as followeth:"

A Petition of ſeveral Perſons, praying Letters Patents for carrying on a Fiſhing Trade, by the Name of the Crand Fiſhery of *Great Britain*.
Ditto, of the Royal Fiſhery of *England*.
Ditto, for a National Fiſhery.
Ditto, for a Whale Fiſhery to *Greenland*.
Ditto, for a Whale Fiſhery to *Greeland* and *Davies's Straits*.
Ditto, for a *Greenland* Trade.
Ditto, for buying or building of Ships to let or freight.
Ditto, for ſowing Hemp and Flax.
Ditto, for making of Sail-cloth.
Ditto, for raiſing Madder for the Uſe of Dyers.
Ditto, for borrowing of Money, and purchaſing of Lands, for making of Sail Cloth and Fine *Holland*.
Ditto, to confirm a Patent for making Linen and Sail-Cloth, with an additional Power to carry on the Cotton and Silk Manufactutes.
Ditto, to raiſe a Stock for a general Aſſurance from Fire.
Ditto, for a Grneral Inſurance from Loſſes by Fire.
Ditto, for carrying on a Trade to *Hamborough* in the Electorate of *Brunſwick*.
Ditto, for importing of Timber from *Germany*.
Ditto, for carrying on a Salt-Work.
Ditto, for making Snuff in *Virginia*.

Beſides the above-nam'd Bubbles, the under-mention'd were carried on without ever applying for Patents or Charters.

The Grand *American* Fiſhery.
Ditto, the *Britiſh* Allum Works.
Ditto, *Sancta Cruz* Settlement.
Ditto, *Weſtley*'s Actions.
Ditto, *Blanco* and *Sal* Society.
Ditto, *Tortuga*'s Settlement.
Ditto, the Importation of Beaver Fur.
Ditto, Bottomry Society.
Ditto, for inoffenſively emptying of Bog-houſes.
Ditto, for ſupplying *London* with Sea-coals.
Ditto, for the cloatheing Trade, *&c.*
Ditto, for ſupplying *London* with Cattle.
Ditto, for breeding and feeding of Cattle.
Ditto, for inſuring and improving Children's Fortunes.
Ditto, for improving certain Manufactures.
Ditto, for entring and loading Goods.
Ditto, for erecting neceſſary Houſes in the North of *England* and *Scotland*.
Ditto, for furniſhing *London* with Hay.
Ditto, for purchaſing Lands to build on.
Ditto, for lending Money on Intereſt.
Ditto, for purchaſing Lead Mines.
Ditto, for dealing in Lace, Hollands, *&c.*
Ditto, for purchaſing Fenny Lands.
Ditto, for raiſing Hemp and Flax.
Ditto, for manuring of Land.
Ditto, for drying Malt by Hot Air.
Ditto, for reſtoring *Moriſon*'s Haven.
Ditto, for buying Naval Stores.
Ditto, for paying Penſions to Widows.
Ditto, for trading to the River *Oroonoko*.
Ditto, for making Paſte-boards.
Ditto, for improving the Paper Manufacture.
Ditto, *Colcheſter* Bays.
Ditto, the Ballaſt Society.
Ditto, *Bahama* Iſlands.
Ditto, for lending Money on Bottomry.
Ditto, for a Grand Diſpenſary.
Ditto, for improving a Royalty in *Eſſex*.
Ditto, for a Royal Fiſhery.
Ditto, the Fiſh Pool.
Ditto, for draining Fenns.
Ditto, for making Glaſs Bottles.
Ditto, for making Looking-glaſs.
Ditto, Globe Permits.
Ditto, for building and rebuilding Houſes.

Ditto, for encouraging the Breed of Horſes.
Ditto, for a Foundling Hoſpital,
Ditto, for diſcovering Gold Mines.
Ditto, for importing *Swediſh* Iron.
Ditto, an Aſſurance againſt Thieves.
Ditto, for improving Land in *Great Britan.*
Ditto, for trading in Hair.
Ditto, for Loan Offices.
Ditto, for ſinking Pits, and melting Lead.
Ditto, for inſuring Maſters and Miſtreſſes from Loſſes by Servants.
Ditto, for dealing in Hops.
Ditto, for lending Money on Government Security.
Ditto, *Puckle*'s Machine for making Muſlin.
Ditto, for importing Pitch and Tar from *North-Britain.*
Ditto, for curing the Grand Pox.
Ditto, *Nova Brittannia* Society.
Ditto, for making Rape-Oil.
Ditto, for a Corn Trade.
Ditto, for *Iriſh*-Sail-Cloth.
Ditto, for an *Arcadian* Colony.
Ditto, for a Coal Trade from *Newcaſtle.*
Ditto, for making China-Ware.
Ditto, for furniſhing Funerals.
Ditto, *Orkney* Iſlands Fiſhery.
Ditto, for a Coral Fiſhery.
Ditto, for a flying Engine.
Ditto, for improving Gardens.
Ditto, for Freeholders.
Ditto, for making Sail-cloth.
Ditto, for importing Holland and Lace.
Ditto, for inſuring of Horſes.
Ditto, for feeding of Hogs.
Ditto, for bleaching of Hair.
Ditto, for making Iron and Steel.
Ditto, for making Iron with Pit-coals.
Ditto, for improving Land in *Flintſhire.*
Ditto, for buyiug and ſelling Eſtates.
Ditto, for purchaſing and letting Lands.
Ditto, for trading in Iron and Steel Manufactures.
Ditto, for National Permits.
Ditto, for a publick Fiſhery.
Ditto, an Inſurance on Lives.
Ditto, for improving Malt Liquors.
Ditto, for ſupplying *London* with all Sorts of Proviſions.
Ditto, for making Paſte-boards and Packing-paper.
Ditto, for purchaſing Lands in *Penſilvania.*
Ditto, for curing the Gout and Stone.
Ditto, for making Oil of Poppies.
Ditto, for tranſmuting Quickſilver into a malleable Metal.
Ditto, for erecting Salt Pans in *Holy Iſland.*
Ditto, for the improving the making of Soap.
Ditto, for improving the Silk Manufacture.
Ditto, for bleaching coarſe Sugars.
Ditto, for making of Stockings.
Ditto, for improving Tin Mines in *Cornwal.*
Ditto, for importing and exporting Tobacco to *Sweden.*
Ditto, for curing Tobacco.
Ditto, for a Woollen Manufacture in the North of *England.*
Ditto, for furniſhing Merchants with Watches.
Ditto, for an Inſurance againſt the Pox.
Ditto, for an Air Pump for the Brain.
Ditto, for an Inſurance againſt Divorces.
Ditto, for making Butter from Beech Trees.
Ditto, for making Radiſh Oil.
Ditto, for importing of Oils.
Ditto, for paving *London* Streets.
Ditto, for making *Mancheſter* Stuffs.
Ditto, for extracting Silver from Lead.
Ditto, for boiling Rock Salt.
Ditto, for making Salt Peter.
Ditto, for erecting Turnpikes.
Ditto, for improving Tillage.
Ditto, for importing Timber from *Wales.*
Ditto, a Water Engine to ſupply *Deal* with Water.
Ditto, for importing Walnut-tree from *Virginia.*
Ditto, for a perpetual Motion.
Ditto, for an Engine to remove the *South-Sea Houſe* into *Moorfields.*
Ditto, for aſſuring of Maidenheads.

Ditto,

Ditto, for making Deal Boards of Sawduſt.
Ditto, for making the River *Douglas* navigable.
Ditto, River *Thanet*.
Ditto, for inſuring Seamens Wages.
Ditto, for making *Joppa* Soap.
Ditto, for fitting out Ships againſt Pirates.
Ditto. for meliorating of Oil.
Ditto, diſcounting Seamens Tickets.
Ditto, for making Sail and Packing Cloth in *Ireland*.
Ditto, *Temple-Mills*.
Ditto, for ſupplying *Liverpoole* with freſh Water.
Ditto, for exporting Woollen Manufacture, and importing Braſs.
Ditto, for japanning of Shoes.
Ditto, a Scheme to learn wiſe Men to caſt Nativities.
Ditto, for trading in *Spaniſh* Padlocks.
Total of both, 156.

Beſides theſe Bubbles, innumerable were thoſe that periſh'd in Embryo; however, the Sums intended to be rais'd by the above-nam'd airy Projects, amounted to about Three hundred Milllions of Pounds: Yet the loweſt of the Shares of any of them advanc'd above *Cent per Cent.* moſt above Four hundred *per Cent.* and ſome to Twenty Times the Price of the Subſcription. Which, together with the imaginary Wealth (which appears by the Riſe of Stocks below) of the undermention'd Companies, amounted to about Seven hundred Millions of Pounds, which is probably more than all the circulating Caſh upon Earth amounts to.

South-Sea Stock, at firſt, ſold at Eighty-ſix Pounds, being now riſen to about Eleven hundred: This Advance upon their original Fund of Ten Millions, made their Stock about One hundred and Ten Millions; which, with the Riſe of their Four Subſcriptions, made the whole about Two hundred and Ninety-five Millions. Bank Stock originally 100 *l.* was now got up to 260 *l.* *India*, from 100 *l.* to 405 *l.* *African*, from 100 *l.* to 200 *l.* *York-Buildings*, from 10 *l.* to 30 *s.* *Luſtring*, from 5 *l.* 2 *s.* to 105 *l.* *Engliſh* Copper, from 5 *l.* to 105 *l.* *Welſh* Copper, from 4 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 95 *l.* *Royal-Exchange* Aſſurance, from 5 *l.* 5 *s.* to 250 *l.* *London* Aſſurance, from 5 *l.* to 175 *l.* By which prodigious Riſe 'tis manifeſt, that immenſe Sums muſt have been loſt, whereby vaſt Numbers were enrich'd and ruin'd.

This was a Time of ſuch a general Infatuation, Diſtraction and Confuſion, that the knaviſh Part of Mankind needed only form Projects, which, however ſo abſurd or ridiculous, were ſure to meet with Encouragement; for the Madneſs of the People was ſuch, that the Shares of divers Bubbles yet in Embryo, or before the iſſuing of Permits, were ſold for treble the intended Price, when in truth they were not worth One Farthing; which occaſion'd the enriching Numbers of Knaves, at the Expence and Deſtruction of as many Fools.

Notwithſtanding the above-recited Order of the Lords Juſtices, the Bubblers, with an Aſſurance worthy of themſelves, continu'd to carry on their bubbling Traffick in open Defiance of ſundry Acts of Parliament, the King's Proclamation, and their Excellencies Reſolution. Beſides, divers Companies eſtabliſh'd by Charter did great Damage in the bubbling way, by endeavouring to imitate the *South Sea* Company's Management, by taking in Subſcriptions; which being repreſented to the Lords Juſtices, it occaſion'd their publiſhing the following Order.

"The Lords Juſtices having received a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſt's Treaſury, and thereupon taking into Conſideration the great Trade now carrying on, in buying and ſelling of Stocks not warranted by Law, which muſt unavoidably turn to the Deſtruction of public Credit, and to the Ruin of Trade, and of many private Families, who unadviſedly engage therein: Notwithſtanding his Majeſty, out of his tender Regard to the Good of his Subjects

Subjects, had, by his Royal Proclamation of the 11th of *June* laſt, given ſufficient Warning of the ſevere Penalties that would be incurred by ſuch Practices; which are ſuch Fines, Penalties and Puniſhments, whereunto Perſons convicted for common and publick Nuiſances, are, by any of the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, ſubject and liable; and moreover, ſuch farther Pains, Penalties and Forfeitures as were ordain'd and provided by the Statute of Proviſion and Præmunire, made 16 *Ric.* II. *viz.* Forfeiture of Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, and Impriſonment, and a Penalty of 500 *l.* for every Broker, or Perſons acting as a Broker, (beſides Inability and Incapacity to act as a Broker for the future) one Moiety thereof to the Crown, and the other Moiety thereof to the Informer, or Perſon ſuing in any of his Majeſty's Courts of Record, with full Coſts of Suit.

Their Excellencies being attended this Day by Mr. Attorney General, according to their Order, gave him expreſs Directions to bring Writs of *Scire Facias*, againſt the Charters or Patents of the Companies following: *York-Buildings* Company, *Luſtring* Company, *Engliſh* Copper, *Welſh* Copper and Lead: And alſo againſt any other Patents or Charters which have been, or ſhall be, made uſe of, or acted under, contrary to the Intent or Meaning of an Act paſs'd the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for reſtraining ſeveral extravagant and unwarrantable Practices therein mention'd, intitled, *An Act for better ſecuring certain Powers and Privileges intended to be granted by his Majeſty, by two Charters for Aſſurance of Ships and Merchandize at Sea; and for lending Money on Bottomree; and for reſtraining ſeveral extravagant and unwarrantable Practices therein mention'd:* And likewiſe to proſecute, with the utmoſt Severity, all Perſons who have opened, or ſhall open any Books for Publick Subſcriptions; who have paid, or receiv'd, or ſhall pay or receive, any Money upon ſuch Subſcriptions; who have made or accepted, or ſhall make or accept, any Transfer or pretended Transfer of any Share or Shares upon ſuch Subſcriptions, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Act; or who have acted, or ſhall in any wiſe act or offend againſt the ſame: Of which their Excellencies have order'd publick Notice to be given in the *Gazette*, as a farther Caution to prevent the drawing of unwary Perſons for the future, into Practices contrary to Law, and of which the Conſequences may prove ſo grievous and fatal to the Offenders."

This comminatory Order had the deſir'd Effect; for it was no ſooner publiſh'd, than it put an effectual Stop to all thoſe vile and ſcandalous Tranſactions.

An ingroſſed Bill being ſent by the Houſe of Commons to that of the Lords, for the Preſervation and Encouragement of the Woollen and Silken Manufactures of this Kingdom; the Lords having heard Council, and examin'd ſeveral Perſons for and againſt the ſaid Bill, put off the further Conſideration thereof for ſix Weeks; and in order to allay the Murmurings of the Weavers, on that Occaſion, addreſs'd the King, that he would be pleaſed to order the Commiſſioners of Trade, during the Receſs of Parliament, to prepare a Scheme to be laid before them in the approaching Seſſions, for the effectual Encouragement of the ſaid Manufactures, by diſcouraging the Wear of Callicoes.

The Weavers taking this to be a rejecting of the Bill, ſome Thouſands of of them, with their Wives and Children, repair'd in a tumultuous Manner from *Spittlefields* to *Weſtminſter*, where crouding the Paſſages to the Houſe of Lords, they demanded Juſtice of their Lordſhips as they paſs'd: But Detachments of the Horſe-Guards being ſent to prevent their doing Miſchief, the Mutineers return'd home, without doing other Damage than tearing a few Callicoe Gowns off the Back of divers Women they met; and being arriv'd at

at their reſpective Habitations, Peace was preſerv'd in that Neighbourhood by the Train'd-Bands of the Tower-Hamlets for a few Days. But the hot Fit returning, they threaten'd to demoliſh the Houſe of a *French* Weaver, and rifle that of the *Eaſt-India* Company; but Detachments of the Horſe and Foot Guards being timely ſent into the City, and the Train'd-Bands drawn out, their pernicious Deſigns were happily prevented; and divers of the Rioters being apprehended and committed to Priſon, the reſt immediately diſpers'd.

The Execution of the *South-Sea* Scheme having occaſion'd the greateſt Confuſions and Diſtractions in this City, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons preſented the following Petition to the Houſe of Commons on the Third of *April:*

Shewing,

" That your Petitioners think it their Duty moſt humbly to repreſent to this honourable Houſe the preſent State of the City of *London*, ſo conſiderable a Part of the Kingdom, now fill'd with numberleſs Objects of Grief and Compaſſion, the ſad Effects of the Miſmanagement, Avarice and fatal Contrivances of the late Directors of the *South Sea* Company, their Aiders, Abettors and Confederates, in the Deſtruction of their Country. Nor is it the Caſe of this City alone your Petitioners lament, but the general Decay of Trade, Manufactures; and of public Credit, whereof this honourable Houſe have been always ſo extremely tender; as alſo of the Honour of the *Britiſh* Name and Nation.

Your Petitioners beg leave to return their moſt humble Thanks to this Honourable Houſe for the great Pains they have taken to relieve the unhappy Sufferers, by compelling the Offenders to make Reſtitution as likewiſe for their continu'd Application to lay open this whole Scene of Guilt, notwithſtanding the induſtrious Artifices of ſuch Sharers in the common Plunder, as have endeavour'd to obſtruct the Detection of Fraud and Corruption. And your Petitioners doubt not, but the ſame Fortitude, Impartiality and publick Spirit wherewith this Honourable Houſe have hitherto acted, will ſtill animate them in the Purſuit of thoſe truly great and noble Ends.

We are too ſenſible of the Load of the publick Debts, not to wiſh that all proper Methods may be taken to leſſen them: And it is an infinite Concern to us, that the Payment of a great Sum towards them (which was expected from the late Scheme) is now render'd extreamly difficult, if not impracticable; and yet a Cloud hanging over the Heads of the preſent unfortunate Proprietors of the *South Sea* Company, put a great Damp to publick Credit. We will not preſume to mention in what Manner Relief may be given in this arduous Affair; but moſt humbly ſubmit it to the Conſideration of this Honourable Hour. Your Petitioners therefore moſt humbly pray this Honourable Houſe will be pleas'd to to take ſuch farther Meaſures as they, in their great Wiſdom, ſhall judge proper, that Trade may flouriſh, public Credit be reſtor'd, and Juſtice done to an injur'd Nation."

Some time after, the Princeſs of *Wales* being happily deliver'd of a Prince, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, on that Occaſion, attended the King, when the Recorder, in their Name, congratulated his Majeſty as follows:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

" The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* moſt humbly intreat your Majeſty's Permiſſion to congratulate your Majeſty on the Birth of the young Prince. Theſe your Majeſty's faithful and dutiful Subjects being ſenſible of their Felicity under the Government of a Proteſtant King, having Reaſon to be thankful for the Preſervation of their Religion, their Laws, and Liberties, and for the many Bleſſings they enjoy from your Majeſty's mild and gracious Diſpoſitions, cannot but rejoice at this Increaſe of your Majeſty's

jeſty's Royal Progeny, at this Addition of Strength to the Proteſtant Intereſt, and on this agreeable Proſpect of the Continuance of Happineſs to them and their Poſterity. They have great Satisfaction in the Hopes, that this young Prince will inherit the bright and virtuous Qualities of his Anceſtors; they beg Leave to wiſh for his Health and Welfare, and that your Majeſty may live long, and have the Comfort to ſee him flouriſh and proſper, and to ſee him prove an Ornament to your Majeſty's moſt illuſtrious Family, and a Glory and Honour to the *Britiſh* Nation."

To which his Majeſty was pleas'd to return this gracious Anſwer:

"The Zeal and Affection you have upon all Occaſions ſhewn to my Perſon and Government, leave me no Room to doubt of your Joy at this happy Increaſe of my Family.

I cannot omit taking this Opportunity of aſſuring you, that I am truly concern'd at the Calamity brought upon you, by the wicked Management of Affairs in the *South Sea* Company; I have however this Comfort, That the Reproach of any Part of this Misfortune cannot, with the leaſt Juſtice, be imputed to Me; nothing will give me more Eaſe and Satisfaction, than the ſeeing you delivered from your preſent Sufferings, your Trade reviv'd, and publick Credit re-eſtabliſhed."

In the preceeding Year, an Act of Parliament was made for performing Quarantine, in caſe the Plague ſhould approach this Kingdom, (which then rag'd in a dreadful Manner at *Marſellies* in *France*) wherein it was enacted, That if at any Time hereafter, any City, Town or Place within *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, ſhould be infected by the Plague, then every ſuch Place ſo infected, ſhall be inclos'd and ſhut up by a Line or Trench, in order to cut off all Communication between ſuch infected Town or Place, and the Country; and for the better ſecuring of which, a ſufficient Guard to be appointed for preventing any Perſon in the ſaid inclos'd Place or Places from making his, her, or their Eſcape, and that all Perſons endeavouring to eſcape from the ſaid infected Place or Places, without having regularly perform'd Quarantine, to ſuffer Death as Felons Convict, without Benefit of Clergy.

This Act greatly alarm'd the Citizens of *London*, who thereby apprehended, that not only their Rights and Privileges were endanger'd, but likewiſe, that the Trade and Proſperity of the City were greatly concern'd: Wherefore the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Council aſſembled, drew up, and offer'd a Petition to the Houſe of Lords, who then had the ſaid Act under Conſideration. The Petition ſet forth, that it appearing by the Inſpection of the Journal of that Houſe, that their Lordſhips had then under Conſideration, the Amendment of an Act paſs'd in a late Seſſion of Parliament, intitled, *An Act to oblige Ships coming form infected Places, more effectually to perform Quarantine; and for the better preventing the Plague's being brought from foreign Parts into* Great Britain *or* Ireland, *and to hinder the ſpreading of Infection:* That the Petitioners conceive, that in ſome Clauſes of that Act, not only the Rights, Privileges and Immunities, but the Trade, Safety and Proſperity of the City of *London* are highly concern'd, praying they may be heard by their Counſel, or otherwiſe, in relation to the ſaid Act, at ſuch Time and in ſuch Manner as their Lordſhips ſhall judge moſt proper. However, the Petition was rejected; yet nevertheleſs it ſoon after occaſion'd bringing in and paſſing a Bill in the Houſe of Commons for reverſing the Clauſes that affected the City, which ſoon after likewiſe paſs'd the Houſe of Lords.

At this Time a traiterous Conſpiracy being carried on againſt the Government, the Lord *Townſhend*, principal Secretary of the State, by his Majeſty's Command, on the Eighth of *May*, ſent this Letter to the Lord Mayor:

My Lord,

" His Majeſty have nothing more at Heart than the Peace and Safety of his good City of *London*, the Protection of its Inhabitants, and the Support of public Credit, has commanded me to acquaint your Lordſhip, that he hath receiv'd repeated and unqueſtionable Advices, that ſeveral of his Subjects, forgetting the Allegiance they owe to his Majeſty, as well as the natural Love they ought to bear to their Country, have enter'd into a wicked Conſpiracy, in concert with Traytors abroad, for raiſing a Rebellion in this Kingdom in Favour of a Popiſh Pretender, with a traiteous Deſign to overthrow our excellent Conſtitution both in Church and State, and to ſubject a Proteſtant free People to Tyranny and Superſtition; but I am perſuaded that it will be a great Satisfaction to your Lordſhip and the City to find, that at the ſame Time I was order'd to inform you of this Deſign, I am likewiſe commanded by his Majeſty to let you know, that he is firmly aſſur'd, that the Authors of it neither are, nor will be ſupported, nor even countenanc'd, by any foreign Power. And as his Majeſty has had timely Notice of their wicked Machinations, and has made the proper Diſpoſitions for defeating them, has no Reaſon to doubt but, by the Continuance of the Bleſſing of Almighty God, and the ready Aſſiſtance of his faithful Subjects, this Effort of the Malice of his Enemies will be turn'd to their own Confuſion.

His Majeſty makes no doubt, but your Lordſhip, purſuant to the Truſt repos'd in you, will, in conjunction with the other Magiſtrates of his good City of *London*, exert, with the utmoſt Care and Vigilance, your Authority at ſo important a Conjuncture, for the Preſervation of the publick Peace, and the Security of the City."

Upon the Receipt of this Letter, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen immediately drew up the following Addreſs, and the next Day preſented it to his Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

" Your Majeſty having been graciouſly pleas'd to ſignify to the Lord Mayor how much you have at Heart the Peace and Safety of your City of *London*, the Protection of its Inhabitants, and the Support of publick Credit; and that your Majeſty has unqueſtionable Advices of a wicked Conſpiracy, enter'd into by ſome of your Majeſty's Subjects, in concert with Traitors abroad, for raiſing a Rebellion in this Kingdom, in Favour of a Popiſh Pretender to your Majeſty's Crown.

We the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of this City, moſt humbly intreat your Majeſty's Permiſſion, to make this our immediate Approach to your Royal Preſence, that we may return our moſt humble and unfeigned Thanks for this Inſtance of your Majeſty's tender and indulgent Regard to your faithful and dutiful Subjects of this City, and that we may have leave to give your Majeſty Aſſurances of our ſteady and unalterable Affection and Zeal for your Royal Perſon and Government, and for the Continuance of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Royal Family.

And it is an unſpeakable Satisfaction to us, that we can, at the ſame Time, congratulate your Majeſty on the happy Succeſs of thoſe Negotiations, which have procur'd Aſſurances, that theſe wicked and traiterous Purpoſes will not be ſupported or countenanced by any foreign Power.

When we reflect on the many Bleſſings which *Britons* enjoy, under the Protection of a Prince, who makes the Laws of this Land his Rule for the Government of his People; when we conſider that neither the Civil or Religious Rights of your Majeſty's Subjects have met with the leaſt Inſtance of Violation, ſince your Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne of theſe Realms; when we recollect your Majeſty's Royal Clemency and Benevolence (ſince the laſt Rebellion) to Numbers of thoſe who had offended, in the high-

eſt

eſt Degree, againſt their King and the Laws of their Country; we cannot but expreſs the utmoſt Abhorrence of thoſe vile and deteſtable Perſons, who ſhall again conſpire and attempt to bring a free and happy People under the Yoke and Tyranny of Superſtition, and involve this Nation in a State of Blood, Miſery and utmoſt Confuſion.

And as theſe muſt be the unavoidable Conſequences attending any Enterprize to alter our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, and to introduce a Popiſh one, as *Engliſhmen* that value our Liberties, as honeſt Men that have ſworn Allegiance to your Majeſty, and who have abjur'd and renounc'd the Pretender, and as real Friends to our excellent Conſtitution in Church and State, (with a Proteſtant Prince at the Head of it) to beg leave, in the moſt ſolemn Manner, to declare to your Majeſty, That, as we are bound in Gratitude, we will exert ourſelves in our ſeveral Stations, with the utmoſt Care and Vigilance, for the Preſervation of the publick Peace and Tranquility, and for the reſtoring of publick Credit; and that we will uſe our ſincere and hearty Endeavours for the firm Support of your Majeſty upon the Throne, and for the making your Reign eaſy and happy.

And we doubt not but, by the Bleſſing of Almighty God upon the Wiſdom and Conduct of your Majeſty, and the Vigllance of your Councils, and the ready and chearful Aſſiſtance of your Majeſty's faithful Subjects, your Majeſty will intirely defeat and fruſtrate the Malice and Efforts, and that their wicked Machinations will be turn'd to their own Confuſion."

To which his Majeſty was graciouſly pleas'd to return this moſt gracious Anſwers:

"Your affectionate and cordial Aſſurances, upon this important Occaſion, of an unſhaken Zeal and Fidelity to my Perſon and Government, give me the greateſt Satisfaction.

"Your Intereſt and mine are, and ever muſt be, inſeparable; and I doubt not but that, with the Bleſſing of God, the Precautions I have taken, and your firm Adherence to our juſt Cauſe, will ſoon convince our Enemies, that their wicked Deſigns can end in nothing but their own Confuſion.

You may depend upon my conſtant Care and utmoſt Endeavours to ſupport the public Credit, to protect the Privileges and Properties of this great and opulent City, and to maintain the Religion, Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom."

The ſame Day a Proclamation was publiſh'd for putting the Laws in Execution againſt Papiſts and Nonjurors, commanding all Papiſts and reputed Papiſts to depart the Cities of *Lundon* and *Weſtminſter*, and Ten Miles of the ſame.

The Government being reſolved to take all the Precautions imaginable for rendering abortive the Deſigns of the Conſpirators; to which End, Orders were ſent by the Privy Council to the ſeveral Lieutenancies within the Bill of Mortality, to take an Account of the Number of Horſes within their ſeveral Juriſdictions; the Returns whereof were as follow:

The Returns of the Number of Horſes made by the ſeveral Officers of the Militia of the City of *London* within their reſpective Beats on the 22d of *May*, *An.* 1722.

Blue Regiment.

	Coach Horſes	*Sadle Hor.*	*Dra. Hor.*
By Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Kt. and Aldermen, Col.	22	12	0
By *Samuel Weſtal*, Col.	12	7	5
By *John Wicks*, Major	2	17	0
By *William Brind*, 1ſt Capt.	0	35	132
By *James Innocent*, 2d Capt.	23	29	117
By *Hugh Winchworth*, 3d Capt.	11	33	27

By

By *Joſeph Edwards*, 4th Capt.	10	45	28
By *Joſeph Sperinck*, 5th Capt.	10	19	23
Number Total	90	197	332

Red Regiment.

By Sir *Samuel Stanir*, Kt. and Alderman, Col.	10	11	0
By *James Porten*, Lieut. Col.	80	66	18
By *Edward Sedley*, Major	0	22	0
By *William Beale*, 1ſt Capt.	39	49	15
By *Francis Smart*, 2d Capt.	30	16	0
By *John Williams*, 3d Capt.	6	89	0
By Sir *John Sedley*, Bart. 4th Capt.	35	22	0
By *William Lewis*, 5th Capt.	4	16	14
Number Total	204	298	47

Green Regiment.

By Sir *William Humfreys*, Bart. and Alderman, Colonel	4	36	4
By *Robert Croſhaw*, Lieut Col.	2	0	1
By *Chriſtopher Parkinſon*, Major	47	252	0
By *Ralph Snow*, 1ſt Capt.	30	9	0
By *Oliver Combes*, 2d Capt.	37	29	72
By *John Scrimſhire*, 3d Capt.	65	52	119
By *George Stray*, 4th Capt.	17	122	56
By *Henry Tame*, 5th Capt.	24	155	8
Number Total	226	456	260

Yellow Regiment.

By Sir *Charles Peers*, Kt. and Alderman, Col.	4	9	0
By Sir *Peter Eaton*, Kt. Lieut. Col.	8	53	46
By *Thomas Gilbert*, Major	24	6	24
By *Alexander Garret*, 1ſt Capt.	21	142	21
By *Beajamin Hodges*, 2d Capt.	61	111	16
By *John Baſſandine*, 3d Capt.	0	32	19
By *Nicholas Faulcon*, 4th Capt.	2	16	0
By *John Johnſon*, 5th Capt.	25	37	56
Number Total	145	139	180

Orange Regiment.

By Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Kt. and Alderman, Col.	26	103	74
By *James Seymer*, Lieut. Col.	63	21	68
By *George Jenkins*, Major	20	74	5
By *George Jenkins*, Sen. 1ſt Capt	4	6	0
By *Thomas Cartwright*, 2d Capt.	12	18	12
By *Joſeph Bawler*, 3d Capt.	71	146	94
By *William Saunders*, 5th Capt.	33	7	0
By *Samuel Saunders*, 5th Capt.	0	24	3
Number Total	229	399	256

White Regiment.

By Sir *John Eyles*, Bart. and Alderman, Col.	7	2	0
By *John Shorey*, Lieut. Col.	87	29	0
By *Noah de la Fountain*, Major	2	1	0
By *Peregrine Phillips*, 1ſt Capt.	61	140	4
By *Seth Adams*, 2d Capt.	47	158	40
By *William Bell*, 3d Capt.	3	36	24
By *William Cowley*, 4th Capt.	817	152	20
By *George Gerard*, 5th Capt.	122	213	10
Number Total	443	631	107

The

The Numbers of the ſeveral Sorts of Horſes as return'd by the Officers of the above ſix Regiments, are, Coach Horſes, 1337. Saddle Horſes, 2589. Draught Horſes, 1182. Total, 5108.

The Returns made by the Officers of the two Regiments of *Weſtminſter*, and that Part of *Middleſex* within the Bill of Mortality, 29 *May* 1722. But undiſtinguiſh'd in reſpect to their Uſe.

Red Regiment of Weſtminſter.

	Horſes.
By *Robert Gardener*, Eſq; Col.	53
By *William Gore*, Lieut. Col	379
By *Joſeph Watts*, Major	1456
By *William Hill*, 1ſt Capt.	221
By *Henry Howard*, 2d Capt.	753
By *Daniel King*, 3d Capt.	119
By *Charles Maddox*, 4th Capt.	355
By *John Ruſden*, 5th Capt.	326
By *Miles Harper*, 6th Capt.	432
By *Thomas Trew*, 7th Capt.	1043
By *John Weſt*, 8th Capt.	111
By *Samuel Wickell*, 9th Capt.	578
Number Total	5817

Blue Regiment within the Bill of Mortality.

	Horſes.
By *Thomas Medlycott*, Eſq; Col.	447
By *John Ellis*, Eſq; Lieut. Col.	592
By *Thomas Ward*, Major	204
By *Samuel Hawkins*, 1ſt Capt.	214
By *Valentine Hilder*, 2d Capt.	326
By *William Smart*, 3d Capt.	462
By *John Hawkins*, 4th Capt.	614
By *William Henn*, 5th Capt.	635
By *Robert Riggs*, 6th Capt.	201
Number Total	3696
Numb. Tot. by the Officers of both Reg.	9513

The Returns made by the Two Regiments of the Tower-Hamlets, on the 21 of *May* 1722. But the Horſes, like thoſe of *Weſtminſter*, &c. undiſtinguiſh'd in reſpect to their Uſe.

First Regiment.

By the Right Hon. the Earl of *Carliſle*, Col.	309
By *Peter Leheux*, Eſq; Lieut. Col.	140
By——*Hardwick*, Major	610
By *Thomas Taylor*, 1ſt Capt.	82
By *Raphell Dubois*, 2d Capt.	58
by *David Cooper*, 3d Capt.	161
By *John Lote*, 4th Capt.	234
By *James Guenin*, 5th Capt.	288
Number Total	1660

Second Regiment.

By Sir *Iſaac Tillaro*, Knight, Col.	325
By *Doyly Mitchel*, Eſq; Lieut Col.	92
By *Thomas Exlebee*, Major	60
By *Charles Kipling* 1ſt Capt.	189
By *Daniel Whitehurſt*; 2d Capt.	99
By *Thomas Jones*, 3d Capt.	146
By *Tobias Hunt*, 4th Capt.	131
By *Thomas Stibbs*, 5th Capt.	288
Number Total	1320
Numb. Tot. by the Officers of both Reg.	2980

There being then no Account taken of the Number of Horſes in *Southwark*, nor any other Part on that Side the River *Thames*, within the Bill of Mortality; I ſhall therefore compute the Horſes in thoſe Parts (which I imagine I may ſafely do) at the ſame Number with that of the Tower-Hamlets, *viz.* 2980, which makes the Number Total of all the Horſes within the Bill of Mortality amount 20581. But being told by the worthy Lieutenant Colonel *Ellis*, that, by the careleſs Omiſſions of the Officers belonging to his own Blue Regiment (which he ſoon after diſcover'd) of *Middleſex*, within the Bill of Mortality, the Number is very defective, it gives room to ſuſpect, that the other Accounts are in the ſame Condition; if ſo, 'tis probable the Defects may amount to ſome Thouſands; however, by

by a moderate Computation, I ſhall only reckon them at a Tenth, which, added to the above Number, will make the whole amount to 20,639.

At this time a Bill was paſs'd by the Houſe of Commons for regulating the City Elections, it was ſtrenuouſly oppos'd by a vaſt Number of Citizens, who drew up and preſented the following Petition to the Houſe of Lords, in behalf of themſelves and their fellow Citizens:

Sheweth,

"That your Petitioners waited with Impatience and Contentment of Mind (as very well became them) whilſt the Bill lately depending in the Honourable Houſe of Commons, intituled, *An Act for regulating Elections in the City of* London, *and for maintaining the Peace, good Order and Government of the ſame City*, was there a forming.

That they were fully perſuaded that the ſame at laſt would be there ſo finiſh'd, as fully to anſwer the Title thereof, and the good Intentions that honourable Houſe always bears towards the Citizens of *London*; but notwithſtanding your Petitioners, with great Concern of Mind, humbly crave leave to repreſent to your Lordſhips, that the ſaid Bill now tranſmitted thence to your Lordſhips in the Form it now ſtands, will not only, as your Petitioners apprehend, highly affect the Rights and Privileges of the Freemen in particular; but the laudable and ancient Government and Cuſtoms of the City in general, in many Inſtances, ſome of which, with perfect Duty, Submiſſion and Reſignation, we beg leave to lay before your Lordſhips.

For that the ſaid Bill takes away from great Numbers of the Freemen (other than Paupers and Nonjurors) the undoubted Rights which they before had of voting in their corporate Elections, without any Crime or Fault in them aſſign'd.

For that it deſtroys the former Qualification of a Voter, in Wardmote Elections, and hath ſubſtituted a new, complicated, and uncertain one in the room of it, and which, as your Petitioners apprehend, may be productive of various Controverſies and Diſputes.

For that the ſaid Bill, in Effect, leaves all the remaining Votes at the Mercy of the preſiding Officer, who may ſtill declare as he may be inclin'd, without granting a Copy of the Poll ſcrutiniz'd, or giving any Account what Votes he allows or diſallows, notwithſtanding this Bill; whence the Remedy either for the injured Candidate, or Voter, becomes exceeding difficult, if not wholly impracticable. For that the Bill in a Manner aboliſhes the ancient and laudable Cuſtom of Diſtribution of Free-mens perſonal Eſtates, ſo agreeably to natural Equity, and ſo wiſely adapted to the Proſperity of a trading City, without juſt Occaſion, and and upon Suggeſtions not well grounded, as we humbly apprehend.

Laſtly, For that by the ſame Bill, as your Petitioners humbly apprehend, the Commoners in Common Council, who are Two hundred and Thirty-four in Number, and though they are all unanimous, may nevertheleſs be reſtrain'd from applying to his Majeſty, or either Houſe of Parliament, upon any Occaſion, how neceſſary ſoever; From iſſuing out of the Chamber ſo much as One Farthing upon any Occaſion, how juſt ſoever, or ſeal any City Leaſe, tho' upon Terms ever ſo advantageous, or come to any Reſolution whatſoever, and how reaſonable ſoever, without the Conſent of the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Majority of them, tho' there ſhould be no more than Three of them there preſent: And this, as it is ſaid by the ancient Conſtitution of the City; and yet, which is very extraordinary, the ſame Bill lays no Reſtraint upon the Power, which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen exerciſe themſelves over the publick Purſe and the Seal, which is now become very great and extenſive: If ſuch hath been the ancient Conſtitution of the City, your Petitioners humbly beg leave to ſay, that the ſame hath been ſo ancient, that few, or no Foot-

ſteps thereof have remain'd to this Day; and that in the Memories of the oldeſt of us, the ſame hath never ſo much as been claimed, or mentioned by the Mayor and Aldermen, except Twice only; Firſt, in the Year 1674, and now again very lately, and both Times as ſoon relinquiſhed as mentioned: And yet we find by Experience, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen are never wanting to aſſert the moſt remote Pretenſions to all their Rights and Privileges.

From ſuch Alterations and Innovations, your Petitioners have too juſt Reaſon to apprehend, that the good Fruit and Effect intended by this Bill, is not to be expected from it in the Form it now ſtands, and that Controverſies and Diſſenſions of the City will not therefore be leſſened, but increaſed.

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly intreat your Lordſhips, to take the Premiſes into your tender Conſideration; to aſcertain the Qualifications of the ſeveral Voters in our Elections; to put a Check upon the Behaviour of the preſiding Officers; and to eſtabliſh the good Government and ancient Cuſtoms of the City, in ſuch Manner, as to your Lordſhips profound Wiſdom ſhall ſeem juſt and reaſonable, and may be compatable with the Rights, Privileges, and Freedom of the ſaid City: And that your Petitioners may be heard by their Counſel, or otherwiſe, what they have humbly to offer againſt ſuch Parts of the ſaid Bill as relate to the Matters aforeſaid, in ſuch Manner as your Lordſhips ſhall think fit."

The Prayers of this Petition was not anſwer'd, for the Bill ſoon after paſt, as at firſt intended, which I ſhall take Notice of in another Place.

Some time after, the King being arriv'd in this City from viſiting his *German* Dominions, he was, on the Eleventh of *Jan.* 1726, attended at *St. James*'s by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, accompanied by the Recorder, who in their Name, congratulated his Majeſty on his ſafe Return to *Great Britain*; acknowledg'd the many Bleſſings they enjoy'd under his mild and prudent Adminiſtration, and their great Satisfaction for his tender Regard for the Cauſe of Liberty, the Proteſtant Religion, and preſerving the Peace of *Europe*, whilſt abroad; which, together with his Majeſty's paternal Love and Indulgence to his own People, will by them be always attended with the moſt dutiful Returns of Gratitude and Affection.

The Emperor of *Germany* and King of *Spain*, having concluded a Treaty very diſadvantageous to the Honour, Intereſt, and Commerce of the *Britiſh* Nation; this very ungrateful Treatment of the Emperor's, was ſo highly reſented by the Citizens of *London*, that it occaſion'd their preſenting the following Addreſs to their injur'd Monarch.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

" It is with great Concern we obſerve, that the Peace of *Europe*, and the particular Intereſts of your Majeſty's Kingdoms are threatned with new Dangers, at a Time when we had Reaſon to hope they would be ſettled on the firmeſt Foundations.

And we cannot hear, without a juſt Indignation, that *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon* (thoſe important Acquiſitions, which were gained by the victorious Arms of *Great Britain*, under the auſpicious Reign of our late moſt gracious Queen, and yielded and confirmed by ſolemn Treaties) are now demanded from this Nation; That our Trade is invaded in many valuable Branches, in Violation of publick Faith, by a Prince ſo highly obliged to the *Britiſh* Nation.

We beg Leave to expreſs our higheſt Reſentment, at the Engagements which the Emperor and the King of *Spain* have entered into, in Favour of the Pretender. Whether the great Advantages gain'd for the Trade of your Dominions by former Treaties, or the unrival'd Superiority of your Fleets, or your paternal Love in preſerving the Rights and Privileges of your People, have

have raiſed the Envy and Jealouſy of foreign Powers, or to whatever Cauſe their deſperate Deſigns may be aſcribed, we know not.

But when we reflect on the Strength of your Naval Force by the Situation of your Dominions, not only ſufficient alone to fruſtrate their Enterprizes, but even to deter them from attempting to invade us;

When we conſider the brave Troops your Majeſty has by Land, and the Strength, Harmony, and Union of your Allies, conducted by your Majeſty's conſummate Wiſdom, and ſupported by the Zeal and Affection of your People, we doubt not but to our great Comfort, your Majeſty, by the Bleſſing of God, will be undiſturbed on your Throne, and the Freedom of Commerce (ſo neceſſary and eſſential to the Good of your Subjects) be again reſtored to its ancient and moſt flouriſhing Condition.

We therefore (who are immediately intereſted in thoſe valuable and darling Benefits of Trade) are, in a particular Manner obliged to return our moſt dutiful Thanks to your Majeſty, for that prudent Care, which has hitherto rendered abortive the chimerical and unjuſt Deſigns of your Enemies, and to aſſure your Majeſty, that your loyal City of *London* will be always ready to ſacrifice their Lives and Fortunes in Defence of your Royal Perſon and Government, and our Excellent Conſtitution both in Church and State, againſt all your Enemies whatſoever.

To this Addreſs his Majeſty was pleas'd to make the following Anſwer:

"This very dutiful and loyal Addreſs from my City of *London* is truly acceptable to me, I return you my kindeſt Thanks for the Reſentment you expreſs at the Engagements entered into in Favour of the Pretender, and for the affectionate Aſſurances you give me of exerting yourſelves to the utmoſt, in Defence of my Perſon and Government, and of our happy Conſtitution in Church and State; nothing could have added more Weight to this Declaration of your Duty and Fidelity to me, than the Unanimity with which you have proceeded upon this Occaſion; as the Preſervation of the Trade of this Kingdom, and the Poſſeſſions of the utmoſt Importance to it, has been the conſtant Aim of the Meaſures I have hitherto taken, you may be confidently aſſured of the Continuance of my beſt Endeavours to ſecure and perpetuate the Enjoyment of thoſe ineſtimable Advantages to my People; and my City of *London* in particular, may always depend upon my Favour and Protection."

The King, not thinking it ſufficient to return his moſt ſincere and hearty Thanks to the Citizens, for their dutiful Addreſs; but he likewiſe entertain'd the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, in a very ſumptuous and magnificent Manner at Dinner, in his Palace of *St. James*'s, where being accompanied by divers of the principal Miniſters of State, never appear'd greater Marks of Joy, mutual Love, and hearty Friendſhip, that on this Occaſion.

Divers Malefactors, under Sentence of Death in the Condemn'd Hold of *Newgate*, willing to eſcape the Halter, in the Morning of the Day of their Execution barricaded the Door of the ſaid Hold, and being provided with ſome Arms, they ſtood upon their Defence: Intimation whereof being given to *Jeremiah Murden* Eſq; one of the Sheriffs, he forthwith repair'd to the Priſon, in order to perſuade them to ſurrender, or, in other Terms, quietly ſubmit to be hang'd; but ſuch Oratory not reliſhing, they perſiſted in their Obſtinacy, till the Priſon-keepers firing in upon them from above, after ſeveral Wounds receiv'd, they ſurrender'd, and were executed according to their Sentence: However, the Sheriff was ſeiz'd with the Goal Diſtemper, whereof he dy'd ſoon after.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the CITY, *from* A. D. 1727, *to* A. D. 1742.

UPON the Demiſe of King *George*, his Royal Highneſs, *George* Prince of *Wales*, aſcended the Throne, when his Majeſty was attended at his Palace of *Leiceſter* Houſe, on the 16th of *June*, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City; when Sir *William Thompſon*, the Recorder, complimented his Majeſty, as followeth:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"The Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London* moſt humbly intreat your Majeſty's Permiſſion, to declare their Concern for the Deceaſe of their late Sovereign; and to congratulate your Majeſty, upon your Acceſſion to the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms.

When we call to Mind that intrepid Valour, with which your Majeſty early diſtinguiſh'd yourſelf in Defence of the Proteſtant Religion, and Liberty of *Europe*; when they remember that Mildneſs and Prudence, with which your Majeſty conducted the Reins of Government when you was Regent of theſe Kingdoms, how in that ſhort Space of Time your Majeſty obtain'd the Hearts and Affections of the People; when they conſider thoſe inherent Princely Virtues, which have rendered your Majeſty truly illuſtrious; theſe pleaſing and comfortable Reflections (with all their Expectations agreeably confirm'd by your Majeſty's moſt gracious Declaration) yield the utmoſt Joy and Satisfaction to theſe your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and faithful Subjects; it gives them a firm Aſſurance, that your Majeſty will repair to them the Loſs of your Royal Predeceſſor, and be an indulgent Father to your People; that your Majeſty will protect them in the Enjoyment of their Religion, their Laws and Liberties, and take Delight in promoting their Welfare and Proſperity.

On their Part, they humbly beg Leave to offer their moſt ardent Wiſhes for your Majeſty's Health and long Life; and your Majeſty may depend upon the moſt ſincere and hearty Endeavours in their Sphere, for the Support of your Majeſty and Government; That they will be vigilant to confirm and eſtabliſh the Zeal and Affections of your Majeſty's Subjects, and do every thing in their Power, that your Majeſty's Reign may be proſperous and happy."

To which his Majeſty was graciouſly pleas'd to make this Anſwer:

"I thank you for the early Marks of Zeal and Affection you have given me on this Occaſion."

They afterwards had the Honour of waiting upon the Queen, whom the Recorder likewiſe complimented, as follows:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"The Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, moſt humbly beg Leave to expreſs their Concern for the Deceaſe of their late Sovereign, and their Congratulations upon the Acceſſion to the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms. It is with great Satisfaction they obſerve, that Providence beſtows a Crown on your Majeſty, inſtead of that you was pleas'd to refuſe for the Sake of Truth and Religion: And they preſume to be aſſured, that it will be chiefly agreeable to your Majeſty, as it will increaſe your Power of doing Good.

They are ſenſible, that they have already many Obligations to your Majeſty, more eſpecially for your Care of your Royal Off-ſpring, which fills even the moſt diſtant Views, with an agreeable Proſpect of Felicity. They beg Leave to wiſh your Majeſty Health and long Life; That you may be a Comfort and Delight to his Majeſty, and

have

have the Pleaſure of being the Author of many Bleſſings to his People.

At a Court of Common Council held at *Guildhall* the Sixth of *Oct.* 1727, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd to invite their Majeſties, his Royal Highneſs the Duke, and the Three eldeſt Princeſſes, to Dinner at *Guildhall*, on the approaching Lord Mayor's Day; purſuant to which, the Lord Mayor-Elect, Sheriffs, and Recorder were order'd to attend their Majeſties, to know their Royal Pleaſure; at the ſame time a Committee of Four Aldermen and Eight Commoners were appointed to attend his Majeſty to deſire Leave to put up his Majeſty's and his Royal Conſort's Pictures in *Guildhall*; upon both which Accounts his Majeſty being attended, he was graciouſly pleas'd to accept of the former, and comply with the latter; Report whereof being made the next Day in Common Council, a Committee of Eight Aldermen and Sixteen Commoners were appointed to ſuperintend the Entertainment to be provided for their Majeſties. And the Sheriffs having invited the Duke and the Princeſſes, their Majeſties, accompanied by the latter, and attended by the Great Officers of State, with a numerous Train of the Nobility, and all the foreign Miniſters, came into the City, and in a Balcony in *Cheapſide*, the uſual Place of Standing, beheld the pompous Proceſſion paſs; whereupon their Majeſties were conducted to *Guildhall*, at the Entrance whereof the Lord Mayor, kneeling, preſented the City Sword to the King, who graciouly returning the ſame, it was by his Lordſhip carried before their Majeſties to the Council Chamber, where the Recorder complimented his Majeſty in the Name of the Citizens, as followeth:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

" The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of this City beg Leave to offer their moſt humble Acknowledgments for this great Honour to the City, by the Preſence of your Majeſty, your Royal Conſort, the Princeſs Royal, and their Royal Highneſs; their Joy is inexpreſſible, to behold their Sovereign condeſcending to accept their Goodwill and Affections, and, in the moſt ingaging Manner, vouchſafing here to receive their Homage, and Duty.

This Day will ever be remembered by them, with the higheſt Satisfaction, this happy Day, which gave Birth to their moſt gracious King, who is pleaſed thus to honour them, and who protects them in the Enjoyment of all their Rights and Privileges; a Prince, who takes Pleaſure in promoting their Happineſs, and who thinks it gives the trueſt Luſtre to his Crown, to preſerve the Religion, the Laws, and Liberties of his People.

Fortunate is their preſent Condition, and delightful is their Proſpect, while they have in View your Majeſty, their moſt gracious and juſtly admired Queen, and illuſtrious Branches of your Royal Family:

Permit, Sir, theſe your Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects, to take this Opportunity of aſſuring your Majeſty of their unalterable Attachment to your Royal Perſon, and the warmeſt Zeal for the Support of your Government.

The beſt, the only Security of our excellent Conſtitution in Church and State, and of every thing which is dear and valuable to *Engliſhmen*. Gratitude and Intereſt make theſe the unanimous Sentiments of this your Majeſty's moſt loyal and moſt dutiful City of *London*."

From the Council Chamber their Majeſties (preceded by the Lord Mayor carrying the City Sword) and the Princeſſes, went to the Huſtings, where they were moſt ſumptuouſly entertain'd, the Ladies of the Bed-chamber having the Honour to dine at the Royal Table, while other Tables were provided below in the Hall for the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, Judges, Ladies, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, together with Tables for the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen. The illuſtrious Company having ſeated

themſelves, and Silence commanded, the Common Crier proclaim'd, That his Majeſty drank to the Health of the Lord Mayor, and Proſperity to the City of *London* and the Trade thereof, and that her Majeſty confirm'd the ſame. Silence being again commanded, Proclamation was made, That the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen drank Health, long Life, and proſperous and happy Reign, to to our Sovereign Lord King *George*. And Silence being again commanded, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen drank Health, long Life, and Happineſs to our moſt gracious Queen *Caroline* and all the Royal Family.

After Dinner, their Majeſties, accompanied by the Princeſſes, were graciouſly pleas'd to return to the Council Chamber, and thence to the Long Gallery, where they honour'd the Ball with their Preſence till Eleven o'Clock. On this Occaſion his Majeſty was graciouſly pleas'd to order the Sum of 1000*l.* to be paid the Sheriffs, for the Relief and Diſcharge of poor inſolvent Priſoners.

Having mention'd their Majeſties being magnificently entertain'd by the City in *Guildhall*; I ſhall, for the Satisfaction of the Reader, ſubjoin an Account of the Entertainment, as recorded in the Chamber of *London*.

For the Accommodatien of the illuſtrious Company, Fifteen Tables were erected in the ſaid Hall; at the Firſt whereof, upon the Huſtings, ſat their Majeſties, the Princeſſes, and Ladies of the Bed-chamber: which, together with the other Tables, were ſeverally ſerv'd with the following Number of Diſhes.

An Account of the Royal Banquet.

	Diſhes
The Royal Table	279
One ditto, for the Nobility	144
One ditto, for the Foreign Miniſters	144
One ditto, for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen	132
Four ditto, for the Common Councilmen	128
One ditto, for the Judges and Serjeants	36
One ditto, in the Old Council-chamber for Gueſts	36
One ditto, in the Mayor's Court, for the Lady Mayoreſs and Aldermens Ladies	48
Two ditto, in the Mayor's Court, for Ladies	76
Two ditto, in the Orphans Court, for Ladies	52
Sum Total	1075

Beſides the above-mention'd Tables, there were divers others at Night, for the Entertainment of Gueſts, the Common Serjeant, Gentlemen belonging to the Lord Chancellor and Judges, Gentlemen of the Ewery, the Sword-bearer, *&c.*

The ſeveral Sorts and Quantities of Wine ordered for this Entertainment, were, viz.

	Doz.	Bot.
Preniach	20	1
Champaigne	20	1
Burgundy	12	0
Claret	167	1
Malmſey and *Madera*	10	0
An Auln, or Awme of *Moſell*	13	4
Red *Port*	42	0
White *Port*	21	6
Canary	5	8
Old Hock	4	0
Number Total	315	9

An Account of the ſeveral Sums of Money paid on account of this Royal Banquet.

	l	*s.*	*d.*
To the King's Cook, for his Aſſiſtance	10	10	0
To *Leonard Pead* and *Bowler Miller*, the Cooks	1100	00	0
To Mr. *Page*, the Confectioner	250	00	0

To

To divers Persons for Wine (besides what was returned) 651 00 0
To Mr. *Colt*, for Knots and Cockades 42 10 0
To Mess. *Rite* and *Smith*, for Work 21 00 0
To *Joseph Thompsom*, for Work at *Guildhall* 68 00 0
To *Samuel Bick*, for Wax Candles 129 03 0
To Mr. *Sedgwick*, for lighting *Guildhall* Yard 22 00 0
To Mr. *Claypole*, the Butler, for Napkins, Knives, Forks, &c. 240 00 0
To Mess. *Myngay* and *Tomlinson*, for Cloth 24 10 0
To *Ellinor Rogers*, for Gloves 8 02 0
To *Elizabeth Biddle* and Company, for Gold Fringe 94 07 0
To *Edward Colt*, for Gold Favours 52 13 0
To Mr. *Remembrancer*, for Attendance 26 12 0
To *Elizabeth Charles*, for entertaining the Horse Grenadiers 25 00 0
To *James Nelson*, for entertaining the Horse Guards 30 00 0
To *John Parker*, for entertaining his Majesty's Coaches 9 05 0
To the Clerks of the Chamber, for their Trouble ble in searching for Precedents 10 10 0
To *John Smart*, for Stationary Ware 9 00 0
To Mr. *Fisher*, for entertaining the Yeomen of the Compter, and Officers of the Guards 16 09 0
To *Samuel Bennet*, on account of the Wine Cellar 10 10 0
To Mr. *West*, Clerk to the Committee 105 00 0
To *James Brown*, for Work at *Guildhall* 107 16 0
To *Anne Leigh*, for entertaining his Majesty's Coaches 14 00 0
To *Richard Smith*, for entaining the Yeomen of the Guard 23 00 0
To *John Shirley*, for entertaining the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners 10 00 0
To Mr. *Ayley*, for entertaining the Sheriffs Yeomen 4 10 0
To Mrs. *Berkley*, for entaining the Sergeants of the *Poultry* Compter 4 10 0
To Mr. *Cordwell*, for Work done in and about *Guildhall* 590 00 0
To Mr. *Cleeve*, for the Use of Pewter 132 00 0
To *John Robins*, for Work done in and about *Guildhall* 74 00 0
To the City Musick 11 01 0
To *George Smith*, for Disbursements and Work 20 19 0
To Mr. *Holley*, for entertaining the Committee, and Officers of the Horse Guards and Horse Grenadiers 20 07 0
To Mr. *Burscough*, for entertaining the Committee 4 08 0
To *Edward Meakin*, for entertaining the Committee 5 09 0
To Mr. *Blackwell*, as a Gratuity for the Artillery Company 20 00 0
To Mr. *Robinson*, for attending the Committee 2 02 0
To Mr. *Turner*, for extraordinary Attendance of Serjeants of the Chamber 4 10 0
To *Isaac Fryer*, for Glaziers Work in *Guildhall* 8 14 0
To the Marshal's Men for Attendance 1 10 0
To *Thomas Nash*, &c. for Upholsterer's Work 500 00 0
To the Consort of Musick 100 00 0

To *Daniel Collyer* and Mr. *Shaw*, Yeomen of the Chamber, for Attendance	4	00	0
To *Robert Leak*, for Charges at *Blackwell-hall*	3	00	0
To *Daniel Collyer*, the Hall-keeper, for ſundry Diſburſements	206	15	0
To Ditto's Man, for his Diligence	5	05	0
To the Clerk to the Committee's Clerk	2	02	0
To Mr. *Cooper*, *&c.* for Coffee, Tea, *&c.*	48	00	0
To Mr. *Walker*, for attending the Committee	5	05	0
Sum Total of all the Diſburſements, on account of this Royal Entertainment	4889	04	0

The Concert of Muſick at this ſumptuous Banquet conſiſted of Two Trumpets, one Kettle Drum, Four *French* Horns, Eighteen Violins, Two Violinchelloes, Two Double Baſſes, Five Tenors, Seven Baſſoons, and Six Hautboys: together Forty-ſeven.

The States General of the *United Provinces* having ſent Count *Walderen* and Mr. *Silvius*, their Ambaſſadors Extraordinary, to congratulate his Majeſty upon his happy Acceſſion to the Crown; they made their Publick Entry into this City on the Fourth of *March*, in a very pompous and magnificent Manner.

A. 1728, the Streets of this City and thoſe of *Weſtminſter*, having for a conſiderable Time been grievouſly peſter'd with Street-Robbers, their audacious Villany was got to ſuch a Height, that they form'd a Deſign to rob the Queen, in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, as ſhe privately return'd from Supper in the City, to the Palace of *St. James*'s, as confeſs'd by one of the Gang, when under Sentence of Death. But thoſe execrable Villains, being buſily employ'd in robbing Sir *Gilbert Heathcoate*, an Alderman of *London*, on his Return in his Chariot from the Houſe of Commons, her Majeſty luckily paſs'd them in her Coach, without being attack'd.

This wicked and moſt impudent Deſign ſo greatly alarm'd both the Court and City, that the Lord *Townſhend*, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, ſent Letters to divers Magiſtrates, for ſuppreſſing thoſe flagitious Villainies; which ſoon after had a very good Effect, for the ſeveral Magiſtrates in Obedience to thoſe Letters, ſo effectually exerted themſelves, that the Streets were ſoon clear'd of thoſe wicked and deteſtable Rogues; many of whom being apprehended, were juſtly condemn'd and executed for their many enormous Crimes.

His Royal Highneſs, Prince *Frederick*, eldeſt Son of the King, being arriv'd in this City from *Hanover*, he was attended by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at the Palace of *St. James*'s, when the Recorder, in their Names, compliments him as follows:

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

"The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, moſt humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Royal Highneſs on your ſafe Arrival in *Great Britain*; they are ſo ſenſible of the many Bleſſings they have enjoy'd ſince the happy Acceſſion of your Royal Grandfather to the Crown of theſe Realms, and under the Protection of their preſent moſt gracious Sovereign, that they cannot view your Royal Highneſs but with the utmoſt Satisfaction.

It was impoſſible for them not to have heard of that moſt engaging Diſpoſition of Mind, and of thoſe illuſtrious Qualities, which have ſo eminently diſtinguiſh'd your Royal Highneſs, even in the Beginning of Life; and they cannot ſufficiently expreſs their Joy, when they conſider that now your Royal Highneſs will have the happy Advantage of obſerving the many Princely Virtues of your Royal Parents: You will have frequent Opportunities of perceiving his Majeſty's Vigilance, his Care, his tender Regard and unwearied Endea-

Endeavours for the Welfare of his People, and all the amiable Qualities of her Majeſty, our moſt gracious Queen, who makes it the Study of her Life to promote Piety and Virtue, and to encourage every thing that is good and Praiſe-worthy.

Such great Examples, Sir, cannot fail to confirm your own virtuous Inclinations, and lead you on to the accompliſhing of true Glory. Theſe Reflections yield a moſt agreeable Proſpect of the Continuance of our preſent Felicity; and as theſe his Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects have abundant Reaſon to pray for (what they are ſure is the moſt deſirable of all Things on Earth to your Royal Highneſs) Health and long Life to his Majeſty: They alſo beg Leave to aſſure you, Sir, of their moſt hearty Affection and good Wiſhes for your Royal Highneſs's Welfare and Proſperity."

About the latter End of *June* arriv'd in this City, *Seayaguſta Oukah*, *Sealicloſkin Ketaguſta*, *Clogoittah*, *Collannah*, *Tathtowe*, and *Ouconnacon*, Six Kings, or *Indian* Chiefs of the *Cherrokee* Nation, bordering upon *South Carolina*, in *America*; who were ſent hither by *Moytoy* their Emperor, or Great King, with the Conſent of the whole Nation, at the Deſire of Sir *Alexander Cumin*, Bart. who brought them over to make a Tender of their Submiſſion, Crown and Country to his Majeſty King *George*'s Obedience; and on the Ninth of *September* following, ſign'd a Treaty of Friendſhip and Commerce between *Great Britain* and their Nation; and after having been nobly entertain'd at the King's Expence, about the Space of Four Months, ſet out from this City on the Second of *October*, on their Return home, accompanied with conſiderable Preſents from his Majeſty.

A. 1730, the King being return'd to *London* from viſiting his *German* Dominions, he was attended by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at *St. James*'s Palace, on the Thirtieth of *September*, when the Recorder of this City in their Names, congratulated his Majeſty in the following Words:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, moſt humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on your ſafe Arrival in *Great Britain*. All your People, Sir, have abundant Reaſon to be thankful to Divine Providence, for the Preſervation of your moſt ſacred Perſon, under whoſe mild and prudent Government they enjoy ſo many Bleſſings: And theſe your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and faithful Subjects eſteem it a peculiar Happineſs, that you are pleas'd to allow them an Opportunity of expreſſing their Joy in ſeeing your Majeſty returned to this Kingdom in good Health, and ſecure from all Danger. It adds to their Satisfaction, that this muſt be an inexpreſſible Comfort to your Royal Conſort, our moſt gracious Queen, who during your Majeſty's Abſence, by her Wiſdom and Conduct, by her ſerene and moſt engaging Diſpoſition of Mind, has continu'd to your Majeſty's Subjects, the moſt perfect State of Quiet and Tranquillity.

We are ſenſible, that your Majeſty's Thoughts have been employed in a more extenſive Degree; that your Benevolence to Mankind has inclin'd your Majeſty to uſe your utmoſt Endeavours for compoſing all thoſe Differences, which otherwiſe might have brought on the Calamities of a War, and prevented the eſtabliſhing the Peace of *Europe*, which your Majeſty has ſo much at Heart. We hope, and are perſuaded, that theſe your Majeſty's moſt laudable Purpoſes will ſoon be accompliſhed to your Honour and Glory. And as your Majeſty, among your other Cares, has been ſolicitous for promoting of Commerce, and ſhewn a tender Regard for the Intereſt of your trading Subjects, the Citizens of *London* are oblig'd, with the utmoſt Gratitude, to

make

make their Acknowledgments to your Majesty, for your Royal Indulgence. And your Majesty may be assured of their sincere and hearty Attachment to your Royal Person and Government, and of their most ardent Prayers for the Continuance of your Majesty's Health and Prosperity."

To which loyal and dutiful Speech his Majesty was graciously pleas'd to return this Answer:

"I thank you for this Mark of your Duty and Affection; the Necessity of my Affairs call'd me abroad, when I made my Stay as short as possible. My Return to my Dominions cannot be more acceptable to my People, than it is agreeable to my own Inclinations; and the City of *London* may depend upon my peculiar Care of their Trade and Commerce upon all Occasions."

On the last Day of *December* happen'd the highest Tide in the River *Thames*, that had been known in the Memory of Man; which overflowing *Wapping*, *Tuly-street*, and many others, did incredible Damage, by filling of Cellars and Warehouses, and spoiling of vast Quantities of Goods and Merchandize.

Some time after, a Cold, attended with a Fever, rag'd violently in this City, and for the Space of Five or Six Weeks, committed great Ravages, especially among the Aged, whom it cut down like Grass, insomuch that the Bill of Mortality, in One Week, increas'd to near quadruple the usual Number. This Distemper was so general, that it was by the best Observers computed, that not one in Six escap'd it.

A Scheme being form'd, for bringing into Parliament a Bill to repeal divers Subsidies and Imposts upon Wine and Tobacco; and for granting in lieu thereof an inland Duty, to be collected by way of Excise: This so greatly alarm'd the Merchants and Traders of this City, that they assembled, and with the greatest Unanimity resolv'd by all dutiful Methods strenuously to oppose the same; in Pursuance of which, they sent a Deputation to the City Representatives in Parliament, to intreat them to exert themselves in Opposition to the said Scheme: In the mean time, a Common Council being summon'd and conven'd, they unanimously agreed to recommend it to the City Members, to use their utmost Endeavours to defeat the said pernicious Design; and the Reasons for this their Opposition were set forth in the following Representation, which was deliver'd to their said Representatives.

"This Court doth apprehend, from the Experience of the Laws of Excise now in Being, that extending those Laws to any Commodities not yet excis'd, must necessarily be very prejudicial to Trade, both as it will probably diminish the Consumption of the Commodity to be excis'd, and subject the fair Trader to the frequent and arbitrary Visitation of Officers, and judicial Determination of Commissioners removable at Pleasure, and from whom there is no Appeal.

That the Extension of such Laws must necessarily increase the Number and Power of Officers; which will be inconsistent with those Principles of Liberty, on which our happy Constitution is founded; and will farther deprive the Subjects of *England* of some of those valuable Privileges, which have hitherto distinguish'd them from the neighbouring Nations.

Wherefore this Court doth earnestly recommend it to you their Representatives, to use your utmost Diligence in opposing a Scheme of this Nature, should any such be offered in Parliament in any Shape, or however limited in its First Appearance; being fully convinc'd, that an inland Duty on Goods now rated at the Custom-house, cannot be effectually collected, even with the Extension of the Powers, or the severest Exercise of all the Rigours of the present Laws of Excise."

Tho' this Representation was soon copied after by many of the Counties, Cities and Boroughs of the Kingdom; yet instead of preventing, it seems to have

have haſten'd the bringing in the ſaid Bill to the Houſe of Commons on the Fourth of *April*; which put this City into ſuch a Ferment, that the Lord Mayor immediately ſummon'd a Common Council, to deliberate upon the moſt effectual Meaſures to prevent paſſing the ſaid Bill; on which Occaſion his Lordſhip made the following Speech:

Gentlemen,

"There is a Bill depending in the Houſe of Commons, for (a Copy of which I have procured) laying an inland Duty on Tobacco; which Duty, it is univerſally agreed, will prove extremely detrimental to the Trade and Commerce of this great City, as well as to that of the whole Nation. And as the high Station I have the Honour to be in, obliges me to be watchful over every thing that may affect the Intereſt of my Fellow-Citizens, I ſhould think myſelf wanting on this extraordinary Occaſion, that you might have an Opportunity to deliberate on an Affair of ſo much Importance, wherein our Liberty and Property are ſo much concerned."

The Common Council, taking into Conſideration the Cauſe of their Meeting, unanimouſly reſolv'd to draw up and preſent the following Petition to the Houſe of Commons, intitled,

The humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, *in Common Council aſſembled.*

Sheweth,

"That your Petitioners obſerve in the Votes of this Honourable Houſe, that a Bill has been brought in, purſuant to the Reſolutions of the Sixteenth Day of *March*, for repealing ſeveral Subſidies, and an Impoſt now payable on Tobacco of the *Britiſh* Plantations, and for granting an inland Duty in lieu thereof.

That they preſume therefore, in all Humility, by a reſpectful Application to this Honourable Houſe, to expreſs, as they have already done in ſome meaſure by their Repreſentation to their Members, the univerſal Senſe of the City of *London*, concerning any further Extenſion of the Laws of Exciſe.

That the Burthen of Taxes already impoſed on every Branch of Trade, however chearfully borne, is ſeverely felt; but that your Petitioners apprehend this Burthen will grow too heavy to be borne, if it be increas'd by ſuch vexatious and oppreſſive Methods of levying and collecting the Duties, as they are aſſur'd by melancholy Experience, that the Nature of all Exciſes muſt neceſſarily produce.

That the Merchants, Tradeſmen, and Manufacturers of this Kingdom have ſupported themſelves under the Preſſure of the Exciſe Laws now in Force, by the comfortable and reaſonable Expectation, that Laws, which nothing but publick Neceſſity could be a Motive to enact, would be repealed in Favour of the Trade of the Nation, and of the Liberty of the Subject, whenever that motive ſhould be removed, as your Petitioners preſume it effectually is, by an undiſturb'd Tranquility at home, and a general Peace ſo firmly eſtabliſhed abroad.

That if this Expectation be intirely taken away; if the Exciſe Laws, inſtead of being repealed, are extended to other Species of Merchandizes not yet exciſed, and a Door opened for extending them to all; your Petitioners cannot in Juſtice to themſelves, to the Merchants, Tradeſmen, and Manufacturers of the whole Kingdom, and to the general Intereſt of their Country conceal their Apprehenſions, that the moſt fatal Blow which ever was given, will be given on this Occaſion to the Trade and Navigation of *Great Britain*; that great Spring from which the Wealth and Proſperity of the Publick flow, will be obſtructed; the mercantile Part of the Nation will become not only leſs able to trade to Advantage, but unwilling to trade at all; for no Perſon, who can enjoy all the Privileges,

leges of a *Britiſh* Subject out of Trade, even with a ſmall Fortune, will voluntarily renounce ſome of the moſt valuable of thoſe Privileges, by ſubjecting himſelf to the Laws of Exciſe.

That your Petitioners are able to ſhew, that theſe their Apprehenſions are founded both in Experience and Reaſon; and therefore your Petitioners moſt humbly pray, That this Honourable Houſe will be pleas'd to hear them by their Counſel againſt the ſaid Bill."

This potent Oppoſition of the City, *&c.* had ſo good an Effect, that the Bill, inſtead of being read a Second Time on the Eleventh of the following Month, according to an Order of the Houſe for that Purpoſe, it was, upon a Motion made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, deferr'd till the Twelfth of *June*; waich plainly ſhew'd it was to be dropt; which was ſoon after evinc'd, by an Adjournment of the Houſe for that Day, which rendering the Second Reading thereof impracticable, it has never ſince been heard of.

The King having given the Princeſs Royal in Marriage to the Prince of *Orange*; this loyal and grateful City, to ſhew their hearty Approbation of his Majeſty's wiſe Choice, in beſtowing his eldeſt Daughter upon a Prince of the Houſe of their great Deliverer (*William* the Third) from ſpiritual and temporal Slavery; drew up and preſented the following loyal Addreſs on that joyful Occaſion:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"We the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of *London* in Common Council aſſembled, moſt humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on the happy Concluſion of the Marriage of the Princeſs Royal with his moſt Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*.

Our Minds preſage the greateſt Glory, the brighteſt Triumphs, and moſt diſtinguiſhed Proſperity to theſe Nations, both in the preſent and future Ages, from an other Alliance with that truly illuſtrious Houſe, the Houſe of *Naſſau*, from whence ſo many Heroes have ſprung, the Scourge of Tyrants, and the Aſſerters of Liberty.

Among theſe we muſt for ever remember that glorious Prince King *William* the Third, who delivered theſe Kingdoms from the imminent Dangers of Popery and Arbitrary Power; and during the Courſe of his important Reign, eſtabliſhed the Conſtitution, and ſecur'd our Liberties in ſuch a Manner, that he ſeems to have left nothing more to be done, than what we hope was reſerv'd to compleat the Glories of your Majeſty's Reign; a Reign, in which we juſtly promiſe ourſelves, that nothing will be omitted which may appear neceſſary for the confirming our ancient Conſtitution; for eaſing the People from thoſe heavy Burthens, which the Defence of their Liberties induced them to impoſe upon themſelves; for encouraging the Trade, and advancing the maritime Power of this Kingdom; for making us happy at home, and reſpected abroad.

And as we have a grateful Senſe of the many Bleſſings we enjoy under your Majeſty's auſpicious Reign, we beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty of our hearty Endeavours in our Sphere to promote an affectionate Zeal for your Majeſty's Perſon and Government, that your Reign may be eaſy and happy."

To which his Majeſty was pleas'd to return the following Anſwer:

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

"I return you my Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Addreſs, and am very glad the Marriage of my Daughter with the Prince of *Orange* gives ſuch general Satisfaction.

It is a great Pleaſure to me to ſee this Metropolis remember, with ſo much Gratitude, the Deliverance of theſe Kingdoms from Popery and Slavery, by my great Predeceſſor King *William*.

A juſt Senſe of the imminent Danger that this Nation then eſcap'd, and of the

the ineſtimable Bleſſings that we now enjoy, will beſt ſecure to my People the Continuance and Preſervation of our preſent Happineſs, which it has been, and always ſhall be, my Care to ſupport and maintain to the utmoſt of my Power."

A. 1735, the Inhabitants of the Precinct of *Black-friers*, from the Diſſolution of its Monaſtery by *Henry* VIII. *A.* 1539, pretending a Privilege of Exemption from the Juriſdiction of the City of *London*, occaſion'd the Lord Mayor and Citizens to aſcertain their Right thereto by a Trial in the Court of King's-Bench, on the Tenth of *July*, between them and *Daniel Watſon*, an Inhabitant and Retailer of Goods in the ſaid *Friers*, before the Lord Chief Juſtice *Hardwick*, by a ſpecial Jury of Non-freemen, who determin'd the Cauſe in favour of the City by a Verdict of 5 *s.* Damage.

This Diſtrict being ſince conſtituted a Precinct of the Ward of *Farrindon within*, ſends Two Members to repreſent it in the Common Council of this City.

The Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City, to ſhew their dutiful Zeal and Affection on the Solemnization of the Nuptials of the Prince of *Wales* with the Princeſs of *Sax-Gotha*, congratulated their Majeſties, and their Royal Highneſſes, on the Twenty-ninth of *April*, by their Recorder, as follows:

To the King.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

" The Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, moſt humbly intreat your Majeſty's Permiſſion to congratulate your Majeſty upon the Marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*.

Your Majeſty's paternal Care for the Welfare of your Subjects has been evident upon all Occaſions. And your Majeſty's approving this Alliance for his Royal Highneſs with a Princeſs of the illuſtrious Houſe of *Sax-Gotha*, confirms the Regard which your Majeſty has always ſhewn for the Sopport of the Proteſtant Intereſt, and the Liberties of *Europe*; and is a freſh Inſtance of your Majeſty's indulgent Concern for the preſent and future Proſperity of your People.

As your Majeſty's Subjects have Reaſon to be ſenſible of their Happineſs under ſo mild and gracious a Prince; as they are in full Poſſeſſion of all their Rights and Liberties, Property ſecured, Commerce flouriſhing, Induſtry encouraged, Peace and Tranquillity at Home and Abroad; as their preſent Felicity is owing to your Majeſty's Protection and Influence: and the Proſpect of the Countenance of it to your Wiſdom and Goodneſs: Theſe your Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects beg Leave to expreſs their Joy and Acknowledgments with the moſt grateful Hearts, and to aſſure your Majeſty of their moſt dutiful and affectionate Regard to your Royal Perſon; of their zealous Endeavours in their Sphere for the Support of your Majeſty's Government; and that they eſteem themſelves under the higheſt Obligations to do all in their Power, that your Majeſty's Reign may be eaſy and happy to yourſelf, as it is an ineſtimable Bleſſing to your People."

To which Congratulation, his Majeſty return'd this Anſwer:

" I thank you for your Congratulations on this Occaſion, and for the Zeal and Concern that you ſhew for the Proſperity and Support of my Family and Government."

To the Queen.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

" The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, moſt humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majeſty upon the Marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*. As your Majeſty is the Fountain from whence ſo many Bleſſings flow to his Majeſty's Subjects, they have Reaſon to approach your Majeſty with the utmoſt Gratitude and Veneration.

Your Majeſty's promoting the Eſpouſal of his Royal Highneſs to a Proteſtant Princeſs, eminent for her Religion, Virtues

Virtues and Accompliſhments, ſhews how much your Majeſty has at Heart the true Happineſs of his Royal Highneſs, and the Welfare and Proſperity of this Nation.

Your Majeſty is a glorious Inſtance of the many beneficial and of the laſting good Conſequences of ſuch an Alliance; happy is it for the Princeſs that ſhe has ſo bright a Patron to imitate: Happy will it be for the Prince and the People, her following ſo good, ſo great an Example.

There is nothing to wiſh, but that Heaven would beſtow on this Royal Pair, a Progeny in every reſpect reſembling thoſe of your Majeſty, and that your Majeſty may have perfect Health, and live to ſee with Joy and Comfort all the deſireable Effects of this happy Union."

To the Prince.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

" The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, moſt humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Royal Highneſs, on your Marriage with her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*. 'Tis an infinite Pleaſure to me, Sir, that have the Honour to expreſs to your Royal Highneſs, the joyful Sentiments of theſe his Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects upon this happy Occaſion.

'Tis with great Satisfaction they obſerve your Royal Highneſs's Felicity accompliſhed in the moſt delightful manner to yourſelf, and at the ſame Time yielding the moſt agreeable View to all his Majeſty's Subjects of the Continuance of the many Bleſſings to future Ages.

They intreat your Royal Highneſs's Permiſſion, to offer their moſt ardent Wiſhes for your Royal Highneſs's Health and Proſperity, that you may have the Satisfaction to ſee them truly repreſenting your Royal Highneſs, with the moſt benevolent Diſpoſition, with the tendereſt Humanity, Aſſertors of Liberty, and Friends to Mankind, with all other thoſe Princely Virtues which give a Luſtre even to your Dignity, and which make your Royal Highneſs the Favourite of the People, and the hopeful Proſpect of the *Britiſh* Nation."

His Royal Highneſs's Anſwer.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

" I thank you for your kind and affectionate Addreſs to me and the Princeſs; it is a great Pleaſure to me, the Joy you ſhew upon this happy Occaſion. You may be aſſured of my conſtant Regard for the Trade of the City, and for the Welfare of the whole Nation."

To the Princeſs.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

" As all his Majeſty's Subjects now have an Intereſt in your Royal Highneſs's Welfare, theſe preſume to tender their moſt hearty Wiſhes for your Royal Highneſs's Proſperity, and that you may have all the Joys this Life can yield.

And as your Royal Highneſs cannot fail to complete the Happineſs of your Royal Conſort, and to attract the moſt tender and affectionate Returns; may Heaven for ever continue the bliſsful Union of your Hearts, and all your Years roll on with the moſt perfect Harmony; may your Royal Highneſs have the Satisfaction of yielding many endearing Pledges of your mutual Love, and be endued with all thoſe amiable Qualities and Perfections, which will accompliſh the Deſires of the Prince your Royal Conſort, and that of your Royal Highneſs, and render you the Object of univerſal Admiration."

The Commonalty of *London*, not a little uneaſy at their being poſtpon'd in this Affair of Congratulation, apply'd to the Lord Mayor to ſummon a Common Council, that they, at this Time of univerſal Joy, might alſo have an Opportunity of paying their hearty Congratulations to their Majeſties, the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*; and in order thereunto, drew up and preſented the following moſt dutiful and loyal Addreſs:

May

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

" We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of *London* in Common Council aſſembled, humbly beg Leave to embrace this our firſt Opportunity of congratulating your Majeſty on the Marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, with the illuſtrious Princeſs of *Sax-Gotha*; a Princeſs whoſe early Virtues have receiv'd the moſt glorious Teſtimony, your Majeſty's Approbation.

Thoſe Virtues, confirmed and improved by the happy Influence of her Majeſty's bright Example, will, we doubt not, reflect Honour on your Majeſty's Choice; and prove her Royal Highneſs worthy of the high Station to which ſhe is called.

With the ſincereſt Sentiments of Duty and Gratitude, we aſcribe theſe happy Nuptials to your Majeſty's paternal Care and Concern for the future, as well as preſent, Happineſs and Security of your People.

What Bleſſings may we not hope for, from the Alliance of Two Houſes, which have been ſo long conſpicuous for their ſteady Adherence to the Proteſtant Intereſt, and their glorious Zeal in Defence of Civil and Religious Liberty?

The Joy we feel on this Occaſion can receive Addition only by anticipating the Happineſs of our Poſterity, to whom theſe auſpicious Nuptials promiſe a long Continuance of thoſe Bleſſings, which we thankfully enjoy under your Majeſty's moſt juſt and gracious Government.

We beg Leave to expreſs our hearty Wiſhes, that your Majeſty may live to ſee theſe Preſages of your faithful Subjects confirm'd by their Royal Highneſſes being bleſſed with a numerous Progeny; and to aſſure your Majeſty, that we ſhall do every thing in our reſpective Stations, which may any way contribute to the Eaſe, Security and Glory of your Majeſty's Reign."

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" I thank you for your dutiful and loyal Addreſs: The Satisfaction you expreſs on the Marriage of my Son, and the Senſe you ſhew of my Care and Concern for the Happineſs of my People, are very acceptable to me. The City of *London* may always depend upon the Continuance of my Favour and Protection."

To the Queen, by the Common Sergeant.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

" The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council-men of the City of *London*, beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on the Marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, with the illuſtrious Princeſs of *Sax-Gotha*.

They could not but form the higheſt Ideas of a Princeſs recommended by your Majeſty, and adopted by our moſt gracious Sovereign into the Royal Family. It is her Royal Highneſs's preſent Honour to anſwer thoſe Ideas, to engage the Attention, and command the Veneration of all that approach her. It will be her future Glory to ſhew the ſucceeding Age a Copy of the Virtues, which this Alliance will give her Royal Highneſs Opportunity to obſerve, and Ambition to imitate.

May her Royal Highneſs long enjoy the Advantage of your Majeſty's moſt excellent Pattern, the Nation the Benefit of your Royal Goodneſs, and lateſt Poſterity the happy Conſequences of this auſpicious Event."

To the Prince.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

" The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council-men of the City of *London*, beg leave to congratulate your Royal Highneſs on your Marriage with the Princeſs of *Sax-Gotha*.

The Virtues of an Heir are next in Conſequence to thoſe which adorn the Poſſeſſor of a Throne; and by the many great Virtues you have copied from your

your Royal Father, your Highneſs is the future Hope of the Nation; and there wanted nothing but a Proſpect of Perpetuity to complete their Happineſs. Your Royal Highneſs, by the preſent happy Alliance, give them this agreeable View; and their Joy is ſo much the greater, as it flows from a Princeſs deſign'd by every great and engaging Accompliſhment for the Honour of your Royal Highneſs's Affection.

May your Royal Highneſs long enjoy the preſent Happineſs; and an illuſtrious Succeſſion of your Royal Race convey the Proſperity of the Nation to remoteſt Ages."

His Royal Highneſs's Anſwer.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

" Your reiterated Congratulations to me and the Princeſs are very acceptable to us. I have always had the ſincereſt Affection for the City: But it is greatly increas'd by all the Marks of Attachment you ſhew me on this Occaſion. I hope you will be perſuaded of my conſtant Regard for the Happineſs of the Nation in general, and yours in particular, which has and always will conſiſt in the Preſervation of our Trade and Conſtitution."

To the Princeſs.

May is pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

" The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council-men of the City of *London*, beg Leave to congratulate your Royal Highneſs on your Marriage with his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*.

Your Intereſt, Madam, is now the ſame with that of your illuſtrious Conſort: Govern'd by his Inclinations, you partake his Regard for the Welfare and Happineſs of the People. Permit theſe his Majeſty's faithful Subjects to aſſure your Royal Highneſs of the moſt affectionate Returns.

May your Royal Highneſs enjoy that Happineſs, which your Alliance to ſo amiable a Prince, your high Station, and thoſe Virtues which have ſo eminently diſtinguiſh'd your Highneſs, conſpire to give; and the Bleſſings we now enjoy, by being govern'd by the beſt of Kings, be tranſmitted by your Royal Highneſs to after Ages."

Till this Time, the Streets of *London* were perhaps worſe illuminated by Night than thoſe of any other great City, which was intirely owing to bad Management; for the ſame being lighted by Contract, the Contractors were annually oblig'd to pay to the City the Sum of 600 *l.* for the Liberty of lighting the ſame! A Practice which probably cannot be parallel'd, to make an Advantage of a publick Benefit; but, to the Honour of the City, the Lamps are under a much better Regulation at preſent. Beſides, the Contractors were only to receive 6 *s.* a-year, of every Houſekeeper who paid to the Poor; of ſuch whoſe Houſes exceeded the Rent of 10 *l.* a-year; and of thoſe who put out no Lights; for all Perſons who hung out a Lanthorn and Candle before their reſpective Houſes, were exempt from paying towards the public Lamps.

In conſideration of the Payment of the Sum of Six hundred Pounds, and the Exemptions above-mention'd, the ſaid Contractors were only oblig'd to light their Lamps (which were about a Thouſand in Number) in dark Nights till Twelve o'Clock from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*; for thoſe called light Nights, in which they were exempt from lighting, were Ten in every Moon, *viz.* from the Sixth Night after the new Moon, to the Third after the Full; which was only One hundred and Seventeen Nights, which made the whole Time of lighting about Seven hundred and Fifty Hours; which ſhort Space of lighting the Streets gave great Opportunities to Rogues to commit numerous Burglaries, Street Robberies, and other nocturnal Villanies: Wherefore the Lord Mayor and Common Council, to prevent the like enormous Crimes for the future, judg'd it neceſſary to apply to Parliament for a Power to enable them the better to inlighten the Streets, Lanes, *&c.* of this City.

Purſuant

Purſuant to which 'twas enacted, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of *London*, be impower'd to erect a ſufficient Number of ſuch Sort of Glaſs Lamps as they ſhall judge proper, to be put up in ſuch Places to be lighted and kept burning, from the Setting to the Riſing of the Sun, throughout the Year.

And towards defraying the Expence of purchaſing and erecting the ſaid Lamps, and the annual Charge of maintaining and repairing the ſame, the following Rates and Aſſeſſments are to be laid and levied yearly upon the Inhabitants of the ſeveral Wards, *viz.* From the Twenty-fifth of *March Anno* 1736. every Houſe under the Rent of Ten Pounds a Year, which is charg'd to the Poor, a Sum not exceeding Seven Shillings yearly; of Ten or Twenty, not exceeding Twelve; of Twenty to Thirty, not exceeding Fourteen; of Thirty to Forty, not exceeding Sixteen; and of Forty and upwards, not exceeding Twenty Shillings a Year.

And for the more effectual Support of the ſaid Lamps, 'twas likewiſe enacted, That all Pariſh Churches, Cemeteries, Chapels, Meeting-Houſes, Schools, Halls, Markets, Warehouſes and other publick Edifices, (Hoſpitals excepted) together with ſome Pieces of void Ground and ſpacious Places, be ſeverally tax'd and aſſeſs'd in due Proportion by the Alderman, Deputy and Common Councilmen of the reſpective Wards, wherein ſuch publick Buildings are ſituate; which ſeveral Aſſeſſments are to be paid by the chief Officers thereunto belonging, *viz.* The Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, by the Dean and Chapter (but if the ſaid Dean and Chapter ſhall, at their own Expence, cauſe the Fence round the ſaid Cathedral Church, to be duly lighted for the ſame time, by a proportional Number of the ſame Sort of Lamps, as above-mention'd; then, and as long as they ſhall continue duly to light the ſaid Fence, there ſhall no Rate nor Aſſeſſment be laid on the ſaid Church) Church and Chapel-Wardens, and chief Officers, Maſters, Wardens or Governours belonging to the ſaid publick Structures, and the Chamberlain of *London* for the void Ground and ſpacious Places, *viz.* *Moorfields*, &c.

And if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall think him, her, or themſelves aggriev'd by ſuch Aſſeſſment, they may, within the Space of Twenty Days, appeal to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen for Redreſs, whoſe Deciſion ſhall be concluſive.

And for collecting the Money that ſhall ariſe by the ſaid Aſſeſſment without Expence, the Deputies and Common Councilmen of the reſpective Wards, ſhall yearly, on *St. Thomas's Day*, at their ſeveral Wardmotes, return the Names of Six or more ſubſtantial Inhabitants of each Ward, Two or more of whom, according to the Dimenſion of the Ward, ſhall be choſen as Collectors for the enſuing Year; and as ſuch ſhall be ſworn before the preſiding Officer, to be true and faithful in the Execution of their reſpective Offices: And in caſe any Perſon or Perſons ſo elected, ſhall refuſe to officiate, he or they ſhall reſpectively forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds, and ſhall nevertheleſs be liable to be re-elected into the ſaid Office the Year after. And in caſe of a ſecond Refuſal, ſhall be liable to the like Penalty. And as often as he or they in that reſpect ſhall prove refractory.

And to prevent chuſing inſufficient Perſons into the Office of Collector, it is enacted, That all Embezzlements ſhall be made good by a Re-aſſeſſment on the Inhabitants of ſuch Ward, wherein ſuch Defect ſhall happen; and all Perſons refuſing to pay their reſpective Aſſeſſments, ſhall, by a Warrant from the Lord Mayor, or Alderman of the Ward wherein ſuch Perſon or Perſons reſide, be diſtrain'd, and their Goods and Chattels ſold to make Satisfaction.

And the more effectually to prevent Embezzlements, the Rates of Aſſeſſments are to be collected Half-yearly, and the Money paid into the Chamber

of *London*, in such a manner, that no Collector shall at any Time have in his Hands for the Space of Ten Days, the Sum of Fifty Pounds; and every Person offending in this Point, shall forfeit Five Pounds. And to obviate all Frauds, which otherwise might happen, all the Collectors are to pass their Accompts yearly in the Court of Wardmote, on *St. Thomas's Day*, when they are to produce the Chamberlain of *London*'s Receipts, Cash in Hand, and a List of all such Persons as have neglected or refused to pay their respective Assessments, or have desir'd to be excus'd from paying the said Rates or Assessments; all of whom are render'd incapable of voting at divers of the City Elections, in the same manner as those who pay no Scot, nor bear any Lot. And that every Collector, who shall refuse or omit passing his Account at the Time and Place prefix'd, shall forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds; and also the same Sum for every Twenty Days he shall continue refractory.

And to prevent all Monopolies, in setting up and lighting the said Lamps, it is enacted, That the Alderman of each Ward, with the Advice of his Deputy and Common Councilmen, shall contract and agree for a sufficient Number of Lamps, with Irons and Posts whereon to erect the same; and for lighting, trimming, maintaining and repairing the said Lamps.

And for the faithful Execution of the Powers above-mention'd, vested in the several Aldermen and Common Councilmen, 'tis expresly provided, that none of them, nor any Person or Persons in Trust for them, shall in any manner of way be interested in or about the said Lamps.

And for the more effectually preventing Frauds by the Collectors or others concern'd in the said Lamps, every Citizen of *London* is to have free Access to inspect the Accounts therefore in the Chamberlain's Office, without Fee or Reward.

And for the better securing of the said Lamps, with their Respective Furniture, it is enacted, That whatsoever Person or Persons shall extinguish, break down, or destroy any of the same, every Person so offending shall, for the First Time, forfeit the Sum of Twenty Shillings; the Second; Forty; and the Third Time, Three Pounds: And when by reason of the Poverty of the Offender, the Penalty cannot be immediately had, he, she, or they shall be committed to hard Labour in the House of Correction, for any Time not exceeding Three Months, or until such pecuniary Mulct be paid.

And because of the Difficulty of ascertaining the exact Expence that will attend the said Lamps, it is enacted, That if at the Expiration of Seven Years, a Surplus shall be found in the Chamber of *London*, to have arisen from the Money collected on Account of the said Lamps, all such surplus Monies shall be applied either in Aid of the Orphans Fund, or in Abatement or Diminution of Future Taxes.

Tho' the present Rates for lighting the City by Night do far exceed the former, yet it is to be hop'd, that it will answer the End of the Citizens, by not only preventing many Burglaries, Robberies, and other nocturnal Villanies, but likewise to their great Accommodation and Honour, in having the City so nobly illuminated; for instead of One thousand Lamps, as formerly, the Number at first put up on the new Establishment amounted to Four thousand Six hundred and Seventy-nine: But the same not proving sufficient, a considerable Augmentation has been made in most of the Wards; wherefore the Number of the whole (tho' not yet sent into the Chamberlain's Office) at present must amount to above Five thousand. And the City, instead of being lighted about Seven hundred and Fifty Hours in a Year, as formerly, 'tis now lighted about Five thousand Hours. And as this great Number of Lamps is only for the Use of the City and Liberties thereof, which make but about a Fifth Part of the Buildings within the Bill of Mortality;

lity; therefore it may be preſum'd, that the whole Number of publick and private Lamps within that Diſtrict, may amount to above Fifteen thouſand.

At this Time the drinking of Spirituous Liquors was become ſo exceſſive among the inferior Sort of People in this City and Suburbs, that many thereof not only deſtroy'd themſelves thereby, but the Conſtitution and Health of others were ſo debilitated, as to indanger the Loſs of a great Part of the Human Species; beſides, by that vicious Practice, the Morals of the Populace were debauch'd to ſuch a Degree, that many of the petty Shops, or Places where thoſe deſtructive Liquors were ſold, were Nurſeries of Whores, Thieves, Sodomites, and the moſt abandon'd Miſcreants.

For remedying this intolerable and deſtructive Practice, 'twas by Parliament enacted, That after the Twenty-ninth of *September*, *Anno* 1736. no Perſon whatſoever ſhould preſume to ſell any Sort of Spirituous Liquors in a leſs Quantity than Two Gallons, without taking a Licence for ſuch Purpoſe, for which every Retailer was not only annually to pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds, but likewiſe Twenty Shillings Duty for every Gallon ſold after that manner. And every Perſon preſuming to ſell ſuch Liquors without qualifying himſelf as aforeſaid, is to forfeit for every ſuch Offence the Sum of One hundred Pounds.

And to prevent all Perſons from hawking and vending of Spirituous Liquors both by Land and Water, every Offender to forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds; and in caſe the Party offending is incapable of paying the Penalty, he, ſhe or they are to be committed to hard Labour in the Houſe of Correction for the ſpace of Two Months.

And whereas many Perſons by this Act of Parliament will be greatly affected in their Fortunes, 'twas by the ſame Authority enacted, That all Perſons who have follow'd the Art and Buſineſs of a Diſtiller for the Space of Seven Years, or on the Twenty-fifth of *March* 1736. were ſerving Apprentices to the ſame, ſhould all and every of them have full Liberty to exerciſe and follow any other Trade or Buſineſs in any Part of *England*, any Law, Charter, Grant, Cuſtom or Uſage to the Contrary notwithſtanding.

The Company of Sadlers of this City having ſome time ago had the Honour to preſent the Freedom of their Company to the Prince of *Wales*, the City on that Occaſion form'd a Reſolution to compliment his Royal Highneſs with the Freedom of *London*. Purſuant to which, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen attended the Prince on the Seventeenth of *December* with the ſaid Freedom, when the Recorder, in their Names, addreſs'd him as follows:

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

" The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* moſt humbly beſeech your Royal Highneſs, that you would be pleas'd to vouchſafe your gracious Acceptance of the Freedom of the City.

Your Royal Highneſs condeſcending to this humble Requeſt, will yield Honour to that whole Body, and to every Member of it.

And they beg leave to toke this Opportunity of aſſuring your Royal Highneſs of their dutiful and affectionate Regard, and of their Wiſhes for your Royal Highneſs's Health, Welfare and Proſperity.

The Prince's Anſwer.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

" Tho' no Ties were wanting to make you dearer to me, yet I receive this as a new Mark of your Duty and Loyalty to the King, and of Affection to me. I am very thankful for your good Opinion, and ſhall try, in all Times, to deſerve it, by my hearty Wiſhes for the Welfare of your Trade and my conſtant Zeal for the Liberty of my Country."

His Royal Highneſs had no ſooner

done ſpeaking, than the Chamberlain of *London*, at the Lord Mayor's Left Hand (the Recorder being on the Right) on his Knee, deliver'd the City Freedom to the Prince: Of which the following is an exact Copy.

" The moſt high, moſt potent, and moſt illuſtrious Prince, *Frederick Lewis*, Prince of *Great Britain*, Electoral Prince of *Brunſwick-Lunenburgh*, Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall*, Duke of *Rothſey*, Duke of *Edenburgh*, Marquiſs of the Iſle of *Ely*, Earl of *Eltham*, Earl of *Cheſter*, Viſcount *Launceſton*, Baron of *Renfew*, Baron of *Snaudon*, Lord of the Iſles, Steward of *Scotland*, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Carter, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council; of his mere Grace and Princely Favour, did the moſt auguſt City of *London* the Honour to accept the Freedom thereof; and was admitted of the Company of the Sadlers in the Time of the Right Honourable Sir *John Thompſon*, Knight, Lord Mayor, and *John Boſworth*, Eſquire, Chamberlain of the ſaid City.

The Record of which benevolent Condeſcenſion, is entered in the Book ſigned with the Letter *U* of the purchaſing of Freedoms, and the Admiſſions of Freemen, (to wit) on the Seventeenth Day of *December*, in the Tenth Year of the Reign of our moſt gracious Soverign Lord, *George* the Second, of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith.

In Teſtimony whereof, the Seal of the Office of Chamberlain of the ſaid City to theſe Preſents is put. Dated in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the ſame City, the Day and Year aforeſaid."

His Majeſty being return'd from his *German* Dominions, to this City, on the 18th of *January* 1737. the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* waited on his Majeſty, to congratulate him on his ſafe Arrival; when Mr. Baron *Thompſon* made their Compliments in the following Speech.

" *Moſt gracious Sovereign*,

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, moſt humbly intreat your Majeſty's Permiſſion to congratulate your Majeſty on your ſafe Return to *Great Britain*.

Your Preſence, Sir, diſpells all thoſe Anxieties and Fears for yonr Welfare which your Abſence occaſioned; your People are animated with freſh Joy to find themſelves again under your Majeſty's immediate Influence and Protection; and nothing could have alleviated the Want of that Bleſſing, but the mild and prudent Adminiſtration of your Majeſty's Royal Conſort.

Theſe your Majeſty's moſt faithful and dutiful Subjects, being ſenſible of their Happineſs in the full Enjoyment of all their Liberties, Rights and Privileges, during the whole Courſe of your Majeſty's Reign, and having a firm Reliance on your Majeſty's Vigilance and Care for their future Welfare and Proſperity, beg Leave to tender their grateful Acknowledgments, and to aſſure your Majeſty of their moſt affectionate Zeal for the Support of your Royal Perſon and Government upon all Occaſions."

To which his Majeſty return'd this moſt gracious Anſwer.

" I thank your for this freſh Inſtance of your Duty and Affection to my Perſon and Government. You may depend upon the Continuance of my Care to preſerve the Peace and Tranquillity, and to promote the Trade and Welfare of this great and flouriſhing City."

They all had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand; and his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *George Champion* and *John Lequeſne*, Aldermen; and on *William Rous* and *Benjamin Rawlins*, the two Sheriffs.

They were afterwards introduced to her Majeſty, and Mr. Baron *Thompſon* made their Compliments as followeth.

May

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

" The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on the King's ſafe Arrival.

'Tis with grateful Hearts, that theſe, his Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects, preſume to offer their humble Acknowledgments to your Majeſty, for your juſt and prudent Adminiſtration during his Majeſty's Abſence.

To your Wiſdom and Conduct, Madam, we owe the allaying all Diſcontents, and the ſuppreſſing all publick Diſorders. And whatever Diviſions may happen, the People ſtill univerſally confeſs your Majeſty's Goodneſs, your Piety, and all thoſe Virtues, which make your Royal Example a Pattern to this Age, and muſt have a happy Influence for the Benefit of Poſterity.

To which her Majeſty return'd a moſt gracious Anſwer; and they all had the Honour to kiſs her Majeſty's Hand.

The Princeſs of *Wales* being brought to Bed on the Thirtieth of *July*, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City repair'd to *Hampton-Court*, where the Recorder, in their Name, addreſs'd his Majeſty as follows:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

" The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* moſt humbly intreat your Majeſty's Permiſſion to congratulate your Majeſty upon the ſafe Delivery of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, and the Birth of a Princeſs.

Theſe your Majeſty's moſt faithful and dutiful Subjects, having a juſt Senſe of the many Bleſſings they enjoy under your Majeſty's Protection, rejoice at any Good attending your Royal Family, and have a real Satisfaction by this Addition to it.

Every Branch of your illuſtrious Race muſt be dear and valuable to your Majeſty's Subjects, as it gives them a pleaſing Proſpect of the Continuance of that Happineſs which your Royal Houſe has ſecur'd to this Nation.

We wiſh that all your Majeſty's Subjects, were truly ſenſible of their Felicity; they would then acknowledge that they are in the full Poſſeſſion of their Liberties and Properties; that they are governed by Laws of their own making, under a mild and gracious Prince, who makes thoſe Laws the Rule of his Actions. Happy is the Lot of ſuch a People!

Theſe, Sir, being our humble Sentiments, we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that you may depend on the moſt hearty Endeavours in our Sphere, to promote a dutiful and affectionate Regard to your Royal Perſon and Government, and a zealous Attachment to the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Family."

The King's Anſwer.

" I thank you for your Congratulation on the Birth of a Princeſs, and I take very kindly this repeated Inſtance of your Duty to me, and Affection to my Family."

To the Queen.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

" The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* moſt humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majeſty upon the ſafe Delivery of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*.

Every thing which brings Joy and Comfort to your Majeſty, muſt give a true Satisfaction to all his Majeſty's Subjects. Your Majeſty's conſtant and indulgent Regard for their Welfare upon all Occaſions, demands their moſt dutiful and grateful Return on their Part.

Theſe his Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects preſume to tender their humble Acknowledgments, and to expreſs their Joy upon this happy Occaſion.

The Addition of a Princeſs to your Royal Family, yields them the agreeable Hope of another Pattern of Virtue and Goodneſs to be form'd by your Majeſty's pious Inſtructions: They beg leave to offer their hearty Wiſhes for

Proſperity to your Majeſty, and every Branch of your Royal Family; that they may be happy themſelves, and give Happineſs to others; that they may prove a Bleſſing to Nations, and in that and every other reſpect, reſemble your Majeſty, and imitate your Royal Example."

To the Prince of Wales.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

"The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, having early paid their Duty to their Royal Sovereign, and to her Majeſty, upon the Birth of the Princeſs; and if it had been convenient they would then have humbly begg'd leave to congratulate your Royal Highneſs upon ſo happy an Occaſion.

They now, by your Royal Highneſs's Permiſſion, preſume to expreſs their joyful Sentiments on ſo fortunate an Event: Fortunate not only as it has given your Royal Highneſs this your firſt-born Princeſs, but as it yields moſt probable Hopes of many more Deſcendants from ſuch illuſtrious Parents, and a moſt agreeable Proſpect to all his Majeſty's Subjects, of the Continuance of thoſe many Bleſſings which we have ſo long enjoy'd under the Influence and Protection of your Royal Houſe.

Your Royal Highneſs having done the higheſt Honour to the City of *London*, by moſt graciouſly condeſcending to become a Member of that Body, and having on many Occaſions given evident Marks of your Royal Highneſs's Good Will towards them;

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen beg leave to take this Opportunity of renewing their moſt grateful Acknowledgments, aſſuring your Royal Highneſs of their hearty Wiſhes for your Royal Highneſs's Welfare and Proſperity, and that they are devoted to your Royal Highneſs's true Intereſt and Service, being ſincerely attach'd to the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Royal Highneſs, and your Royal Family."

To the Princeſs of Wales.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

"The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen humbly beg leave to addreſs themſelves to your Royal Highneſs with their moſt hearty Congratulations upon your ſafe Delivery, on the Birth of the Princeſs, and the Re-eſtabliſhment of your Health. Your Royal Iſſue, Madam, will ever be dear to theſe his Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects. They now entertain the pleaſing Hopes, that many amiable Qualities, Graces and Virtues, derived to the Princeſs from your Royal Highneſs, will make her in due Time an Ornament to a Throne, and a Bleſſing to the World. They preſume to add their moſt ardent Wiſhes, that your Royal Highneſs may prove the glorious Inſtrument of Providence, by yielding a numerous Progeny to be the Supporters of the Proteſtant Religion and *Britiſh* Liberty; and that your Royal Highneſs may always find in Life, true Joy, laſting Comfort, and ſolid Happineſs."

To which the Prince made this Anſwer:

My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I return you my Thanks, and thoſe of the Princeſs, for the Share you take in this Increaſe of the King's Family: and aſſure you, whatever Children God may bleſs me with, I will infuſe into them Sentiments agreeable to the Laws and Liberties of that Country they have the Happineſs to be born in.

The City has always ſhewn ſuch Zeal for the King and his Family, that I think it highly incumbent upon me to aſſure you, that I will be in all times an hearty Well-wiſher for your Trade and Proſperity."

The ancient Watercourſe of the Fleet Rivulet, ſince denominated *Turnmill Brook*, having for divers Ages coſt great Sums of Money to keep it navigable, by frequent cleanſing, which proving very burdenſome to the Citi-

zens

zens, it was at laſt neglected, whereby it ſoon became ſo choak'd with Mud and Filth, as to be render'd unnavigable, (tho' by an Anchor found ſome time ago at *Black Mary's Holy*, it may be preſum'd, that its Navigation extended ſo far, if not, as commonly reported, to *St. Pancraſs*, where, according to Tradition, an Anchor was likewiſe found) on which Occaſion it juſtly receiv'd the opprobrious Appellation of *Fleet-Ditch*; in which piteous Condition it continued till the great Conflagration *A.* 1666. But by an Act of Parliament for re-building the City of *London*, 'twas appointed to be reſtor'd to its ancient State of Navigation as far as *Holbourn-Bridge*. And by Virtue of the ſaid Act, the Work was begun in the Year 1668, and finiſh'd in *November* 1673. The Length of the Canal being 2100 Feet; in Breadth, Forty, in Depth of Water, at the upper End, by a middling Tide, Five Feet: It is bounded on each Side by a ſtrong Brick Wall, wherein were built ſpacious Vaults, as ſo many Repoſitories for Sea-coals: The Wharfs on each Side, which were Thirty-five Feet in width, were ſtrongly ſupported by the ſaid Wall and Vaults; and the whole Charge of ſinking, clearing, leveling, wharfing, planking, piling, paving, poſting and railing of the ſaid Watercouſe, amounted to 27777 *l.* beſides the Money laid out in purchaſing of Ground on both Sides for enlarging the ſaid Canal and Wharfs.

But this new and ſpacious Canal filling with Mud and Dirt as formerly, the Charge of cleanſing it above *Fleet-Bridge*, amounted to more than its annual Produce; wherefore 'twas again neglected, and the Rails on each Side being decay'd, many Perſons periſh'd, by falling therein by Night, and Beaſts by Day; ſo that it was become a very great and dangerous Nuſance: Which occaſion'd the City to apply to Parliament for a Power to arch over and level that Part of it above *Fleet-Bridge*; which being readily granted, the Work was begun about the Beginning of *March*, *A.* 1734. and Two ſpacious Arches of Ten Feet high, and Six Wide, as Common Sewers, finiſh'd and levell'd over by *Michaelmaſs* following: And a fine Market-Houſe, with other Conveniences, being ſince thereon erected, the ſaid Place, by the Name of the *Fleet-Market*, was open'd on the Thirtieth of *September* in the Year 1737.

Over this Canal were four handſome Stone Bridges; thoſe of *Holbourn*, the *Fleet* and *Bridewell* remaining as common Highways, whilſt that of *Fleet-Lane* was oblig'd to make way for the new Market.

The Citizens of *London* not having a ſufficient Authority for the eaſtabliſhing, ordering or well-governing of the City Watch, or for levying and collecting Money for defraying the Charge thereof; they therefore applied to Parliament in the preceding Spring, for a Power to enable them to regulate the ſaid Watch, for the more effectual preventing Fires, Murders, Burglaries, Robberies and other nocturnal Outrages and Diſorders in the City.

For which Purpoſe it was by the Parliament enacted, That the Common Council of *London*, ſhall, from Year to Year, be impower'd to appoint ſuch a Number of Beadles and Watchmen for the ſeveral Wards of the City, and Liberties thereof, as they ſhall judge neceſſary, to order the arming of them, to appoint the Time they are to watch, to aſcertain their Wages, and to appoint the Number of Conſtables that ſhall attend in each of the ſaid Wards.

And for raiſing of Money for defraying the Charge of the ſaid Watch, the ſaid Common Council is impower'd to aſcertain the ſeveral Sums to be rais'd in the reſpective Wards, which are to be aſſeſs'd by the Aldermen and Common Councilmen thereof reſpectively, and to be collected by the Conſtables of the ſeveral Precincts, or the Beadles of the ſaid Wards; and every Perſon that ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay the Sum, he ſhall be aſſeſs'd at, the ſame ſhall be levied by Diſtreſs, by a Warrant under

the Hand and Seal of the Lord Mayor; and in want of Diſtreſs, the Party or Parties, by the like Warrant, to be committed to one of the Compters, there to remain in Priſon for the Space of a Month, or until the Payment thereof: And in caſe any Perſon ſhall find himſelf aggriev'd by any Rate or Aſſeſſment, he may appeal within Twenty Days to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, whoſe Deciſion therein ſhall be final.

And by the Authority aforeſaid, the Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the ſeveral Wards are impower'd to nominate and chuſe ſuch honeſt and able-bodied Men to be employ'd as Watchmen in their reſpective Wards, to appoint their ſeveral Stands, how often they ſhall go their Rounds, and to make Orders for their Government, which are to be deliver'd to the Conſtables of the ſeveral Precincts, who, together with the ſaid Watchmen, are to watch from the Tenth of *March* to the Tenth of *September*, from the Hours of Ten in the Evening till Five in the Morning; and from the Tenth of *September* to the Tenth of *March*, from Nine in the Evening till Seven in the Morning. And the ſaid Conſtable ſhall nightly (at leaſt) go twice about their reſpective Wards, to ſee that the ſeveral Watchmen perform their Duties; and in caſe any of the ſaid Conſtables ſhall neglect to attend to watch in his Turn, or ſhall leave his Duty during the Hours above-mention'd, he ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit the Sum of 20 *s.*

It is likewiſe enacted, That every Perſon duly appointed a Collector of the Watch-money, that ſhall refuſe to ſerve, ſhall not only forfeit the Sum of 10 *l.* but likewiſe be liable to be appointed to the ſaid Office in the ſucceeding Year; and in caſe of Non-ſervitude, or Death, the Aldermen or Common Councilmen of ſuch Ward, may appoint another to officiate; and in caſe the Perſon ſo appointed refuſe to ſerve, he ſhall be liable to the Penalties above-nam'd.

And to prevent Embezzlements, each of the Collectors are from Time to Time to pay the Money he ſhall receive, ſo as never at any one Time to have in his Hands above the Sum of Five Pounds, on the Penalty of Forty Shillings.

The ſame Act provides for the better cleanſing and Paving the Streets of the City of *London*, that from thenceforth, the late Power and Authority, of ordering, deſigning, and regulating of the pitching and paving all the Streets, Lanes, and Paſſages whatſoever, within the ſaid City and Liberties, with the Order and Manner thereof, ſhould be and remain in the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, to be execut'd by ſuch Perſons, as by the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhould be appointed, or by any Seven or more of them, being all Members of the ſaid Court; and it is alſo thereby further enacted, That for the better enabling the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, to perform the Works by the ſaid Statute appointed to be done, and for defraying the Charge thereof, it ſhould be lawful for the ſaid Perſons ſo to be authorized, or any Seven of them, as often as need ſhould be, to impoſe any reaſonable Tax or Aſſeſſment, as well upon the Tenants and Occupiers, as alſo upon the Owners of Houſes, Shops, or other Tenements or Hereditaments, whereof there ſhould be no preſent Occupier, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Goods of the Parties refuſing or neglecting to pay, as by the ſaid Act more fully may appear; but inaſmuch as it frequently happens, that no Diſtreſs can be found upon Ground, Houſes, Shops, or Tenements, that lie vacant or untenanted, whereby the neceſſary Taxes or Aſſeſſments for paving the Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages lying before ſuch vacant Ground, Houſes, Shops, or Tenements, cannot be levied, by reaſon whereof ſuch Part of the ſaid Streets, Lanes, and Paſſages often remains unpaved, to the great Nuſance of the Publick; for Remedy whereof, be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,

ſaid, That from and after the Twenty fourth Day of *June* 1737, it ſhall and may be lawful, to and for the ſaid Perſons now authorized, or hereafter to be authorized, by virtue of the ſaid Statute as aforeſaid, or any Seven or more of them, to order ſuch Parts of the reſpective Streets, Lanes, and Paſſages, as lie before ſuch vacant or untenanted Ground, Houſes, Shops, or Tenements, as often as need ſhall be, to be well and ſufficiently paved, cleanſed, and amended, and to impoſe ſuch Tax or Aſſeſſment on the Owner or Owners thereof, as ſhall be neceſſary for the doing the ſame; all which Taxes and Aſſeſſments ſhall be paid, for and upon the Account of ſuch Owner and Owners thereof, by him, her, or them, who ſhall from time to time be the next and firſt Occupier or Occupiers, of ſuch Ground, Houſes, Shops, or Tenements, after the making or impoſing, ſuch Tax or Aſſeſſment; and in caſe ſuch Occupier or Occupiers ſhall refuſe to pay the ſame, then the ſaid Taxes and Aſſeſſments ſhall be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Goods and Chattles, of him, or them, ſo refuſing to pay them: Which Diſtreſs and Sale ſhall be made in ſuch Manner, as Diſtreſſes and Sales thereof, are directed to be made by the ſaid Statute; and all and every ſuch firſt Occupier and Occupiers, are hereby required and authorized, to pay ſuch Sum and Sums of Money, as ſhall be ſo rated, impoſed, or aſſeſſed on the Owner or Owners of ſuch Ground, Houſes, Shops, or Tenements, in Purſuance of this Act, and to deduct the ſame out of the Rent thereof; and the Landlord or Landlords, or Owner or Owners thereof, are hereby required to allow ſuch Deductions and Payments, upon Receipt of the Reſidue of their Rents; and every Tenant paying ſuch Taxes or Aſſeſſments, ſhall be acquitted and diſcharged for ſo much Money, as the ſaid Taxes or Aſſeſſments ſhall amount unto, as if the ſame had been actually paid to ſuch Perſon or Perſons, to whom his, her, or their Rent ſhould have been due or payable.

And to them End that all and every the Pavements lying before any vacant or untenanted Ground, Houſe, Shop, or Tenement, in any of the Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages, may from time to time be effectually amended, be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the time being, ſhall pay all and every the Taxes and Aſſeſſments which ſhall be impoſed or aſſeſſed upon the Owner or Owners of ſuch vacant or untenanted Ground, Houſes, Shops, or Tenements, during the Time the ſame ſhall ſo continue vacant or untenanted, out of the City Caſh; but in caſe after ſuch Payment by the ſaid Chamberlain, any of the ſaid Cares or Aſſeſſments ſhall be paid or levied, by or upon the Tenant or Tenants thereof, who ſhall afterwards occupy the ſame, then and in every ſuch Caſe the ſame ſhall forthwith be repaid into the Chamber of the ſaid City.

And whereas from the great Increaſe of Coaches, Carts, and other Carriages, and their frequent paſſing thro' the Streets, Lanes and Paſſages of the ſaid City, it is become neceſſary for the Safety and Convenience of all Perſons paſſing within the ſaid City, that Poſts ſhould be ſet up in many Streets, Lanes, and other Paſſages, where now there are none, to preſerve a Foot-paſſage; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the 24th Day of *June*, 1737, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Perſons authorized, and to be authorized, as aforeſaid, or any Seven of them, to order, deſign, and ſet up Poſts, in all or any the Streets, Lanes, and Paſſages whatſoever, where need ſhall be, within the ſaid City and Liberties, to preſerve Foot-paſſages; which Power ſhall be exerciſed in the ſame Manner as the Power veſted in them by the ſaid State, For the better paving and cleanſing the Streets and Sewers in and about the ſaid City; and for enabling them to execute and perform the Works laſt mentioned and appointed to be done, it ſhall alſo be lawful for them, or any Seven of them, to make ſuch Taxes and

and Aſſeſſments as ſhall be reaſonable, to be charged and levied in the ſame Manner as the other Taxes and Aſſeſſments may be, and are directed to be charged and levied by the aforeſaid Statute, or by ſo much of this preſent Act as relates to the paving of the ſaid Streets, and in as full and ample Manner to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, as if the ſame was herein particularly recited.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Action or Suit ſhall be brought or commenced within Six Months next after the Fact committed, and not afterwards; and ſhall be laid and brought in the City of *London*, and not elſewhere: And the Defendant or Defendants in ſuch Action or Suit to be brought, ſhall and may plead the General Iſſue, and give this Act and the ſpecial Matter in Evidence at any Trial to be had thereupon: And if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs ſhall become nonſuited, or diſcontinue his, her, or their Action or Actions, Suit or Suits; or if, upon Demurrer, Judgement ſhall be given againſt the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, the Defendant or Defendants ſhall and may recover Treble Coſts, and have ſuch Remedy for the ſame as any Defendant or Defendants hath or have in any other Caſes by Law.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be a Publick Act, and be judiciouſly taken Notice of as ſuch, by all Judges, Juſtices, and other Perſons whatſoever, without ſpecially pleading the ſame.

Great Diſorders having happened among People of Low Life, by the retailing of a pernicious Liquor called Gin, through immoderate drinking of which great Numbers kill'd themſelves, occaſion'd an Act to be paſs'd this Seſſions in order to prevent the direful Conſequences thereof.

The Act ſets forth, That whereas ſeveral Perſons do ſtill retail ſuch Liquors without Licence, and in Places not allowed by Law, while the Perſons ſelling the ſame, are hid behind a Curtain, *&c.* it is therefore enacted, that after *June* 24. 1738. every Occupier of a Houſe, Out-houſe, Barn, *&c.* where ſuch Liquors ſhall be ſo fraudulently diſpoſed of, ſhall forfeit 100 *l.*

That Perſons (to the Number of five) aſſembling together in a tumultuous Manner, to reſcue any Offender, or aſſault any Informer, ſhall, together with their Aiders and Abettors, be adjudg'd guilty of Felony, and be tranſported for 7 Years.

That Actions brought againſt any Juſtice of Peace, *&c.* in any inferior Court for any Thing done in Purſuance of this or the former Acts, may be removed into any of the Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*; ſo that the Writs for removing the ſame be deliver'd to the proper Officer of the ſaid Court before Iſſue joined in the ſaid Suit; and ſuch Defendant may plead the general Iſſue, and give this Act and the ſpecial Matter in Evidence at the Trial, and that the ſame was done in Purſuance of this Act; and if it ſhall appear to have been done, then the Jury ſhall find for the Defendant; and if the Plaintiff ſhall be non-ſuited, or diſcontinue his Action after the Defendant hath appeared, or if Judgment ſhall be given upon Demurrer againſt the Plaintiff, the Defendant ſhall recover treble Coſts.

That Perſons hawking ſpirituous Liquors, ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* and it ſhall be lawful for any Juſtice, either upon his own View, the Party's Confeſſion, or the Oath of one Witneſs, to convict Perſons ſo offending, and upon Non-payment of the ſaid Penalty, to commit them to the Houſe of Correction, there to be kept to hard Labour for two Months.

That in order to encourage ſuch Perſons as are deſirous of putting the ſaid ſalutary Law in Execution, it is enacted, that the Commiſſioners of Exciſe ſhall cauſe ſuch Rewards as ſhall become due to them by the Conviction of any Offender, to be forthwith paid, altho' the Perſons ſo convicted are not able to pay the ſame.

That it ſhall be lawful for any Perſon

ſon to ſeize and detain Perſons hawking ſpirituous Liquors, for ſuch reaſonable Time as he may give Notice to the Headborough, Tythingman, Churchwarden, Overſeer of the Poor, *&c.* who are hereby required to carry ſuch Perſon ſo detain'd before ſome Juſtice of the Peace for the County where the ſaid Offence ſhall be committed.

The Conſtables and other Officers of the Peace refuſing to aid and aſſiſt in the Execution of this Act, ſhall, being thereof lawfully convicted, forfeit the Sum of 20*l.* half to the Poor and half to the Informer.

That no Diſtiller ſhall have any Power to act as a Juſtice in any Matter or Thing whatſoever, that ſhall any Way concern the Execution of this or the former Acts relating thereunto.

That all Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures by this Act impoſed, may be recovered by ſuch Methods, as any Fine, *&c.* is in like Caſes ſued for by any Law or Laws of Exciſe, or by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of his Majeſty's Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*.

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, on the 24th of *June*, being happily delivered of a Prince, at *Norfolk Houſe* in *St. James's Square*, the next Day the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen waited on his Majeſty, when Baron *Thompſon*, made their Compliments, as follows,

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, moſt humbly intreat your Majeſty's Permiſſion to congratulate your Majeſty on the ſafe Delivery of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, on the Birth of a Prince.

Theſe your Majeſty's moſt faithful and dutiful Subjects, have a great Satisfaction on every Opportunity of paying their perſonal Duty to your Majeſty; and it gives them the higheſt Joy, when the Occaſion proceeds from any Good attending your Royal Family.

They eſteem this Addition to it as a very happy Event, and one of the many good Effects of an Ailiance formed by your Majeſty's Prudence for ſtrengthening the Proteſtant Intereſt, and for the Welfare and Proſperity of this Nation.

Your Majeſty's conſtant Vigilance in promoting theſe good Ends, claims the moſt Dutiful Acknowledgments from all your Majeſty's Subjects: And your late moſt Gracious Aſſurances of your Majeſty's particular Care for the Protection of your Trading Subjects, and the Security of their Commerce, demand, in a more eſpecial Manner, the moſt grateful Return from the Citizens of *London*. And I have the Honour to aſſure your Majeſty, that you may always depend on their moſt affectionate Regard to your Royal Perſon, on their utmoſt Endeavours, in their Sphere, for the Support of your Majeſty's Government upon all Occaſions, and on their hearty Wiſhes to your Majeſty, of a long, an eaſy, and a happy Reign.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

" I take very kindly your Congratulation on the Birth of a Prince, and I look upon it as a freſh Inſtance of your Duty and Affection to Me and my Family.

On the Ninth of the following Month the City preſented the following Addreſs to his Majeſty.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The Humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen aud Commons of the City of London, *in Common-Council aſſembled.*

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common-Council aſſembled, do with Hearts full of Joy approach your Throne, and humbly beg Leave to offer our Congratulations on the happy Encreaſe of your Royal Family by the Birth of a Prince, and therein the ſtrengthening and

and eſtabliſhing the Religious and Civil Rights of this Country, and the Liberties of *Europe*.

We are ſo ſenſible of the many Bleſſings of your Majeſty's Reign, that from Intereſt as well as Duty, we wiſh it long and Proſperous; and when in Courſe of Time this Prince ſhall come to reign, may he, by the Example of his Royal Predeceſſors, have learn'd to rule a free but obedient People, and become the Guardian of thoſe Liberties, which by their Precepts he will have been taught to protect.

We ſhould be wanting in that Duty we owe to your Majeſty, if we did not take this Opportunity of teſtifying our Joy, and aſſuring your Majeſty of our Fidelity and Affection.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

I thank you for your Congratulation on this Occaſion, and for this Mark of your Duty and Affection to Me and my Family. The City of *London* may always depend upon my Favour and Protection."

And on the 27th, the Lord Mayor, about 14 Aldermen, the Officers of the City, and Common-Council, in a grand Cavalcade conſiſting of 84 Coaches, beſides the Lord Mayor's, waited on their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, at their Houſe in St. *James*'s Square, with the following Addreſs on the Birth of the young Prince.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſſes,

We the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council Men of the City of *London*, moſt humbly beg leave to attend your Royal Highneſſes, to expreſs our Joy on the Increaſe of your Royal Family by the Birth of a Prince, and upon the Recovery of her Royal Highneſs.

May your Royal Highneſſes become the happy Parents of a numerous Offſpring, to be a Delight to his Majeſty and your Royal Highneſſes, to give Joy to his Majeſty's Subjects, and ſtrengthen every Part of our Conſtitution.

We doubt not but by your Royal Highneſſes Care, this young Prince will be early taught thoſe virtuous Maxims, which alone can make a Prince and People happy; and that by the Example of his Majeſty, and your Royal Highneſſes, he will learn, that the Glory, as well as Security of the Throne, muſt be founded in the Hearts and Affections of the People.

To which his Royal Highneſs return'd this Anſwer.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

I return you my Thanks, and thoſe of the Princeſs, for this new Inſtance of your Duty to the King, and of your Affection to me. My Son, I hope, may come in Time to deſerve the Gratitude of a free People, which his Majeſty now enjoys; and it ſhall be my conſtant Care to inſtruct him, that true Loyalty can only be the Reſult of Liberty."

On the ſecond of *Auguſt* great Number of People flock'd together in *St. Paul*'s Church-yard to look at two large Birds, which were perch'd on the Top of St. *Paul*'s, one on the Croſs, and the other on the Pine-Apple; they were very large, and appear'd thro' a Teleſcope to be Eagles, tho' ſome were of Opinion they were Cormorants; they ſat very quietly till a Man went up and fired a Gun at them, on which they flew away.

On the 13th of *September* this Year 1738. The Engine was fixed for driving the Piles of the New Bridge at *Weſtminſter*, when by the breaking of a Rope the Work was ſomewhat retarded; but that being ſupplied, a Pile was driven in the Afternoon with great Succeſs, vaſt Crowds of Spectators being preſent to ſee the Operation. Of which we ſhall give a full Account in its proper Place.

On the following Day, the Court of Common-Council at *Guildhall* came to the following Reſolution, *viz.*, "That the Chamberlain do lay before this Court an Account of what Caſh is now in the Chamber; and that at the ſame Time

Time an Account be exhibited of the Revenues of this City from *Midſummer* 1731, to *Midſummer* 1738, diſtinguiſhing each Year, and how the ſaid Revenues are appropriated.

The Subjects of *Spain* having greatly injured the Merchants of *England* in general and of this City in particular, occaſion'd the City of *London* on the 23d Day of *February* 1739 to preſent a Petition to the Houſe of Commons, for the ſpeedy Redreſs of thoſe Grievances.

On *Thurſday* the 14th of *March*, The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, waited on his Majeſty at St. *James*'s, to congratulate his Majeſty on the Birth of the Prince, and Mr. Baron *Thomſon* made their Compliments as followeth, *viz.*

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* moſt humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on the ſafe Delivery of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, and the Birth of another Prince.

They rejoice, Sir, at every fortunate Event in your Royal Family, which gives them an Opportunity of paying their Duty to your Majeſty, and expreſſing their grateful Senſe of the many Bleſſings they enjoy under your Majeſty's mild and gracious Government, directed in all Inſtances by the Laws of the Land.

As your Majeſty's true Concern for the publick Welfare and Proſperity induced your Majeſty to approve of the happy Marriage which yields this moſt deſirable Increaſe of your Royal Family, theſe your Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects, beg Leave to tender their humble Acknowledgments to your Majeſty, upon this additional Proſpect of the Continuance of their Felicity, of the Preſervation of their religious and civil Rights, and of their remaining a free and happy People.

They preſume to take this Occaſion to repeat their Aſſurances to your Majeſty of their moſt dutiful and affectionate Regard to your Royal-Perſon, and their Zeal for the Support of your Government, and of their ſincere and ſteady Attachment to the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Royal Family.

An on the 22d the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council waited on his Majeſty and complimented him on the Birth of a new Prince as follows.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of *London*, on the Brith of the new Prince.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common-Council aſſembled, beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on the happy Delivery of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, and the Birth of another Prince.

The Glory of your Majeſty's Reign conſiſts in the Happineſs and Liberty of your Subjects, which alone can render this Nation great and powerful; and that ineſtimable Bleſſing entirely depending on your Majeſty, and on the firm Eſtabliſhment of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Royal Houſe, every Addition to the Number of your illuſtrious Race, muſt conſtantly furniſh Occaſion of Joy to your People, and of their ſincere Congratulation to your Majeſty.

To which his Majeſty gave the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

"I thank you for this Mark of your Duty to me; and for the Satisfaction you expreſs at the Increaſe of my Family."

On *Thurſday* the 24th of *May* being the Anniverſary of the Birth-Day of his Highneſs Prince *George*, eldeſt Son to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, there was a prodigious Concourſe of Nobility, Quality, and Gentry, at *Norfolk-Houſe*, to congratulate their Royal Highneſſes on the happy Occaſion. Sixty Youths, under 12 Years of Age, Sons of eminent Citizens, having formed themſelves into a Lilliput-

Lilliputian Company of Foot Soldiers in proper military Cloathing, were brought in Hackney Coaches to *Norfolk-Houſe*; where the Prince order'd them to a-light and enter; they march'd in accordingly with Drums beating, Colours flying, and Muſick playing before them; they were admitted into the great Drawing Room, and had the Honour to kiſs the Hands of Prince *George*, Prince *Edward*, and the Princeſs *Auguſta*; the former had a Hat and Feather with a Cockade. After they had perform'd their Exerciſe, their Captain, Maſter *Warman* (Son of Mr. *Warman*, who was concern'd in the Fire-works at the Chriſtning of the ſaid Prince) humbly requeſted of his Royal Highneſs that Prince *George* might be their Colonel, which his Royal Highneſs, according to his wonted Goodnature, pleaſantly comply'd with; upon which the Colours were left in the Poſſeſſion of the young Prince. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales* ordered them to be entertain'd at the *Glouceſter*-Tavern in *Pall-Mall*, and afterwards to be carefully conducted home to their Parents.

Sir *George Champion*, the Senior Alderman next the Chair having voted in Parliament for the Convention with *Spain*, the Citizens of *London* unanimouſly reſented this Uſage of them at the Election for Lord Mayor on the 29th of *September*, 1739. by ſetting him aſide from the High Office of their Chief Magiſtrate, and as this Proceeding of the worthy Liverymen of this City was laudable and ought to be tranſmitted to Poſterity, we ſhall give here a full Account of that Affair.

The Liberties and Privileges of the City of *London* have been granted and confirmed to the Citizens by divers Royal Charters, and agreeable to thoſe Charters, (heretofore fully recited,) the Liverymen of this City have annually a Right, in Common Hall aſſembled, to return to the Court of Aldermen, on *Michaelmas* Day, two fit and able Perſons, out of whom the Court are to chuſe one, whom they are to declare Lord Mayor for the Year enſuing.

By the Expreſſion, *fit and able Perſons* is to be underſtood. Firſt, That the Perſons in Nomination be Aldermen of *London*. Secondly, That they have ſerved the Office of Sheriff.

Theſe are the Qualifications for Candidates for this high Office, an Office of the greateſt Truſt in the City, an Honour the moſt exalted that any Citizen by his Brethren can be advanced to.

But then theſe Qualifications are only thoſe that are legal and regular. There are others requiſite and neceſſary, for Inſtance: That the Perſons, tho' legally fit, have not, in any Time or Manner offended, nor acted contrary to the Good of the City, and that they have been at all Times zealous Aſſertors of the Rights and Privileges of their Fellow Citizens. And this is but a reaſonable Qualification, becauſe he who is to be advanced to be the Father of the City, muſt firſt of all have, and ſhew a paternal Affection to the Community over which he is to preſide.

The Right the Citizens have to chooſe a Mayor, will appear by the Royal Charter, which is in theſe Words:

Know *Ye, That we have granted, and by this preſent Charter confirm'd to our Citizens in our City of* London, *That they may* chooſe to Themſelves a Mayor of Themſelves every Year, *who may be to us Faithful, Diſcreet, and fit for the Government of the City, ſo as when he is choſen, he may be preſented to Us, or our Juſtices, if we be not Preſent, and ſhall ſwear to be Faithful to us: And that it ſhall be lawful at the End of the Year to* amove him, *and to* ſubſtitute, *or if they will, to* retain him ſtill, *ſo that he be Preſented to Us*, &c.

It is true, that ſome Years ago, a Cuſtom was begun, and has ſince been continued of Electing Mayors, in Common-Hall, by (what is now call'd) *Rotation*

Rotation a Cuſtom pernicious to the Rights and Liberties of the Citizens, and an evil Example to the ſeveral Cities and Corporations of the Kingdom in general.

By *Rotation* is underſtood, That the Senior Alderman, who has not ſerved the Office of Mayor, is next the Chair, and by that Rule ought to be choſen Mayor for the Year enſuing.

This is a novel Cuſtom, a Cuſtom that has had the Sanction of the Court of Aldermen, as, has been pretended for the Peace and Quiet of the City, tho' at the ſame Time, it is evident it is a ſeeming Infringement of the Rights and Liberties of the Liverymen of this City in Common-Hall aſſembled for the Election of Mayors.

The great Inconveniences that may ariſe from giving into this Cuſtom of Electing Mayors of this City by Rotation is eaſily to be perceiv'd, for by this Means an Enemy to the Conſtitution of the City, may become as it were the Patron of it. Whereas, all thoſe who are advanced to the Dignity of this high Office, ought to be Men who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by being arduous Aſſertors of the Rights of the Citizens in particular, and of the whole Kingdom in general, in as much as this City is the Metropolis thereof, and, as it were, by Example, gives Laws, or Rules, to the Whole.

Of theſe Requiſites and Qualifications, the Citizens, Liverymen of the ſeveral Companies of *London* are proper Judges. I ſay, the Liverymen are Judges; Judges, whether the Candidates propoſed to them for Mayor, have acted heretofore for the Good and Benefit of the City, or not, and Judges, whether in this or that Man they may the moſt ſecurely lodge the Diſcharge of ſo great a Truſt.

It is no concluſive Argument, that a Man has ſerved the expenſive Office of Sheriff, therefore he is to be elected Mayor; becauſe then if a Man ſhould attain to be Sheriff, in the Year 1739, he muſt be Mayor, whether he has acted agreeably to the Intereſt of the City, or not, a few Years after. No, the Citizens have an undoubted Right, (and which I ſhall preſently ſhew they have exerted) to choſe a Lord Mayor.

A very particular and glorious Inſtance of which has lately happened to the great and immortal Honour of the Liverymen of this City.

And, I humbly preſume, that an impartial Account of the Proceedings of the *Court of Huſtings and Common Hall of the Liverymen of the City of* London, begun on *Saturday*, the 29th of *September* 1739, for the Election of a Lord Mayor for the Year enſuing, will be acceptable to the Reader.

About Twelve o'Clock at Noon, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen came to St. *Laurence*'s Church, and heard a Sermon from theſe Words of St. *Paul*, *Be ye kindly affectioned one to another, with brotherly Love.* After which they returned to *Guild-Hall*, and between one and Two o'Clock, the Right Honourable *Micajah Perry*, Eſq; open'd the Court, when Sir *William Thompſon*, Knt. Recorder of the City, made a Speech to the *Common Hall*, in which he told the Citizens: "That it was their undoubted Right to return to the Court of Aldermen, two fit and able Perſons of that Court, who had ſerved the Office of Sheriff, out of whom they were to choſe one of them, to be Lord Mayor for the Year enſuing, and that he would not take upon him to dictate to them, in their preſent Choice, well-knowing their Prudence would direct them, to act in the beſt Manner for the Good, Peace, and Welfare of this great City.

After which, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen withdrew into the *Council Chamber*, and ſoon after the Sheriffs began the Election. The Aldermen in Nomination were, Sir *Harcourt Maſters*, Knt. *Richard Levett*, Eſq; *George Champion*, Knt. Sir *John Salter*, Knt. Sir *Robert Godſchall*, Knt. *&c.*

Upon holding up of Hands, the Sheriffs declared Sir *John Salter*, Knt. and

and Sir *Robert Godſchall*, Knt. duly returned to the Court of Aldermen.

Then a Poll was demanded in Behalf of Sir *George Champion*, Knt. Alderman, next the Chair, which was granted, and the Poll began at Four o'Clock that Afternoon, but held but Half an Hour, when Sir *George* ſent a Letter to Alderman *Heathcote*, one of the Sheriffs, which was read, and is as follows.

To the worthy Liverymen of the City of London.

Gentlemen,

THE favourable Reception you gave to my Addreſs to you on the 22d Inſtant, and the great Concourſe of eminent Citizens that met at the *Crown Tavern* the *Tueſday* following in my Support, gave me great and encouraging Hopes that my Approach to the Chair of the Chief Magiſtracy, as Senior Alderman below it, would not have been obſtructed in the Manner I have found; but perceiving, that contrary to the Hopes I had entertained of a more calm Diſpoſition, I could not withſtand the preſent Oppoſition formed againſt me, without occaſioning great Hardſhips and Sufferings to Individuals, as well as a miſchievous Convulſion to the whole Community, I determin'd, for the Peace and Quiet of the City, to perſevere no longer, and to decline the Poll demanded in my Favour.

I beg, therefore, thoſe Gentlemen who have ſo readily and heartily appear'd in my Behalf, to accept my humble Thanks, and ſincere Acknowledgements of the Obligation they have confer'd on me; and, I hope, this Reſignation, which I have ſhewn in Tenderneſs to the general Happineſs and Welfare of my Fellow Citizens, will be acceptable to all. I am,

Gentlemen,

St. Clem. Lane,
Sat. Evening, 29 *Sept.* 1739.

Your humble Servant,
George Champion.

Then the Sheriffs adjourned the Court of Huſtings till *Monday* Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, when they held a Court by Adjournment, and declared the Numbers upon the Poll to be as follows:

For Sir *Robert Godſchall*, Knt.		95
Sir *John Salter*, Knt.		90
Sir *George Champion*, Knt.		23

And for Want of a ſufficient Number of Aldermen to make a Court, the Common Hall was further adjourned to the next Day.

Mr. *Glover* addreſſed himſelf to the Sheriffs to the Effect following:

Mr. Ald. Heathcote *and Sir* J. Lequeſne,

THE Worthy Liverymen of this City, here aſſembled before you, have now ſet aſide, in all Probability irrevocably and perpetually ſet aſide, one Candidate from the Honourable and Powerful Office of Lord Mayor of this great Metropolis. The Reaſons of this Proceeding, muſt to every impartial Citizen, appear obvious and inconteſtable, being founded on that juſt Indignation which it becomes every true *Engliſhman* at this Time to entertain at the many Diſgraces, Barbarities and Inſults, which have been ſuffer'd to fall upon his Country from a Nation eſteem'd in all preceeding Times as the Object of our Contempt, and whoſe Inſolence we have as often reduced and humbled, as we have exerted our Power. But ſtill this Proceeding, begun and purſu'd with ſo much Spirit, conducted with ſo much Diſcretion and Decency, where the Peace and good Order of this Great City have been conſulted with as much Caution, as the principal Purpoſe itſelf has been ſupported with Reſolution and Vigour; I ſay, this very Proceeding may be liable to the Cenſure of Abruptneſs add Inconſiſtency, if the ſame Motives which have influenced our Conduct in the Election of our Mayor, do not now create

create the ſame Unanimity to pay our moſt grateful Acknowledgments to our Four Worthy Repreſentatives in Parliament, for their ſteady and faithful Adherence to all our Rights, for their Vigorous Support of our Trade in particular, and of the Honour of this Kingdom in general, by their Oppoſition in the Houſe of Commons to the late Convention with *Spain*. Our Inſtructions ſhould likewiſe accompany our Thanks, that the Tenour of our Conduct may appear to be conſiſtent and uniform throughout. For this Purpoſe, I have received this Paper from ſeveral Gentlemen of the higheſt Conſideration and Character in this City, who know, that it was at their particular and earneſt Entreaty, that I have taken upon me to make the following Motion, though from the Propriety of the Thing itſelf, I hope I ſhould otherwiſe ſtand excuſed: I therefor humbly move that this Paper may be read; and if, as I doubt not, it obtains the Approbation of this Aſſembly, that you, Gentlemen, our Worthy Sheriffs may be deſired to preſent Copies of it to the Right Honourable *Micajah Perry*, Eſq; Lord Mayor, to *Humphry Parſons*, Eſq; Alderman, to Sir *John Barnard*, Knt. and Alderman, and to *Robert Willimot*, Eſq; our four Repreſentatives in Parliament.

To the Right Hon. Micajah Perry, *Eſq*; *Lord Mayor*,
Humphry Parſons, *Eſq*; *Alderman*,
Sir John Barnard, *Knt. Ald. and*
Robert Willimot, *Eſq*; *Alderman*,

Repreſentatives *of this City of London in this preſent Parliament*,

WE the Liverymen of the City of *London*, in Common Hall aſſembled, in order to exert our undoubted Right of Electing two proper Perſons to be return'd to the Court of Aldermen for the Year enſuing, ſhould be wanting both to you and ourſelves, if, whilſt we are ſhewing a juſt Reſentment by ſetting aſide one Perſon, whoſe Conduct we diſapprove, and whom we judge unworthy of that high and honourable Office, we did not take the ſame Opportunity of returning you our ſincere and hearty Thanks for your general Conduct in Parliament; and in a more particular Manner for your late Endeavours to preſerve us from the ruinous Conſequences we then too juſtly apprehended from the Convention with *Spain*.

And, tho' neither your Endeavours at that Time, nor the Interpoſition of this City, had the deſired Effect, yet every Man in this Nation muſt be now fully convinc'd of the Diſhonour, as well as Danger, of that fatal Treaty.

We are now made deeply ſenſible of the unhappy State of this Kingdom, from the imminent Miſchiefs which ſeem to threaten us from Abroad; and it is with great Grief we obſerve our excellent Conſtitution declining in ſome Inſtances at Home: But when the true Spirit and Vigour of a *Britiſh* Parliament ſhall exert itſelf, we promiſe ourſelves, that, with the Divine Aſſiſtance we ſhall be equally preſerved from the Dangers of both.

In a free and uncorrupted Aſſembly of our Repreſentatives conſiſts not only the Dignity, but even the Character and Eſſence of a Parliament. It is of the higheſt Importance, that thoſe, whom we intruſt with an unreſtrain'd Power of making all Laws, affecting our Trade, Properties and Lives, ſhould be uninfluenc'd by any lucrative Conſiderations; and yet, notwithſtanding ſeveral good Laws have been made to ſecure the Independency of the Houſe of Commons, how inſecure muſt that great Bleſſing be, from the Number of Placemen who have already got Footing there, and who may be augmented hereafter by many more.

It is therefore, as we apprehend, abſolutely neceſſary, that ſome new and more effectual Proviſion ſhould be made to reduce and limit their Number; and we require and inſiſt, that you would uſe your utmoſt Endeavours to promote

a Bill for that ſalutary Purpoſe, in Conjunction with ſuch Patriots as may be willing to join with you, and aſſiſt you in this great and neceſſary Work.

As the Nation has on many Occaſions found the happy Effects of applying to their reſpective Repreſentatives, and giving them proper Inſtructions in Caſes of great Conſequence, as in particular with Regard to the late pernicious Exciſe Scheme, which was calculated for the Deſtruction of the Liberties of this Nation, which vile Attempt was by theſe Means defeated, ſo we are willing to entertain the leaſt doubt of meeting with the ſame Succeſs on this Occaſion: And as this is a Point on which the very Being of Parliaments, and the Proſperity of this Kingdom ſo abſolutely depends, we once more earneſtly require you to make it a previous Step to the paſſing of any Money-Bill whatſoever.

This Paper being read, and unanimouſly approved of by the Common Hall, was preſented by the Sheriffs to the Four City Members.

Mr. Sheriff *Heathcote* deliver'd his Opinion in a very patherick Manner, with Regard to the Negative Voice of the Court of Aldermen, and aſſured the Common Hall that he would enlarge on that Subject the following Day.

The Citizens expreſſed the greateſt Pleaſure at the candid and juſt Behaviour of the Sheriffs on this Occaſion, and return'd them their Thanks, and likewiſe to Mr. *Glover* for his Motion.

On *Tueſday*, about Twelve o'Clock, the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs, came from *Haberdaſher's Hall*, his Lordſhip's Manſion Houſe, to the Chappel, adjoining to *Guild-Hall*, and, after Divine Service was ended, went into the Council Chamber, and held a Court, at which were preſent Nineteen Aldermen, and remained there above an Hour and an Half; mean while the Hall filled, and various were the Conjectures of the Liverymen about the Declaration; ſome thinking, that Sir *Robert Godſchall*, Kt. would be, as being the Senior Alderman of the two, return'd to the Court by the Common Hall, in Order, as near as poſſible, to keep up to the Method of *Rotation*: And, whatever might be the Subject of the Debates in the Court of Aldermen, it ſeem'd to me to be the unanimous Opinion and Deſire of the Liverymen, that they ſhould declare Sir *John Salter*, Knt. Lord Mayor for the Year enſuing. For which they gave three very good Reaſons: Firſt, That they had no Reaſon to ſet him aſide from the Seat of the chief Magiſtracy of this City, who had always behaved himſelf worthy of that Dignity. The ſecond was, That the ſetting aſide Sir *George Champion*, was not a Party Matter, or Picque, it was becauſe he had acted, in the Houſe of Commons, contrary to the true Intereſt of this City and Kingdom in Relation to the Convention with *Spain*. The third was, that they propoſed to themſelves, at the next Election, to have Sir *Robert Godſchall*, Kt. declared Lord Mayor, promiſing themſelves, by this Means, a happy Opportunity, of an uninfluenced Election, at the next Choice of Repreſentatives in Parliament for this great City. Theſe were the Sentiments of the Liverymen then preſent, and we may, ſuppoſe, that this is the general Opinion of the whole Body of the Livery.

About Two o'Clock, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen aſcended the Huſtings, and declared, Sir *John Salter*, Knt. Alderman, Lord Mayor of the City of *London* for the Year enſuing. Which was approved of by the Citizens with the loudeſt Acclamations, it being one of the moſt numerous Aſſemblies that ever was ſeen on the like Occaſion.

Mr. *Glover* then addreſſed himſelf to the Lord Mayor, and moved, That the Thanks of the Common Hall be given to the Four Worthy Repreſentatives of this City for their Endeavours in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, in order to prevent the late Convention with *Spain*, and deſired, in Behalf of himſelf and others preſent, who had engaged

gaged him to make the Motion, that the Queſtion might be put. The Court would not grant it, and the Lord Mayor order'd the Court to be adjourned, as it were, in Haſte: But before that could be done, Alderman *Heathcote*, one of the then Sheriffs, and now one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for this City addreſſed himſelf to his Lordſhip in Words to this Effect:

My Lord,

I crave Your Lordſhip's Patience a little longer, it is a Matter in which the Rights and Liberties of my Fellow Citizens are deeply concerned, and I have a Right to ſpeak, and muſt ſpeak, and I hope, theſe are ſufficient Reaſons for my taking up, at this Juncture, a few Moments of Your Lordſhip's Time.

I move, my Lord, That our Four Worthy Repreſentatives be deſired by the Common Hall to endeavour, in the next Seſſions of Parliament, the Repeal of a Clauſe of an Act, intitled, *An Act for the better Regulating Elections in the City of London*, &c. where, among other Things, it is ſaid, *And be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Twenty fourth of* June, *in this preſent Year*, (1722) *that the Common Council of the City of London, aſſembled, ſhall not make Laws, or other Proceedings, for the Government of the ſaid City, without the Conſent of the Court of Aldermen, or the major Part of them.* My Lord, I deſire that the Queſtion may be put, by the Common Crier, or Common Serjeant.

Which Motion was ſeconded by the General Voice of the Common Hall, who loudly called out for the Queſtion. Upon which, the Right Honourable *Micajah Perry*, Eſq; Lord Mayor, aroſe from his Seat, and, coming forward upon the Huſtings, ſpoke the Citizens, in Words, to this Effect:

Gentlemen,

THIS Thing is quite new to Me, nor can you expect Me to be ready to give you My Reaſons why I will not have the Queſtion put; only, that I do not remember a Precedent of this Nature, and I beg, Gentlemen, that that this Affair may be deferred to a more convenient Opportunity.

Then his Lordſhip ſeated himſelf, and Alderman *Heathcote*, begged of his Lordſhip to fix the Time, and to declare it then to the Citizens, when the Queſtion ſhould be put, and to adjourn the Court over to that Day.

His Lordſhip did not ſeem willing to do this, which made the Hall inceſſantly call out for the Queſtion. And, after ſome Time, his Lordſhip came forwards to the Citizens, and made a Speech to this Effect:

Gentlemen,

I HAVE called to my Aſſiſtance Your Deputy Recorder, your Recorder (Sir *William Thompſon*) not being preſent, Your Common Serjeant, and other Officers, and have made Enquiry of them, whether there is a Precedent for this preſent Method of Procedure, and they all agree, that there is no ſuch like Inſtance, of putting Queſtions here in the Common Hall.

Gentlemen, I have heard your Deſire, and, let me beg of You to drop the Queſtion, and I aſſure You, upon My Honour, that I will take Care, that Your Reqeſt ſhall be conſidered, in a ſhort Time, and in a more proper Place.

Gentlemen, You have intruſted Me with Your Rights and Priviledges, You have advanced Me to the greateſt Honour and Dignity in this City You can confer on Me, and I flatter Myſelf I have behaved to the General Satisfaction of You My Fellow Citizens. I have always ſtudied Your Intereſt and the Good of this City has ever been at My Heart. And I will not be wanting to ſerve You in any Thing that ſhall be

thought conducive to the Good of this City. The only Thing I desire is, that, as the Time approaches, when I must deliver up that high Trust, you have intrusted Me with, I may convey to My Successor, the Constitution of this City in the same Manner I received it from My Worthy Predecessor.

Upon the Conclusion of his Lordship's Speech, the Liverymen seemed to be somewhat satisfied, and did not now, as before, so generally call out for the Question. Alderman *Heathcote* addressed himself to the Common Hall in a Speech to this Effect:

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the Honour to be personally acquainted with his Lordship, and to be a Member of that Honourable House, in which His Lordship, has always strenuously asserted the Rights and Liberties of this City in particular, and of this Kingdom in general, and, I am certain, that there never was one Person, in whom you have intrusted Your Rights and Privileges as Representative and Mayor that more deserves Your Esteem, and the Continuance of it, than His Lordship.

Gentlemen, His Lordship has now given Us his Word, that He will shortly take Our Request into Consideration, and no one here present can with Justice, in the least, question the Honour and Veracity of his Lordship. And, Gentlemen, in my Opinion, I see no Difference, if we obtain the Thing proposed, whether it is done by a Question, at this Time, or through the future Endeavours of His Lordship. His Lordship now plainly sees, that the Subject of the Motion I have made is Your Desire, and tho' he cannot grant the Question, his Lordship is no Enemy to the Thing itself: But suppose, his Lordship should take no Measures towards obtaining Our Desire, (though I will pawn my Honour his Lordship will, as He has said it) We shall this Time Twelvemonth have an Opportunity of putting the Question. And, therefore, Gentlemen, upon the Whole, we may safely at this Time drop the Question, nay, We ought, We are in Duty bound to grant His Lordship's Request, when no great Inconveniency can by deferring it to His Lordship's Consideration accrue therefrom.

And now I will make one Observation upon what his Lordship has said, His Lordship thinks this Motion novel, and says it is unprecedented, suppose so, I believe it is to His Lordship, but because it is novel, does it therefore follow that it is not just, or because it is unprecedented, therefore it is unreasonable and unseasonable: No, tho' it is unprecedented it is reasonable, and it is just, tho' new to his Lordship.

Gentlemen, I beg Leave to give you my Reasons why I have made this Motion, and thereby justify my Conduct herein before His Lordship and You my Fellow Citizens.

The first is, That by the Repeal of the Negative Power of the Court of Aldermen on the Proceedings of Your Common Council, may be prevented the Ruin and Destruction of this City, least when it is too late, we may strive in vain, or the old *English* Proverb be verified in Us, *When the Steed is stole, we shut the Stable Door.*

Another Reason is, Because it renders Your Common Council in a Manner useless, I will give an Instance of it: Upon signing the Convention, Your Common Council voted a Petition to be presented to the Parliament, and another to the King, on the State of the Nation. Which, the Court of Aldermen, by Virtue of the Power lodged in them, by an Act of Parliament, put their Negative upon; by which Means those Proceedings of Your Commmon Council which would have been an Honour to the City, and open'd the Eyes of the People are thereby lost to the Publick.

My third and last Reason that has induced me to make this Motion, is, That there may arise in this Nation a wicked Ministry, who may corrupt, I do not say now, but in future Time, by

by Penſions and Places, Fourteen of the Twenty-ſix Aldermen: I ſay, When this is the Caſe, whatever ſhall be propoſed by Your Common Council for the Good of this City, and ſhould happen to be contrary to the Intereſts of ſuch wicked Miniſtry, Fourteen of Your Aldermen are empowered to put a Negative upon the Proceeding. So that it may come to paſs, if this Power be not reſtrained, that nothing will be tranſacted in the City, but what muſt be agreeable to the Court.

Theſe are my Reaſons, which I offer to juſtify myſelf, and which I ſubmit to the Judgment of his Lordſhip, and all my Fellow-Citizens.

All which was approved of by the repeated Acclamations of the Common Hall. When the Silence was obtain'd, the Common Crier, by Order of the Lord Mayor, adjourn'd the Court till a freſh Summons.

Soon after this, the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, accompanied by ſeveral of the Aldermen, and the two Sheriffs, laid the firſt Stone of the Manſion-Houſe at *Stocks Market*, of which more hereafter.

On the 24th, *Micajah Perry*, Eſq; the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and divers Aldermen, attended by the Heralds at Arms, in a ſolemn Manner declared War againſt *Spain*.

A Charter having paſs'd the Great Seal for erecting a Hoſpital for Foundlings, on the 29th of *November* the Committee for tranſacting the Affairs for the Maintenance and Education of *Expoſed and Deſerted young Children*, met, and approv'd of a Common Seal for the Uſe of the Corporation, which was, *Pharaoh*'s Daughter and her Maids finding *Moſes* in the Ark of Bulruſhes by the Brink of the River, round which is the following Inſcription,

Sigillum Hoſpitii Infantum Expoſitorum Londinenſis.

And after referring to ſome of their Members to conſider and prepare Matters to lay before the next Committee, they adjourn'd to the 13th of *December*.

The ſaid Committee conſiſts of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, *viz.*

Duke of *Bedford*, Preſident: Lord *Vere Beauclerk*, Sir *Joſeph Eyles*, *Micajah Perry*, Eſq; *Martin Folkes*, Eſq; *Peter Burrel*, Eſq; *James Cook*, Eſq; Vice Preſidents: *Lewis Way*, Eſq; Treaſurer: Dukes of *Richmond*, *Montagu* and *Portland*: Earls of *Cheſterfield*, *Cholmondeley* and *Willmington*: Viſcounts *Londſdale*, and *Torrington*: Lords *Delawar*, *Gower*, and *Lovel*: Mr. *George Arnold*, Dr. *Benjamin Avery*, Hon. *James Brudenell*, Eſq; Mr. *Roger Drake*, *Will. Fawkener*, Eſq; Sir *Joſ. Hankey*, *Tho. Hucks*, *Ri. Hollings*, *J. Holliſter*, Eſqs; Mr. *Theodore Jacobſon*, *Sam. Leſingham*, Eſq; Sir *James Lowther*, Bart. Mr. *James Martin*, Dr. *Mead*, *John Milner*, Eſq; Col. *John Mordaunt*, Dr. *Neſbitt*, Mr. *Nathaniel Newſham*, jun. Rt. Hon. *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq; *Nathaniel Paice*, Eſq; *Walter Plummer*, Eſq; Mr. *Peter Sainthill*, Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. *Harry Spencer*, Eſq; Hon. *James Vernon*, Eſq; Rt. Hon. Sir *Charles Wager*, *Anthony Walburge*, Eſq; *Edward Walpole*, Eſq; Dr. *Willmott*, *William Wollaſton*, Eſq; and Mr. *Thomas Coram*.

A. 1739. As intenſe a Froſt as perhaps was ever known in theſe Parts, began on *Chriſtmas* Day, and continu'd through *January* and Part of *February*. A few Days after it began, the Wind was very high, which did conſiderable Damage. The *Thames* was froze over, ſo that Multitudes of Peonle walk'd acroſs it above Bridge, and a great many Booths were erected upon it. The Damage below Bridge to the Shipping was very great. Several Ships loaded with Corn, and others with Coals, were ſunk by the Ice; many lay on Anchors, which made Holes in them; ſome on their Sides, foul of others; ſeveral Lighters and Boats under the Ice; and on the whole, whoever look'd on the River *Thames*, might behold a Scene of greater Damage than had been known there in the Memory of Man!

there ſcarce ever having been more Ships in the River at any Time, than now. The Damage between the *Medway* and *London-Bridge*, before the Middle of the Month, was at a moderate Computation thought to be above 100,000 *l.* beſides the Number of Perſons who loſt their Lives. Many Perſons both by Land and Water were froze to Death. The Neceſſities of the Poor were very great, occaſion'd chiefly by the exceſſive Price of Coals, and their not being able to Work at their ſeveral Occupations. And it muſt be ſaid, to the Honour of the Nation, that Charity remarkably ſhew'd itſelf on this Occaſion. A great Number of all Ranks gave particular and large Benefactions, and conſiderable Collections were made in the ſeveral Pariſhes, for the Relief of the Neceſſituous in this ſevere and rigorous Seaſon.

On the 13th of *March* the Citizens received the News of the Taking of *Porto Bello:* On which joyful Occaſion, Ringing of Bells, Bonefires, Illuminations and great Rejoicings in all Parts of *London*. Of which brave Action, we ſhall give the following Account as publiſhed by Authority:

On the 5th of *Nov.* laſt, Vice-Admiral *Vernon* ſail'd from *Jamaica*, with his Majeſty's Ships the *Burford*, *Hampton-Court*, *Princeſs Louiſa*, *Worceſter*, *Strafford*, *Norwich*, and *Sheerneſs*, the laſt of which he order'd to cruize off *Carthagena*. On the 20th in the Evening he came in Sight of *Porto Bello*, having been delayed in his Paſſage by contrary Winds. There being but little Wind that Evening, tho' a very great Swell, he anchored that Night ſix Leagues off the Shore, being apprehenſive of driving to the Eaſtward of the Harbour.

On the 21ſt in the Morning, the Admiral ply'd to Windward in Line of Battle, having given the proper Orders for the Attack; but the Wind proving Eaſterly, he was obliged to confine his Attack to the Iron-Fort only; cloſe to which the Squadron was pilotted by Captain *Rentone*.

Commodore *Brown*, in the *Hampton-Court*, who led the Attack, was followed by Capt. *Herbert* in the *Norwich*, and Capt. *Mayne* in the *Worceſter*, the Admiral perceived that ſome of the *Spaniards* fled from ſeveral Parts of the Fort; upon which he made the Signal for the Boats in which the Soldiers were, to make the beſt of their Way in order to their Landing, whilſt he was coming up to the Fort to batter it. The Admiral luffing up as near to the Fort as he could, the Fire of his ſmall Arms commanded the Enemies lower Batteies, and had a good Effect in driving them from thoſe Batteries, from which they could do moſt Harm; and by this Means the Men were alſo ſecured at Landing: And this (as the Enemy afterwards confeſs'd) was the principal Occaſion of their deſerting the lower Batteries, the Small-ſhot from the former Ships not having reach'd them, tho' their Cannon had beat down ſome of the upper Part of the Fort. As the Boats came near the Admiral's Ship, he call'd to them to go directly on Shore under the Walls of the Fort, tho' there was no Breach made; but this anſwer'd as was expected, by throwing the Enemy into a general Conſternation, the Officers and Men who had ſtood to the lower Battery, flying to the upper Part of the Fort, where they held up a White Flag, but it was ſome time before he could ſtop his own Men and thoſe on board the *Strafford*, Capt. *Trevor*, which followed him, from Firing.

In the mean time the Seamen had climb'd up the Walls of the lower Battery and ſtruck the Colours, and then the Soldiers up after them, to whom the *Spaniards*, who had retired to the upper Part of the Fort, ſoon after ſurrender'd at Diſcretion. Their Number was only 5 Officers and 35 Men, out of above 300, the reſt being either killed or wounded, or having made their Eſcape.

The Ships that went in before the Admiral, were fallen to Leeward, ſo as to be out of Sight of the *Gloria Caſtle*; but

but the Admiral's Ship lying open to the ſaid Caſtle, they kept firing one of their longeſt Guns at him till Night; but not being within Point-blank, their Shot either fell ſhort, or went over him; only one Shot went thro' the Head of his Foretop maſt, juſt above the Rigging, ſo that it did no Harm.

The Admiral finding they continued their Firing, tried ſome of his lower Tier at them; which being new Guns, anſwered beyond Expectation, carrying over the *Gloria Caſtle* into the Town; none of the Shot falling ſhort, and one of them going thro' the Governor's Houſe, and ſome thro' other Houſes in the Town.

This ſucceſsful Beginning was attended with a very inconſiderable Loſs, there being only 3 Men killed and 5 wounded on board the Admiral's Ship, the like Number were killed and wounded on board the *Worceſter*, and one Man had both his Legs Shot off on board the *Hampton-Court*. The other Ships had none killed or wounded, and only two Soldiers were ſhot going aſhore, one of which died ſoon after of his Wounds.

The next Morning, being the 22d, the Admiral went on board Commodore *Brown*, to call the Captains to conſult together, and give out the neceſſary Orders for warping the Ships up the next Night, in order to attack the *Gloria Caſtle* the Night following, as it would not have been practicable to attempt it in the Day-time. But in this he was prevented, by the Enemy's putting up a White Flag at the *Gloria Caſtle*, and ſending a Boat with a Flag of Truce to the Admiral, with the Governor's Adjutant, and a Lieutenant of a Man of War, who brought the Conditions ſigned on which they deſired to capitulate. In Anſwer to which, the Admiral immediately drew up the Terms on which he won'd admit them to Capitulation, and diſpatched them back again, allowing them only a few Hours to take their Reſolution; and within the Time limited they accepted the Conditions offered them. And before Night, on *Thurſday* the ſaid 22d of *Nov.* the Admiral ſent Captain *Newton*, who commanded the Detachment of Soldiers from *Jamaica*, with about 120 of the ſaid Soldiers, who took Poſſeſſion of *Gloria Caſtle* and *St. Jeronimo Fort*, being the remaining Fortreſſes that guarded the Harbour of *Porto Bello*, the *Gloria Caſtle* lying juſt below the Town, and *St. Jeronimo Fort* juſt above it.

Upon which Occaſion the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons preſented the following Addreſs to the King.

" We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-Council aſſembled, beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on the glorious Succeſs of your Majeſty's Fleet in the *Weſt-Indies*, under the Command of Vice-Admiral *Vernon*; who with *with ſix Men of War only*, and the Aſſiſtance of about 200 Land Forces from *Jamaica*, entered the Port, and took the Town of *Porto Bello*, demoliſhing and levelling all the Forts and Caſtles thereto belonging, deſtroying or bringing away all the Guns and Ordnance with which they were defended; at the ſame Time treating the Inhabitants with the utmoſt Humanity, opening their Harbour, and reclaiming from Captivity your Majeſty's Subjects in the Service of the *South-Sea* Company, unjuſtly detained at *Panama*.

The Execution of this important Service, with ſo ſmall a Force, and with ſo much Interpidity, muſt greatly redound to the Reputation of your Majeſty's Arms, and ſtrike a Terror into the Enemy, who will now by Experience be convinced (whatever miſtaken Notions they may have formed from this Nation's long Forbearance) that the maritime Power of *Great Britain*, being at length exerted, is able effectually to vindicate the Glory of your Majeſty's Crown, revenge the Injuries of your People, and retrieve the Honour of the *Britiſh* Flag.

This auſpicious Beginning of the

War muſt give your Majeſty's faithful Subjects the moſt reaſonable Expectation of obtaining ſuch future Succeſſes, by your Majeſty's wiſe Application of your Forces in the further Proſecution of the ſame vigorous Meaſures, as may put your Majeſty in Poſſeſſion of a real and effectual Security for the Navigation and Trade of your People.

We think it in a particular Manner encumbent upon us, as Repreſentatives of the greateſt Trading Body in the Nation, to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will chearfully contribute to the utmoſt of our Abilities, in Support of a War ſo neceſſary for the Protection of our long injured Trade, and entered into at the unanimous Deſire of your Majeſty's Subjects.

The King's Anſwer.

I thank you for your Congratulation: You have no Reaſon to doubt, but that in all my Meaſures, as I have hitherto had, ſo I ſhall continue to have, a due Regard to the Honour and Intereſt of my Crown and Kingdoms, and to the Safety and Protection of all my Subjects.

His Majeſty's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs, that he would be pleaſed to give Directions, that ſuch a Number of Ships may be appointed to cruize in proper Stations for the Security and Protection of Trade, as ſhall be conſiſtent with the Defence and Protection of his Majeſty's Dominions, was as follows:

" All poſſible Care has been taken in carrying on the War againſt *Spain* in the moſt proper and effectual Manner, and at the ſame Time for protecting the Trade of my Subjects; and you may be aſſured, that the ſame Care ſhall be continued."

On the Eighth of *May*, the Eſpouſals of the Princeſs *Mary* with Prince *Frederick* of *Heſſe*, were ſolemnized in the Chapel Royal at *St. James*'s.

On which Occaſion, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen complimented his Majeſty by their Recorder in a moſt dutiful Speech. To which his Majeſty return'd this moſt gracious Anſwer:

" I return you my Thanks for your " dutiful Congratulations upon the " Eſpouſals of my Daughter with the " Prince of *Heſſe*. You may always " depend upon my Favour and Pro- " tection."

To the Princeſs.

May it pleaſe Your Royal Highneſs,

" The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of his Majeſty's Great City beg Leave to expreſs the Joy they feel upon your Royal Highneſs's Eſpouſals with his moſt Serene Highneſs Prince *Frederick* of *Heſſe*: This Alliance ſo wiſely calculated for the further Security of the Proteſtant Intereſt, cannot fail to excite in his Majeſty's faithful Subjects, the humbleſt Acknowledgments to the Divine Providence, and the moſt grateful Senſe of his Majeſty's Goodneſs.

Your Royal Highneſs is now going to meet a Prince of a moſt illuſtrious Houſe, whoſe Anceſtors have worn both the Imperial and Royal Diadem, and who, to all this, can add the Luſtre of the higheſt perſonal Accompliſhments; a Prince, who muſt and will own, that it is to *Great Britain* he is indebted for his future Felicity, and who is now impatiently waiting to receive that greateſt of earthly Bleſſings, a Conſort emulating the Virtues of her Royal Parents.

Permit theſe, Madam, to expreſs their firm Aſſurance, that in the Midſt of all your Greatneſs your Royal Highneſs will never forget this the Land of your Nativity: And though *Great Britain* is thus by Degrees deprived of her Daughters, yet it will be her Conſolation to ſee them deſervedly placed at the Head of the moſt conſiderable Proteſtant Families in *Europe*.

We moſt earneſtly implore the Giver of all good Gifts to bleſs your Royal Highneſs with a numerous Off-ſpring, and his moſt Serene Highneſs and them with the long Enjoyment of ſo ineſtimable a Treaſure, as his Majeſty has now beſtowed upon them."

To

To which her Royal Highneſs gave the following Anſwer.

"I am very thankful to you for your Congratulations upon this Occaſion. You may be aſſured of my ſincereſt Wiſhes for the Welfare and Proſperity of the City of *London*."

On the 18th of *June*, the Common Council returned the Thanks of that Court to the four worthy Repreſentatives of this City, in the following Manner.

"We the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council aſſembled, return you our Thanks for your faithful and diligent Attendance in Parliament, particularly while the Place-Bill was depending laſt Seſſions; and being ſollicitous, that the Rights and Liberties which this Nation has hitherto enjoy'd ſhould be continued to lateſt Poſterity, and conſidering, that thoſe Bleſſings can alone be ſecured by the Independency of Parliament, do moſt earneſtly require of you to renew your Endeavours in procuring a proper Bill for reducing and limiting the Number of Placemen in the Houſe of Commons.

As we apprehend that our Expectations laſt Seſſions were in a great Meaſure diſappointed thro' the Abſence of a few Members from Parliament, we cannot but entertain the ſtrongeſt Hopes of Succeſs the next Year, not doubting but thoſe Gentlemen, being at length convinced that a diligent Attendance in the Houſe of Commons is of the utmoſt Conſequence to the Nation, will not hazard a ſecond Loſs of this ſalutary Law, ſo immediately neceſſary to preſerve the Freedom of our Conſtitution, to reſtore Unanimity among the People, and eſtabliſh that Confidence in his Majeſty's Meaſures as may effectually enable him, at this important Juncture, to aſſert the Honour of his Kingdom."

On *Monday*, the 29th of *September*, the Day of Election for Lord Mayor, great Numbers of the Liverymen of this City met at *Guildhall* to renew the Oppoſition to Sir *George Champion*, when they unanimouſly return'd to the Court of Aldermen, Sir *Robert Godſchal*, and *George Heathcote*, Eſq; for one of them to be Lord Mayor, when that Court, after a long Debate, return'd to the Common Hall, *George Heathcote*, Eſq; as Lord Mayor Elect for the Year enſuing, and he was accordingly declared duly elected. Upon which Sir *Robert Godſchall* addreſs'd himſelf to the Livery, and return'd them Thanks for the Honour they did him, expreſſing his Concern that his Brethren of the Court of Aldermen had, without any Reaſon aſſign'd, deny'd him the Favour intended by his Fellow Citizens; and as he was not conſcious of any Demerit in himſelf, he hoped they would juſtify their Conduct to the World. After which Alderman *Heathcote* declared his grateful Senſe of the Honour done him, but deſir'd his Fellow Citizens would excuſe his ſerving them in that Capacity for the enſuing Year, on account of his ill State of Health, and the fatiguing, tho' honourable Office, which he had ſo lately undergone, [*viz.* that of Sheriff] eſpecially as his Brethren had not made the leaſt Objection to the worthy Alderman his Senior, either in Point of Honour, Ability, or Integrity.

On the Tenth of *October* was held a Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council at *Guildhall*, when the Affair of Lord Mayor for the enſuing Year was debated, and after ſeveral Arguments, the Queſtion was put, That Mr. Alderman *Heathcote be Compell'd* to ſerve the Office of Lord Mayor for the Year enſuing, which was ſtrongly oppos'd; and another Queſtion propos'd, That he ſhould be *Excus'd* from ſerving the Office for the Year enſuing, which latter Queſtion, upon Debate, was rejected, and the former almoſt unanimouſly put, and carried almoſt unanimouſly in the *Negative*. Then another Queſtion was put, That he be excus'd, without any Fine, *&c.* which was carried likewiſe almoſt unanimouſly.—This *Negative* Queſtion was put to prevent a *Negative* in the Court of Aldermen.

On

On the *Tueſday* following came on at *Guildhall*, the Election of a Lord Mayor of this City, for the enſuing Year, in the Room of Ald. *Heathcote*, who honourably refuſed to take Place of Sir *Robert Godſchall* his Senior, and had been diſcharged by the Common-Council from ſerving the ſaid Office. The Perſons put in Nomination were, all the Aldermen below the Chair, who had ſerved the Office of Sheriff, and upon the Motion of Mr. *Benn*, Mr. *Calvert*, and others, *Humphry Parſons*, Eſq; was put in Nomination for Mayor, when Sir *Robert Godſchall*, Knt. and *Humphry Parſons*, Eſq; were (almoſt unanimouſly) returned by the Common Hall to the Court of Aldermen, there being but three Hands held up for Sir *George Champion*. The Aldermen, after a Debate which laſted near three Hours, were *pleaſed* to put by Sir *Robert Godſchall* again, and returned *Humphry Perſons*, Eſq;

And on *Thurſday*, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of this City waited on his Majeſty, to congratulate him on his ſafe Return; when Sir *John Strange*, the Recorder, made their Compliments in a Speech: To which his Majeſty return'd the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

"I take very kindly this Mark of your Affections to me and my Government: The Zeal which you expreſs for the Support of this juſt and neceſſary War, is very acceptable to me. My Endeavours ſhall never be wanting to carry it on with Vigour; and I doubt not, but, by the Bleſſing of God, and the Support of my People, they will be attended with Succeſs."

Wedneſday 22, was held at the Requeſt of the Rt Hon. *Humphry Parſons*, Eſq; Lord Mayor Elect, a Court of Common-Council at *Guildhall*, when he acquainted the Court, that if it was their Deſire, he was willing to accept that Office for the enſuing Year, let the Expence be what it wou'd; which Declaration was receiv'd by the Court with unanimous Applauſe, and thereupon the following Motion was made, That the Thanks of this Court be given to the Rt Hon. *Humphry Parſons*, Eſq; Mayor Elect, for accepting of the expenſive Office of the Mayoralty, and thereby in ſome Meaſure reſtoring the Peace and Tranquillity of this City, which has been greatly diſturbed by a late extraordinary and unuſual Proceeding; which Queſtion, after long Debates, was agreed to by a very great Majority: But an Amendment being propos'd by *ſome* of the Aldermen preſent, and Sir *John Eyles* and Sir *Robert Baylis* inſiſting that the Opinion of the Aldermen ſhould be *ſeperately* taken thereon, and ſeveral of the Court of Aldermen inſiſting upon a Negative, a long Debate enſued, in which their Power of putting a Negative on the Queſtion was diſputed with great Warmth; but they ſtill inſiſting upon that Power, *Humphry Parſons*, the Lord Mayor Elect, and the reſt of the worthy Aldermen who voted for Sir *Robert Godſchall*, as alſo a very great Majority of the Common-Council, withdrew from Court, proteſting, that the Aldermen had no Right to vote *ſeperately*, or put a *Negative* in the forming of a Queſtion.

Saturday, the 1ſt of *November*. This Night was a moſt dreadful Hurricance, which continu'd from between 5 and 6 a Clock to 10 or 11, and did a great deal of Miſchief, as well on the River, as in and near *London*. At Six, a Stack of Chimnies belonging to the Rev. Mr. *Dormer*, who kept a Boarding-School at *Kenſington*, fell down upon the Houſe, and by their great Weight made their Way quite into the Cellar: Mr. *Dormer* was in the Room next under the Garret, and a Son of Sir *Richard Mill*, Bart. with him, and; Mrs. *Dormer* was in the Room under them, and another Son of Sir *Richard*'s with her, being juſt come down from his Brother, and they were all cover'd with the Ruins: Mr. *Dormer* and his Wife were both kill'd, but the two young Gentlemen were taken out alive, but very much bruis'd. The reſt of the Boarders were happily at another Part of the Houſe. About Eight, one of the Spires of *Weſtmin-*

ſter-

ſter-Abbey was blown down: As was alſo great Part of *Hyde Park* Wall, between *Kenſington* and *Hyde Park Corner*. About Ten, Part of the Houſe of Mr. *Prince*, of *Hollis Street*, *Cavendiſh Square*, was blown down, and the Maſter and Servants eſcap'd with the utmoſt Hazard of their Lives. At the Coach and Horſes Alehouſe in *Brook-ſtreet*, *Groſvenor-ſquare*, a Stack of Chimnies fell into a Room were 7 Men were drinking, and kill'd one *Thomas Gaul* on the Spot, and bruis'd ſome of the reſt. At the *Royal Exchange* a Brick Chimney was in a very ſurprizing Manner parted, and turn'd almoſt round, where it hung by an Iron Hold-Faſt till till *Sunday* in the Afternoon, when ſome Workmen were employed to take it down. In the *Blue Coat Hoſpital* two Stacks of Chimnies fell on the Roof of one of the Wards, broke thro', and alarm'd them very much, but did no other Damage. A great many other Chimnies were blown down, the Tiling ſtript off the Houſes in moſt Places; and in ſhort a greater Deſolation has not been known for many Years.—But the Damage on the Water was much more conſiderable: For we had moſt melancholy Accounts from *Lynn*, *Yarmouth*, and ſeveral other Places, that many Ships and Veſſels were loſt, and others very much damag'd; that ſome were without Maſts, ſome without Anchors, and ſome without Men, and ſeveral dead Bodies were drove aſhore. A Paſſage-Boat going from *Sheerneſs* to *Chatham* was loſt, and 17 or 18 People drown'd. Capt. *John Peddie*, who lately made a brave Defence againſt a *Spaniſh* Privateer, unfortunately loſt his Ship, the *Prince of Orange*, in the *Margate Road*; of which, among the reſt, he gave the following Particulars:—" At 10 we drove aſhore on a Ledge of Rocks call'd the *Naylins*, where we lay till 12 *Sunday* Noon, when Merchant *Book* got two Boats carted from to Windward of the Wreck. The Ship had not been Half an Hour on Shore, before the Stern, Cabbin, and Round-houſe, broke in Pieces. We then got to the Fore-Caſtle, and by Morning all was gone abaft the Windlaſs. Thus 23 of Us continued, the Sea making a free Paſſage over us 14 Hours. Five periſh'd with Cold before we got off, and I could not have ſurviv'd an Hour longer. I loſt the Uſe of my Limbs, and write this in Bed, where by having hot Cloths apply'd to me, I am much recover'd. I have not ſav'd any Thing. The Height of the Gale was at *North*, and the People here ſay they never knew ſo violent a Gale."—Amidſt the Damages ſuſtain'd by the Violence of this Storm, 'twas a Conſolation to hear, that the Fleet under Sir *Chaloner Ogle* in great Meaſure eſcap'd its Fury; and that very little of it was felt to the *Weſtward*, our Letters from *Plymouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Falmouth*, &c. making no Mention of any Loſſes ſuſtain'd thereby.

On the 3d of *January* in the Year 1741. The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* waited on his Majeſty at St. *James*'s, to congratulate him on the Birth of a Princeſs; when Sir *John Strange*, their Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Speech.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

" The ſafe Delivery of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, and the Birth of another Princeſs, are Events of ſo much Conſequence to theſe Kingdoms, that the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of your City of *London*, have moſt humbly deſired your Majeſty's Permiſſion to render their dutiful Congratulations on this joyful Occaſion.

It is no ſmall Part of our Happineſs, that whilſt other Kingdoms and States moſt anxiouſly percieve great and noble Families, in whom they are intereſted, drawing toward a Period, we of this Nation have the Pleaſure to behold many Deſcendants from your Royal Perſon; the beſt Security (under the Bleſſing of God) for the long Enjoyment of our Religion and Liberties.

Happy

Happy are the People whoſe Prayers for their Prince are then moſt ardent, when the Senſe of their own Felicity affects them moſt. Such of thoſe we offer for your ſacred Perſon; form'd, we confeſs, with a View to our own Intereſt, but, at the ſame Time, enobled by a true Principle of Gratitude.

To which his Majeſty return'd this moſt gracious Anſwer.

I thank you for this Addreſs, and the Regard you expreſs for me and my Falily.

On the 29th, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* waited on their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*; when Sir *John Strange*, Knight, their Recorder, made their Compliments as follows.

To the Prince of *Wales*.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

" The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, moſt humbly preſent themſelves before you to congratulate your Royal Highneſs upon the ſafe Delivery of your illuſtrious Conſort, and the Birth of another Princeſs: They conſider every Addition to his Majeſty's Family, as an Increaſe of their own Happineſs, and as a further Security that the Scepter ſhall not depart from his Royal Houſe; an Event we are all ſo highly concerned to guard againſt.

It is with infinite Pleaſure the Nation beholds your Royal Highneſs poſſeſſed of a moſt amiable Princeſs, mutually happy in each other, and both exhibiting that beautiful Example of conjugal and parental Affection, for which your Royal Highneſſes are moſt juſtly admired: The happy Influence this has, and muſt continue to have, naturally excites our Gratitude, and, joined to numberleſs other high Qualifications, leaves no Room to doubt, but that your Royal Highneſſes were particularly deſign'd by Providence, to continue to us the many Bleſſings of his Majeſty's Reign.

No Part of the City of *London* can at any Time approach your Royal Highneſs without acknowledging the great Honour they receive, by your condeſcending to continue a Member of their Body, and ſhewing your kind Regard to them upon all Occaſions: The beſt Return they can make is to aſſure your Royal Highneſs, with the utmoſt Sincerity, that nothing ſhall exceed the Fervency of their Wiſhes for your Welfare and Proſperity, nor their ſteady Adherence to the Intereſt of his Majeſty, and every Branch of his illuſtrious Houſe.

To the Princeſs of Wales.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

" The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, moſt humbly addreſs themſelves to your Royal Highneſs, with their ſincere Congratulations upon your ſafe Delivery of another Princeſs, and the Re-eſtabliſhment of your Health. Theſe they contemplate as national Bleſſings, in which Light alſo they have never fail'd to conſider his Royal Highneſs's Marriage into your illuſtrious Houſe; a Marriage which then promiſed, and hath ſince given the higheſt Pleaſure and Satisfaction to his Majeſty's Subjects, and will be always remembered by them with the utmoſt Gratitude.

Your known Tenderneſs, Affection and Care for the Royal Conſort you are bleſſed with, and for thoſe ineſtimable Pledges of our future Security, which the Goodneſs of God to us has already beſtowed upon you, will for ever excite our moſt dutiful Acknowledgments, and our earneſt Prayers for an Increaſe of theſe and all other Bleſſings to your Royal Highneſs, and that you may long live in Health and Proſperity, to ſee the happy Effects of your Influence and Example.

To which the Prince made this Anſwer:

My Lord and Gentlemen,

" I return you my Thanks, and thoſe

thoſe of the Princeſs, for this new Inſtance of your Duty to the King, and Regard to us. My Children will, I hope, deſerve one Day that Love you now expreſs for them, and it ſhall be my conſtant Care to inſtil ſuch Sentiments into them, as are agreeable to the Liberties and Intereſts of their Country. The City may depend upon it, that I ſhall never forget the repeated Marks I have had of their Affection, and that they ſhall always have my good Wiſhes for their Welfare, and for the Increaſe of their Trade, and Proſperity.

On *May* 12, 1741. the Poll ended at *Guildhall* for Members of Parliament for the City of *London*, when the *Vintners-Hall* Liſt carried it by a great Majority, the Numbers ſtanding thus, *viz.*

For Sir *John Barnard*	3769
Sir *Daniel Lambert*, Eſq;	3217
Sir *Rob. Godſchall*	3143
Ald. *Heathcote*	3325
Admiral *Vernon*	1172
Sir *Edw. Bellamy*	1311
Aldermen *Perry*	1710

Whereupon the Sheriffs, the next Day, declar'd the firſt four Gentlemen duly elected. On which Occaſion *Daniel Lambert* Eſq; Sir *Robert Godſchall*, and Alderman *Heathcote*, (Sir *John Barnard* being abſent) ſeverally addreſs'd themſelves to the Liverymen, thank'd them for the great Honour conferr'd upon them, aſſur'd them of their Reſolutions to oppoſe all pernicious Schemes to the utmoſt of their Power, to make the Intereſt of their Country the Standard of their Actions, and to have a particular Regard to the Promotion of Trade and Commerce, in which they and their Fellow Citizens were ſo largely concern'd. After which the following Paper of Inſtructions was deliver'd to them, *viz.*

To the Right Hon. Daniel Lambert, *Eſq*; *Lord Mayor*, *Sir* John Barnard, *Sir* Robert Godſchall, *Knt. and* George Heathcote, *Eſq*; Aldermen.

WE, the Citizens of *London*, who have chearfully elected you to ſerve us in Parliament, and thereby committed to your Truſt the Safety, Liberty, Property, and Privileges of ourſelves and Poſterities, think it our Duty, as it is our undoubted Right, to acquaint you with what we deſire and expect from you, in diſcharge of the great Confidence we repoſe in you, and what we take to be your Duty, as our Repreſentatives.

1. As ſtanding Armies have ever been eſteemed burdenſome to the Subjects, and dangerous to Liberty, and as the moſt ſacred and valuable Privileges of *Engliſhmen* have lately ſuffer'd the moſt outragious Inſult and Violence at a neighbouring Election, where, after the moſt unwarrantable and illegal Return of two Repreſentatives for the enſuing Parliament, the military Force was employed to protect and ſupport the returning Officer, to the manifeſt Violation of Juſtice, and in open Defiance of a Law, which expreſly commands, That no Man, by Force of Arms, ſhall diſturb the Freedon of Elections; we moſt earneſtly recommend, that by a conſtant and vigorous Oppoſition to all ſtanding Armies in Times of Peace, you would preſerve this Nation from a Calamity which has already been fatal to the Liberties of every Kingdom round us, and which we at this Day are beginning to feel.

2. When we call to remembrance the iniquitous Project of extending the Laws of Exciſe, over the greateſt Part of the Traders of this Kingdom, we require and inſiſt that you would ſtrenuouſly oppoſe any ſuch Attempts for the future; and alſo promote the entire Repeal, or, at leaſt, Mitigation, of thoſe Laws, in Relief of Numbers who are already ſubjected to their Severity.

3. When

3. When we reflect on the Danger of entruſting Power too long in the ſame Hands, when we conſider how often, in former Times, the Liberty of this Country has been ſacrificed and ſold, by long-continued Parliaments; and that a frequent Recourſe to their Conſtituents, the People, is a certain and neceſſary Check to bad Meaſures, and worſe Intentions; we require you to proſecute, in the moſt vigorous Manner, a Repeal of the Septennial Act, and to reſtore the ſalutary Form of Triennial Parliaments, as the principal Means of ſecuring the Rights and ſupporting the Dignity of a free Nation.

4. But as nothing can effectually ſecure the Freedom of our happy Conſtitution, except an uncorrupt and independent Repreſentative of the People, we inſiſt on your utmoſt Endeavours to procure a proper Bill for reducing and limiting the Number of Placemen in the Houſe of Commons, eſpecially as ſo many Gentlemen in a Situation of manifeſt Dependance were known to have Seats in the laſt Parliament.

5. As at this Juncture we are engag'd in a juſt and neceſſary War, and conſequently large Supplies will be requiſite for the publick Service, we make no doubt but you will chearfully and effectually enable his Moſt Gracious Majeſty to vindicate the Wrongs of your Country, and chaſtiſe an inſolent Enemy; but at the ſame Time we deſire that, in granting all ſuch Aids and Supplies, you will conſtantly obſerve the ancient Practice of Parliaments, nor deviate from the genuine Form of the Conſtitution; that you will make a ſtrict Examination into every Account of the national Expence; and that you will firmly with-hold your Approbation of any Convention, or Treaty of Peace, which ſhall not put his Majeſty in Poſſeſſion of ſome Country or Place of ſufficient Strength and Importance to reſtrain his Enemies from all future Inſults, and continue to lateſt Poſterity a Monument of his victorious Arms.

And laſtly, As to what more particularly concerns ourſelves, we do expect from and require you, that you do perſiſt, with unwearied Diligence, until you ſhall prevail, that ſuch Bills paſs into Laws as ſhall reſtrain the exorbitant Powers that are pretended to reſide in the Court of Aldermen of this City, to the manifeſt Diminution, if not to the total Deſtruction of thoſe Privileges and Rights which were formerly inherent in the Citizens of *London*; particularly that you endeavour to get a Repeal or Explanation of that Law which has been interpreted to extend, even to the Formation of every Queſtion that can be propoſed in the Common Council of this City, by which the Citizens of *London* may be, and, as we apprehend, will be prevented from applying to the King or Legiſlature, in their corporate Capacity, how much ſoever their Caſe may require the Royal Protection or Parliamentary Cognizance.

On the Second of *May*, the Election for Members of the City of *Weſtminſter* and the Liberties thereof, began within the Rails of St. *Paul's*, *Covent-Garden*. The Candidates were: Lord *Sundon*, Sir *Charles Wager*, Admiral *Vernon*, and Mr. *Edwin*. The Poll was open'd by the Dependents; and the two Courtiers were conſiderably a-Head the firſt Day; and well they might, for by the wiſe Management of the Directors of the Poll, not one Perſon that polled was ſworn that Day; ſo that ſet aſide that Day's Poll, and *Vernon* and *Edwin* would even, when the Books were ſo precipitately cloſed, have had a conſiderable Majority.

It is a Matter of Diſpute, what occaſion'd ſuch an extraordinary Step to be taken as not to ſwear any Poller the firſt Day, and yet to ſwear them all every Day afterwards; various Conjectures have been made about it, but what ſeems to me moſt probable is, that the *Dependants* being conſcious of their own Weakneſs, contrived to omit the Oath on *Saturday*, that they might

might pour in a great Number of People to poll, whether legal or not no matter, they imagined they would ſwell the Number, and by the Bulk thereof deter the other Candidates from purſuing their Intentions, frighten the *independent Electors* from ſtanding by them, as thinking they poſſibly could have no Share.

Thus the Poll began, as it was afterwards carried on with Chicanery, and all the low mean Artifices that could be invented, the Eagerneſs of the People and the Applauſe beſtowed upon *Vernon* and *Edwin* were conſtrued into a downright Riot, when at the ſame Time it is notorious, that all the Diſturbance that was made, began on the Side of *Wager* and *Sundon*; for notwithſtanding the Admiralty Watermen and a whole Body of *known Dependents* were polled on *Saturday*, yet the Day concluded very quiet; but on *Monday* the main Quarrel happen'd; which was occaſion'd by this Accident.

As I obſerved he that was in the Intereſt of the worthy Admiral, and to make themſelves more conſpicuouſly ſo, on *Monday* Morning they all diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by wearing the Bills of *Vernon* and *Edwin* in their Hats, and the *Dependents* fearing their Strength, brought down a Poſſee of *Bridgemen*, *Tradeſmen* to the Bridge, *Inmates* in *Somerſet* Houſe, the *Meuſe*, *Whitehall* and the *Dutchy*, theſe all paſſed current, and were allowed to Poll, tho' the Returning Officer, as I ſhall ſhew preſently afterwards refuſed ſeveral Perſons who came from the ſame Places to poll in behalf of *Vernon* and *Edwin*; but it ſeems the Secret of this Election was, as much as to ſay, "Sir, if you are a *Dependent* come from where you will you ſhall Poll, but if you have the *Aſſurance* to deem yourſelf independent whatever *Indiſputable Right* you have to poll we muſt and will refuſe you."

Well this paſs'd on, and to proceed *Jehu* like to the End of their Intention, they were not content with this, nor even of polling ſome of theſe *three* or *four* Times, over, but on *Monday*, the People were alarmed by a Body of ſuch like *worthy* and *properly qualified* Voters coming up *Southampton-ſtreet* to poll for *Sundon* and *Wager*, in order to make them formidable, the Rear was brought up by about an Hundred *Life Guard* Men, and Foot Soldiers in their Regimentals; this irritated the People to think that a Pack of *Locuſts* who devour the Fat of the Land, and though wholly unuſed to *War*, yet are well ſkill'd to *Plunder* in Times of *Peace*, ſhould come up in the Face of the World to vote away the Rights and Privileges of thoſe who maintain them, and which by the Nature of their Inſtitution they are bound to aſſiſt in deſtroying. However they met with no other Inſult from the People than ſome Reflections upon them for their peaceable Diſpoſition, and ſome Taunts for appearing in Oppoſition to a worthy Admiral who is labouring *Abroad* for the Honour and Welfare of this Country, while they like idle Drones are devouring the Honey at Home. The Name of *Vernon* was it ſeems as diſagreeable to their Ears, as it is to thoſe who command them, for to ſhew that they were not ſo peaceably inclined as they were repreſented, and that at leaſt a *Soldier* can fight when the E—r ſupplies him Wine and Beef; a young Lad ſounding the Name of *Vernon* too powerfully, one of theſe valiant Gentlemen very heroically ſtept out of his Lank, and knocks him down, but the Lad without any Aſſiſtance ſoon convinc'd him of his Error, and gave him Poſſeſſion of the ſame Channel he had lain him in before; the reſt of theſe brave undaunted Commanders (every one no doubt fit for a *Cæſar*, or an *Alexander*, at leaſt) ſeeing their Brother worſted, and by ſo puny a Warrior, could not but reſent the Affront, and fell to it Pell-Mell, to revenge their Companions Diſgrace, the People who cannot reliſh being *dragoon'd* out of their Senſes, tho' they don't know how ſoon they may be brought to it, could not

not bear to ſtand quiet and ſee their Friends and Neighbours knock'd down, and lie bleeding upon the Ground for no Provocation at all, took Part with the Sufferers, and ſoon put theſe intrepid Sons of *Mars* to Flight, who thought it much better to encounter a Piece of *Roaſt Beef* than an *Incenſed Mob*; and accordingly took Refuge in a neighbouring Tavern, whether they were cloſely purſued, and notwithſtanding they were reinforced, and made ſeveral Sallies to force their Way thro', they were repulſed with Loſs and Shame, and compelled to keep their Garriſon.

'Tis very plain that the *Dependents* began the Uproar, for had they paſs'd on to poll without offering to ſtrike any one, in all Probability there would have been no Diſturbance at all but hallowing and ſuch like, which is uſual at all Elections. But not content with what they had already done, the Soldiers had not been long in the Tavern before Somebody, up two Pair of Stairs, ſhov'd down a large Flower Pot from the Ledge it ſtood upon before the Window into the Street, which (whoever did it) could not be expected but amongſt ſuch a Concourſe of People it ſhould daſh out Somebody's Brains; but it providentally fell to the Ground, without doing any Manner of Miſchief. This, however, did not anſwer the End of the Beſieged, whoſe Inclinations apparently were to do all the Miſchief they could, and for that Purpoſe, they ſoon after threw out of Window *Bottles* full of Wine, and empty *Bottles*, *Knives* and *Forks*, &c. upon the Peoples Heads, by which ſeveral were dangerouſly wounded, one Perſon received ſuch a Wound on the Head by a Bottle that his Life was deſpaired of; another had a Fork ſtuck in the Calf of his Leg, and a great many others met with other Hurts: This ſo enraged the People that they immediately attacked the Houſe with Stones, &c. and in a ſhort Space demoliſh'd the Windows from Top to Bottom. This no doubt was carrying Things to an Extremity, but if any Thing of this Nature will admit of an Excuſe, the *Dependents* no doubt furniſhed them with a very plauſible One, by not only beginning the Aſſault, but continuing it by ſuch indirect and cruel Means.

The next Day they appeared in another Form, and as the *Land Forces* in their Service had been vanquiſhed, they were willing to try what they could do with *Sailors*, and accordingly had provided a choice Number of ſturdy *Pea Jackets* well armed with Bludgeons. Theſe ſtood for three or four Hours to the Terror of all free Pollers till ſome honeſt Butchers coming to poll, and not much liking the Looks of their Bludgeons, they very quietly diveſted the Sailors of them, and out of a due Reſpect genteely handed them up to the Huſtings to their Admiral. This was the method made uſe of to moleſt thoſe who came to poll, and to deter them from it.

During the Time of the Election, His Majeſty's Departure to viſit his *German* Dominions intervened; upon which Occaſion the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wager* was ſuddenly called away to convoy His Majeſty to *Holland*.

The Cloſing of the Poll, which is look'd upon as the moſt extraordinary Thing of the Kind that ever happen'd; Lord *Sundon* and Sir *Charles Wager*, who, as I obſerved before got conſiderably on Head by the firſt Days Artifice, found their Intereſt dwindle and the others ſo much encreaſe that they were within a few of being even with them; however, they continued Polling, 'till one of the *Dependent* Candidates obſerving from the Huſtings a conſiderable Body of People advancing with a White Flag born before them, on which were inſcribed *Liberty* and *Property*, the very Words ſo alarmed him, as knowing very well they could not by that be coming to vote for him, that he inſiſted upon the Poll being cloſed *immediately*; which the Returning Officer as ſoon complied with, adding, that they went in Danger of their Lives.

Mr.

Mr. *Edwin* and his Friends proteſted againſt the Cloſing of the Poll, but it ſignified Nothing, the High Bailiff cloſed the Books, Mr. *Edwin* loudly complaining againſt this unprecedented Proceeding, and the *Dependents* retired by themſelves into the Church, and the returning Officer *returned* Sir *Charles Wager*, and the Lord *Sundon* duely elected for the City of *Weſtminſter*.

On *Wedneſday* the 17th of *June*, the Grand Jury of the County of *Middleſex* deliver'd the following Preſentment to the Court of *King's Bench* at *Weſtminſter*:

Middl' WE the Grand Jury, of and for the Body of the County of *Middleſex*, do apprehend, that among the many Enormities and Offences committed againſt the Public, none deſerves our Obſervation and Cenſure more than thoſe which tend to the Subverſion of the ancient Rights of the People to a free Election of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, in whom they repoſe their undoubted Share in the Government, as well as to conſtitute them Guardians of their Liberties and Properties. For we cannot but apprehend, that whenever the People ſhall loſe the Right of Election, or which is the ſame Thing, the Freedom of Election, and be oblig'd to chuſe their Repreſentatives under the Awe, Dread, or Influence of any other Power, there muſt be an End of Parliaments, or at leaſt the People's Intereſt and Share therein.

Wherefore being ſworn to enquire for our Soverign Lord the King, and the Body of this County, we upon our Oaths preſent, that on *Friday* the 8th Day of *May* laſt, while the Election for Members of Parliament for the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter* was depending, and before the Declaration therof was made, a Body of Foot-Guards or Soldiers, to the Number of 50 and upwards, headed by Officers, did, in the Afternoon, in a military Manner march up near the Place of Polling, which Practice may be of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to the Liberties of the People, as contrary to Law, and a Reſtraint on the Freedom of Elections.

We therefore being affected and alarm'd with a due Senſe and Dread of ſo daring a Violation and Inſult on our Freedom and Liberties, and the dangerous Conſequence of military Power exerciſed in civil Affairs, do recommend it to this honourable Court, to give ſuch Order and Direction for preventing and diſcouraging the like heinous Offence for the future, as they ſhall judge moſt proper and convenient.

Upon the Application of the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen to the Throne, on the 22d of *Auguſt*, His Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to grant to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, That the Mayor, Recorder, and all the Aldermen of the ſaid City of *Loudon* for the Time being, and every of them, be for ever hereafter a Juſtice and Juſtices of the Peace of his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, within the ſaid City of *London* and Liberties thereof; and that the Mayor, Recorder, and all the Aldermen above the Chair ſhall be of the Quorum.

By this valuable and uſeful Charter, a further Privilege and Power is granted to the Citizens, for now as ſoon as an Alderman is ſworn into that Office after his Election, he becomes immediately, by Virtue thereof, a Juſtice of Peace, which as it encreaſes the Number of Juſtices in the City of *London*, muſt and is found to be very uſeful to the good Government of the ſame, eſpecially ſince the Aldermen ſit by diurnal Rotation at *Guildhall* for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice; of which laudable Cuſtom and Charter we ſhall treat more fully hereafter.

On the 29th of *September*, Sir *Robert Godſchal* was choſen Lord Mayor, whereupon he addreſſed himſelf from the Huſtings to the Liverymen, thanked them for the Honour conferr'd upon him

him now, as well as their good Intentions to him before; and aſſur'd them, that in the Adminiſtration of that high Office, he would be particularly careful of the Rights and Privileges of his Fellow Citizens, and ever ready to promote the Intereſt and Commerce of this great City.

On the 22d Day of *October*, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* waited on his Majeſty, to congratulate him on his ſafe Return; when Sir *John Strange*, the Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Speech.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"Your Majeſty's ſafe Return to *Great Britain* being a Matter of univerſal Joy to every Part of it, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of your capital City, have humbly deſir'd this Opportunity of laying themſelves at your Majeſty's Feet, with their ſincere and moſt dutiful Congratulations upon ſo happy au Event; the bare Poſſibility of Danger to ſuch a Prince, muſt naturally ſuggeſt many anxious Thoughts to our Minds; the Day, therefore, which reſtor'd your Majeſty to this Nation, in Health and Security, muſt ever be remember'd with Thankfulneſs and Joy.

The Sword is now drawn in ſo many Parts of *Europe* and *America*, that we are ſenſible your Majeſty's Labours muſt be exceeding great, in attending to all the different Occurrences occaſion'd thereby. It is from this unwearied Application, and from the Readineſs of your faithful Subjects to aſſiſt your Majeſty in aſſerting the Rights of *Great Britain*, that we promiſe ourſelves a happy Iſſue of our Trade and Commerce upon a ſolid and laſting Foundation.

Permit us, Sir, upon this our firſt Opportunity, to return your Majeſty our humble Thanks for the Charter we have lately receiv'd, whereby the Number of Juſtices of the Peace in the City of *London* is increas'd; this, as it was aſk'd and granted with a View only to the Furtherance of Juſtice, we beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, ſhall accordingly be applied.

May God long preſerve your Majeſty, and accompliſh all your Deſigns for the Good of your People."

To which his Majeſty return'd this moſt gracious Anſwer.

"I Thank you for this Mark of your Duty and Affection. You may be aſſur'd of my conſtant and firm Reſolution to aſſert and maintain, in the moſt effectual Manner, the Rights of *Great Britain*; and to carry on, with Vigour, thoſe juſt and neceſſary Meaſures, which have been ſo unanimouſly ſupported, till the Trade and Commerce of theſe Kingdoms ſhall be eſtabliſh'd upon a firm and laſting Foundation."

On the 29th of *October* the Lord-Mayor's Coach was drawn by 6Horſes, in the Proceſſion, which noble and auguſt Cuſtom was begun by *Humphry Parſons*, Eſq; on his being a ſecond Time Lord Mayor of *London*.

On the 23d of *December* following, the Houſe of Commons declared the *Weſtminſter* Election void, and that Night there were the greateſt Rejoicings in that City and Liberties that was ever known on the like Occaſion.

And ſoon after the Election for two new Members began at *Weſtminſter-Hall*, when Lord *Perceval* and Mr. *Edwin* were choſe without Oppoſition.

The Merchants of *London*, finding the Neglect of their Trade, during the preſent War with *Spain*, and the Loſſes ſuſtained from the Enemy to increaſe every Day, had a general Meeting upon the Occaſion, where a Committee was appointed to conſider of a proper Method to lay their Complaints before the Parliament. A Petition was accordingly prepared by this Committee, and, being unanimouſly approved of at a ſecond general Meeting, was preſented to the Houſe of Com-

Commons on *Wedneſday* the 20th of *January* 1742, by the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Godſchal*, the Lord Mayor: A Copy of which is as follows:

To the Honourable the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled:

The Humble Petition of the Subſcribing Merchants and Traders of the City of London, *in Behalf of themſelves, and the Trade of theſe Kingdoms:*

Sheweth,

"That your Petitioners with the utmoſt Concern have found themſelves under the Neceſſity of repreſenting to this Honourable Houſe, That the Navigation and Commerce of theſe Kingdoms have been continually expoſed to the growing Inſolence of the *Spaniſh* Privateers, from the Commencement of this juſt and neceſſary War; that during its whole Progreſs and Continuance, notwithſtanding the repeated Applications of the ſuffering Merchants for Protection and Redreſs, their Loſſes and Misfortunes have conſiderably encreaſed of late, to the Impoveriſhing of many of his Majeſty's Subjects, the great Detriment of Trade in general, the Diminution of his Majeſty's Revenue, and the Diſhonour of the Nation.

That upwards of 300 Ships and Veſſels have been already taken, the greateſt Part of them in, or near the *Britiſh* Channel and Soundings, and carried into *St. Sebaſtian*, and other adjacent Ports; by which Numbers of his Majeſty's moſt uſeful Subjects have been reduced to Want and Impriſonment, or compelled by inhuman Treatment, and deſpairing of a Cartel for the Exchange of Priſoners, have inliſted in the Service of *Spain*.

That your Petitioners humbly apprehend, that moſt of theſe Misfortunes might have been prevented, conſidering the Weakneſs of our Enemy at Sea, had a few of his Majeſty's Ships of War been properly ſtationed, and the Commanders kept ſtrictly to their Duty; a Neglect, which appears the more ſurprizing, as there was a Precedent of an Act of Parliament in 1707, expreſly made for thoſe Purpoſes, intitled *An Act for the better ſecuring the Trade of this Kingdom by Cruizers and Convoys.*

That by means of this Neglect, and the many valuable Prizes, the *Spaniards* have made, they have been encouraged and enabled to fit out ſuch Numbers of Privateers from *St. Sebaſtian* and *Bilbao*, excluſive of other Ports, as to render the Navigation to and from theſe Kingdoms, every day more and more dangerous; and that the preſent great and unexpected Power of the Enemy in the *Mediterranean* gives your Petitioners reaſon to apprehend, that their Trade is become extremely precarious in thoſe Parts.

That there have been various Neglects and Delays in the Appointment, and ſending out of Convoys, and that out of thoſe few, which have been granted, ſome of the Commanders have paid ſo little regard to the Ships under their Care, that they have deſerted them at Sea, and left them as a Prey to the Enemy.

That your Petitioners humbly beg Leave further to repreſent, that the Navigation to and from ſeveral of his Majeſty's Colonies has often been much expoſed to the Enemy, and that many Ships have been taken in the *American* Seas by their Privateers; principally owing, as your Petitioners humbly preſume, to a want of a ſufficient Number of Ships, or of proper Care in ſome of his Majeſty's Commanders ſtationed in thoſe Parts.

That many Ships have been brought into danger by the arbitrary impreſſing of their ableſt Hands out of homeward bound Ships, before they had made the Land, or arrived to a place of ſafety, and out of the outward bound Ships in Proſecution of the Voyages.

That your Petitioners humbly beg leave to aſſure this Honourable Houſe, that they do not complain of ſuch Cap-

tures, as are the unavoidable Conſequence of a War, but of ſuch only, as have been occaſioned by a want of due care for the protection of Trade, which has during the whole War laboured under an apparent Neglect and Diſregard; nor ſhall they ever be reduced, either by their paſt Misfortunes, or future Apprehenſions, ſo far to forget their Duty to his Majeſty, and the Legiſlature, as once to repine or murmur at the preſent War with *Spain*, which his Majeſty, and theſe Kingdoms, are ſo neceſſarily engaged in, and upon the vigorous Proſecution of which the Intereſt of the *Britiſh* Trade, and the Freedom of Navigation ſo evidently depend.

Your Petitioners therefore moſt humbly pray, that this Honourable Houſe will be pleaſed to take the Premiſes into their Conſideration, that ſuch Proviſion may be made for the future Protection of the Trade and Navigation of theſe Kingdoms, as this Honourable Houſe, in its great Wiſdom, ſhall think fit, and that your Petitioners may be heard by themſelves, or Council thereupon.

Purſuant to this Petition, the Houſe appointed the 27th for the Merchants to make good their Allgations. The Subſtance of what was then offered by the Petitioners is as follows:

We do not this Day appear at your Bar, moved by a Spirit of general Diſcontent, not a Willingneſs to complain, have been the Motives of your Petitioners for their Appeal to this Houſe; two Years and upwards have they acquieſced under their Sufferings, notwithſtanding their juſt Applications to thoſe, from whom they had reaſon to hope for Countenance and Redreſs.

[Several Witneſſes were then call'd, and various Letters and Papers were read. Which Examination was taken ſix Days at different Times.]

We have been treated with an Indulgence, and hea rd with an Attention equal to the Importance of our Cauſe; and from the Evidence we have offer'd it is manifeſt, That the Merchants of *Great Britain* have been excluded from that Share of Protection to which they are entitled as Members of the Community, and deprived of that Care, which is due from the publick and its Officers to every Individual, more eſpecially in the Times of War and Danger, for the Security of their Property, and the Defence of their Perſons; that they cannot apprehend the ill Treatment of them, and the *Britiſh* Trade, to be the Effect of mere Inattention or Accident, but of one uniform and continued Deſign.

Upon that Head of the Petition, which relates to the number of Captures, it will be ſufficient to obſerve, that one allegation, which ſets forth the greater part of three hundred Ships to have been carried into the moſt adjacent Ports of *Spain*, was made good by Capt. *Robert White*; who declared, that One hundred and ſeventy three Veſſels had been brought into *St. Sebaſtian* and *Port Paſſage* during the eighteen Months of his Captivity in *Spain*. Capt. *Beſt* was the twenty fourth Prize taken by the *Biſcaya* Privateer, Capt. *Douglas* was the fiftieth brought to *St. Sebaſtian* at the Time, he was carried in. We were particularly obliged to the Gentlemen of the *Royal Exchange Aſſurance*, who ordered their Secretary to attend ſeveral Days, and who proved four and forty Captures: I wiſh the ſame could be ſaid of the *London* Aſſurance, who upon the application of the Merchants refuſed to give them the leaſt aſſiſtance. Mr. *Gay* and Mr. *Child*, who keep private Offices of Aſſurance, in effect prove the whole Liſt of three hundred and thirty ſeven Veſſels who being by their Profeſſion completely qualified to judge, affirmed the Liſt to be correct, and agreeable to the beſt Intelligence: That one of them had paid at his ſingle Office Twenty Two thouſand Pounds for loſſes ſuſtained by the *Spaniards*, and the other near Twelve thouſand; and that beſides the two publick Offices of Aſſurance there were near forty private ones in this

this City. And to this I muſt add, we produced no one Maſter of Ships, or Letter from Priſoners, that did not prove many more Captures beſides their own, I will beg leave to obſerve, that the Number of Captures is conſiderably augmented towards the latter Part of the Liſt, the greater half having been made between the Months of *March* or *April*, and *November* or *December*, 1741.

Upon that Head of our Petition relating to the proper Stations of Cruiſers, it will be ſufficient to remind the Committee of the many Maſters of Ships, who all concurred in declaring, that in their ſeveral Voyages they had never ſeen one *Engliſh* Man of War upon the Cruiſe, tho' ſome had paſs'd twice, ſome ſix, ſome eight, ſome ten times during this War in and out of the Channel, ſome detain'd for many Days in the Chops of it, while the Wind was fair to bring the Men of War out, and the Weather moderate; two lay beating a long Time, and they all declar'd, they had ſeen no *Engliſh* Man of War upon the Cruiſe.

We beg Leave to obſerve, that it was eight Months from the Declaration of War, before any Ship was ſtation'd off Cape Clare in Ireland. The Panther is order'd on the 14th of *June* 1740 to cruiſe 30 or 40 Leagues to the Weſtward of *Scilly*, and ſometimes off Cape *Clare*. It was nine Months before any Ship was ſtation'd off St. *Sebaſtian*.

We are now come to that Part, where a powerful Fleet, commanded by two Admirals, ſuppos'd to be ſent out on the important Concerns of three Kingdoms, whoſe expectations were ſix'd on ſome ſudden and great event, is yet without ſhame ſet down in this Liſt as Cruiſers againſt the Privateers of a *Spaniſh* Fiſhing-town. If this Fleet, conſiſting of no leſs than the *Victory*, the *Royal Sovereign*, and other the principal Ships in the *Britiſh* Navy, were really deſtin'd to annoy Privateers, and for that ſingle purpoſe, was truſted to Sea in the Month of *November*, a ſeaſon when Ships of that ſize were ſcarce ever ſeen upon the Ocean ſince the Being of the Royal Navy; and if this is to be conſider'd as an inſtance of concern for Trade, there is not a Merchant, who will dare to make the leaſt ſhadow of an acknowledgment for ſuch a proceedure, unleſs he means to forfeit the Character of an *Engliſhman*.

We now proceed to the Head of Convoys. The *Portugal* Fleet had been detain'd for near twelve Months, partly for Want of Protections, partly by the Delay of Convoys, and laſtly by being tack'd to a large Fleet of Men of War, a Circumſtance, which might occaſion the Loſs of two Months upon the whole.

It further appers by this Liſt, that the Admiralty reckon every Ship to be out on a Cruiſe from the time, ſhe is firſt ſent upon the Station, till ſhe is ordered off to ſome other ſervice, without allowing for their frequently quitting their Station in the Interval, and retiring into Port. What truſt is to be repoſed in this Liſt may be diſcovered by the conduct of the *Kingſton*, which ſail'd from *Plymouth* the 29th of *Febrrary*, got ſafe to *Cork* the 14th of *March*, ſet ſail from thence the 30th, and arrived ſafe at *Liſbon* the 14th of *April*; and this Ship notwithſtanding is ſet down in due form as a Cruiſer for ſix Weeks in the Soundings.

Laſtly, we have ſhewn, that not only a Pacquet from *Liſbon* with 15000 *l.* on board has been ſuffered to be taken, of which there is but one Inſtance in the late *French* War, and that this Capture was made after Notice previouſly given by the Merchants, that ſtronger Veſſels ought to be employ'd in that Service; but to complete our Misfortunes, the *French* have now ſet up a Pacquet of their own between *Havre-de-Grace* and *Liſbon*, and are conſequently in the Way of becoming conſiderable ſharers with the *Engliſh* in Tranſporting Gold from *Portugal*. But what avail'd Repreſentations and Warnings of theſe impending and national

tional Calamities to thoſe, who have ſhewn by their Actions, that they intended no leſs ſhould be the Effect of their Management? The Merchants were now moſt completely diſtreſs'd; the favourite Plan was now brought to Perfection; and the *French*, thoſe faithful and diſintereſted Friends to *Great Britain*, were at the ſame Time obliged in a peculiar Manner by being admitted Co-partners with us in our *Portugal* Trade; a Reward, they will deſerved for their early and diligent Care in procuring a Cartel in our Behalf from the obſtinate *Spaniards*.

But it reſts with this Houſe not only to redreſs the ſtarving Manufacturer, and the injured Merchant, but to enquire, what benefit the landed Intereſt will receive from this Conduct, and what has been or can be obtain'd from *France* as an equivalent for our woollen Manufacture.

The Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter* drew up the following Repreſentation (*Feb.* 17.) to be deliver'd their Members; which was accordingly done, a Copy whereof is as follows:

To the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Perceval, *and* Charles Edwin, *Eſq*;

"We the Burgeſſes and Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter* cannot avoid taking the firſt Opportunity of paying our moſt grateful Acknowledgments for your faithful Behaviour during this ſhort, but important Period of Parliament; and tho' we have no Reaſon to doubt your ſteady Perſeverance, yet we cannot think it altogether improper to acquaint you with our Sentiments on the preſent Criſis of Affairs;—a Criſis which we apprehend muſt determine the Fate of us and our Poſterity, and render this Kingdom either a Glory or Scoff among the Nations.

We have beheld, with the deepeſt Concern, ſuch Meaſures purſued for many Years paſt, as have manifeſtly tended to diſgrace the Name, betray the Intereſts, ruin the Trade, weaken the Liberties, and depreſs the Courage of the *Britiſh* Nation. It is now with the moſt ſenſible Pleaſure we behold the moſt agreeable Proſpect of being deliver'd from the fatal Effects of ſuch Meaſures, by the Virtue of a truly *Britiſh* Parliament, and the Removal of thoſe Perſons who, ſupported by the Influence of Corruption (that Canker of our Conſtitution) have too long wanton'd in the Abuſe of Power, and mock'd the Calamities of an almoſt deſpairing People.

But as the melancholy Experience of paſt Times evinces, that the Removal of the Perſon of a Miniſter from the Helm, is inſufficient for ſecuring the Intereſts and Liberties of a People, while his Creatures, his Maxims, and his Views, are entail'd upon the Government; we therefore hope you will moſt ſtrenuouſly oppoſe them, and endeavour to procure us ſuch a conſtitutional Security as may prevent this Kingdom from ſuffering by the like Errors or Iniquities for the future.

As the ſtricteſt Enquiry only can ſatisfy, ſo nothing but the moſt rigorous Juſtice ought to avenge an injur'd People; it is therefore we earneſtly intreat you to make a diligent Scrutiny into the Authors of thoſe Grievances we have ſo long groan'd under, and not ſuffer Impunity to be the Lot of the Oppreſſor.—Juſtice is a Duty you owe to Poſterity, as Examples are moſt likely to prevent future Evils:—Should the Diſturber of the Publick be permitted the Enjoyment of private Tranquility, or his Influence remain in thoſe Councils from which his Perſon is remov'd, we conceive that ſuch an Event at this Juncture muſt give a fatal Encouragement, or rather Sanction, to a wanton and wicked Exerciſe of Power in all ſucceeding Miniſters;—Lenity to ſuch a one would be Cruelty to this Nation; and the calling to a ſevere Account the Inſtruments of pernicious Meaſures, however unavailing to procure us Reparation for what is paſt, may have the happy

happy Effect of henceforth preventing the like Violations of the Conſtitution, the like profuſion of publick Treaſure at home, and the like Proſtitution of the publick Fatith and Honour abroad.

We zealouſly recommend to your Endeavours the extirpating thoſe Party Diſtinctions, which tho' their Foundation have long ceas'd to exiſt, where yet ſo induſtriouſly fomented among us, in order to ſerve the miſchievous Purpoſes of a Miniſterial Tyranny, and in Oppoſition to the real and permanent Intereſts of the preſent Royal Family. The Common Intereſt, it is hop'd, has now united all Parties and Perſuaſions, and every Man will be regarded only as he prefers the Welfare and Liberties of his Country to any private Dependance or venal Conſideration whatever.

The Court of Common Council of this City ever vigilant for the Safety and Good of the Kingdom in general, and of their Fellow Citizens in particular, about the ſame Time, drew up the following Repreſentation for the Inſtruction of their Members.

The Repreſentation of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, *in Common-Council aſſembled, to the Right Hon. Sir* Robert Godſchall, *Knt. Lord Mayor, Sir* John Barnard, *Knt. Mr. Alderman* Lambert, *and Mr. Alderman* Heathcote, *their Repreſentatives in Parliament.*

THIS Court doth take this publick Occaſion to acknowledge their grateful Senſe of your vigilant and faithful Conduct in Parliament, which hath already contributed to the Production of many good Effects.

As they have now reaſon to hope for a Change of Meaſures as well as of Men, they deſire you will ſtrenuouſly promote all thoſe ſalutary Laws that are or ſhall be propoſed in the Houſe of Commons, ſuch as a Place Bill, a Penſion Bill, and the Repeal of the Septennial Act, in order to reſtore the ancient Freedom of our Conſtitution, and ſecure it againſt all future Attempts either of open or ſecret Corruption, or of any undue Influence whatſoever.

And more particularly they recommend that you will perſiſt, with unwearied Diligence, to make the earlieſt Enquiry into the Cauſes of all paſt Miſmanagements, and exert your utmoſt Endeavours to prevent the like for the future.

And they further expect that you will extend ſuch Enquiry to all Perſons who in their reſpective Employments have contributed to the complicated Evils, which have ſo long oppreſs'd and diſhonour'd this Nation.

And they congratulate themſelves and the whole Kingdom, that from the Virtue and Spirit of the preſent Parliament every odious Name of Diſtinction will ſoon be loſt among us, and that from this happy Period they may date the entire Abolition of Parties, of which the moſt pernicious Uſe has been made, to the imminent Danger of our Liberties.

For now they may reaſonably expect that thoſe who wiſh the real and ſolid Support of his Majeſty and his Royal Family, and are qualified by their Virtues and Abilities, may have it in their Power to ſerve both their King and Country; and that no Diſtinction will remain, but of thoſe who are Friends or Enemies to the Conſtitution, of thoſe who would maintain the Freedom and Independency of Parliament, and of thoſe who would ſubject it to Corrupt and Miniſterial Influence.

And ſoon after the City preſented the following Petition to the Houſe of Commons:

To the Honourable the Commons of *Great Britain* aſſembled in Parliament.

The Humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in Common Council aſſembled.

Sheweth,

THAT at a Time when a feeble Enemy holds our Naval Power in Deriſion, and the Conduct and the Diſtribution of our Ships of War, are the Subject of univerſal Cenſure, to remain unconcerned and ſilent, would ill become the Repreſentative Body of this great Metropolis, which ſo ſenſibly ſhares in every publick Misfortune; that the Petitioners therefore beg Leave humbly to preſent to the Houſe, that it is with the utmoſt Grief they have ſeen the Navigation and Commerce of theſe Kingdoms ſo conſtantly interrupted, on our own Coaſts, and almoſt in Sight of our late powerful naval Armaments, by the Privateers of *Spain*, to the Ruin of our Trade, the enriching of the Enemy, and the Diſgrace of the *Britiſh* Name; that the Loſſes hereby ſuſtained, the manner in which Applications for Redreſs have been often evaded, and other numerous Inſtances of Negligence and Diſregard of the Commercial Intereſt of theſe Kingdoms, (whilſt a neighbouring Nation is every Day converting theſe Errors to their own Advantage) have given the Petitioners the moſt dreadful Apprehenſions, leſt our Trade, the Foundation of our Wealth and Power and which has formerly enabled us to maintain the Liberties of *Europe*, ſhould be transferred into the Hands of our potent and dangerous Rival; that the Petitioners cannot but obſerve with Concern, that thoſe Ships of War, which they might reaſonably have expected, would have been employed in protecting our Trade, have not contributed either thereto, or to the Intereſt or Honour of this Nation, and that the Petitioners have ſeen a powerful and well-provided Fleet remaining inactive in our own Ports, or more ingloriouſly putting to Sea, without the Appearance of any Enterprize in View, or even the Poſſibility of meeting an Enemy worthy of its Attention, whilſt our trading Veſſels have been daily expoſed in the *Britiſh* Channel and Soundings to the Privateers of a Place ſo inconſiderable as *St. Sebaſtians*; and that, notwithſtanding theſe various Subjects of Complaint, the Petitioners beg the Houſe to believe, that they do not hereby intend to ſignify the leaſt Deſire of a Peace with *Spain*, until his Majeſty ſhall, by a vigorous Proſecution of the War, have obtained from the Enemy an ample Acknowledgments of his People's juſt Rights, and the Poſſeſſion of ſuch a Pledge, as may effectually ſecure the Freedom of Navigation to our lateſt Poſterity; and therefore intreating the Houſe to take the calamitous State of Trade, occaſioned by Grievances complained of, into their Conſideration; and that the Houſe would be pleaſed to make ſuch a Proviſion for the future Security of the Navigation and Commerce of theſe Kingdoms, as they ſhall think fit.

The END *of the* FIRST PART.